"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; strong west and northwest winds; Tuesday fair.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,849. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

NEW ARMY MARCHING ON PETROGRAD; COSSACKS HOLD CAPITAL AT THEIR MERCY; ITALIANS DRIVE FOES ACROSS THE PIAVE

LENINE GOVERNMENT SPLIT

Several Ministers Resign and Five Central Committeemen Also Quit.

KERENSKY NOT HEARD FROM

Former Supporters Denounce Him for His Weakness and Lack of Energy.

NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Gen. Dukhonin Proclaims Himself Temporary Head of Provisional Government Forces.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18, (Night.)—Civil war continues. A large force is approaching Petrograd, for what purpose is unknown. Another large force is said to be approaching Moscow. There has been fighting in Kakan and Tasskent. Kaledines's force has not, as has been reported, reached Kharkov and Voronetz. It is still in the Donetz basin, halfway between Novo Cherkhask and Voronetz.

The bread ration in Petrograd has been reduced to three-quarters of a pound every two days.

Lenine's Government has split. Commissary of Trade and Industry Nogin, Minister of the Interior Miliutin, Minister of Food Teodorvich, Minister for Labor Shlyapiuiko, and the Commissaries of Ways of Communication, the Press, and the Red Guard formally announced their resignation. They consider it necessary to come to terms with other Socialists to form a Government of all the Socialist parties.

I am now able to furnish details of recent events. On Wednesday, after a few days of desultory fighting between Gatchina and Tsarskoe Selo, Kerensky's small Cossack force of 1,500 men concluded an armistice with the Bolshevik defending party, these consisting of bluejackets, a few detachments of infantry, and the Workmen's Red Guard, in all about 16,000 men.

General Krasnoff, commanding the Cossack force, offered to send Kerensky to Petrograd under convoy of his Cossacks, but during the preparations Kerensky escaped. This was at 1 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday. His whereabouts is now unknown. It would appear that Kerensky is universally discredited. The collapse of his prestige explains the failure of his operations against the Bolsheviki. General Dukhonin has provisionally assumed the chief command.

The Bolshevik forces re-entered Petrograd on Thursday with bands playing. The population were silent. The bulk of the fighting fell on the naval men and a few detachments of the Red Guard, who suffered some losses. The Cossack losses were insignificant.

Some remnants of the Petrograd garrison support the Bolsheviki. Others are neutral. Opinion among the workmen is divided. Several factories passed resolutions protesting against the Bolsheviki seizure of power.

As regards other cities, in Kiev there has been some slight disturbance of ordinary citizen life. The city has repeatedly changed hands. The latest news is that Czech troops fighting for the Government have secured the mastery. Strong protests against the Bolsheviki are made in many provincial towns, and at the front the political situation is unprecedented.

New Army from the Front.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18, (2:30 P. M.)—Reports of a new army, composed of various elements from the front and the vanguard of which is said to be close to Gatchina, have sent a new thrill through the city. If the reports are to be credited, the new force, the aim of which is to release the city from the control of the Bolsheviki, which is commanded by Staff Captain Pavloff of the Social-Democratic Workmen's Party, already has had brushes with the defending outposts of the Bolsheviki Army.

According to some versions, M. Kerensky is returning with the army. Still other reports tell of an armored train approaching from the direction of Moscow pulling up the rails as it proceeds. All the reports are impossible of confirmation.

A report of the interfrontal congress for the supply of the armies is published today. It declares the inability of the congress further to carry on the burden laid upon it by the General Army Committee, and that, therefore, unless the present situation is quickly clarified it will give up the task and not be responsible for consequences.

The Committee for the Salvation of the Revolution has protested against the [illegible] arrest of Premier Kerensky and for the taking into custody of other members of the Provisional Government on the ground that they are answerable only to the Constituent Assembly. The town Duma is at loggerheads with the Revolutionary Committee over the attempts of the latter to take over the management of the telephones.

The Workmen's Gazette today prints in huge type on its front page a mani-

Continued on Page 2.

General Kaledines Occupies Coalfields; Controls Russia's Entire System of Railroad

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 18.—General Kaledines and his Cossacks have a position of strategic advantage. They occupied the great Donetz coalfield, and have, as a consequence, the whole Russian system of railway communications at their mercy.

Kaledines has it in his power now to starve or freeze Petrograd out. At Kharkov he stopped 200 wagons loaded with food for Petrograd, and has announced his intention of stopping the whole transport of food to the capital, already in a state of famine, and thus to subdue the city.

Francis Asks for Train to Take 200 Americans Away

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 19.—The American Embassy at Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch, has requested that a train be provided to convey 200 members of the American colony in Petrograd to Harbin.

Harbin is a town in Manchuria where the Trans-Siberian Railroad bifurcates, one branch running to Dalny and the other to Vladivostok. Passage home could be procured at either of these ports.

Diaz Holding His Trentino Front While Checking Piave Attacks

Rome Reports Slight Withdrawals Between the Brenta and Piave Rivers and the Expulsion of Invaders Who Crossed the Latter Near Fagare.

ROME, Nov. 18.—Further attempts by the enemy to force crossings of the Piave River were frustrated by the Italian troops yesterday, and in a brilliant counterattack the Austro-German forces which previously had gained a footing on the west bank, in the Fagare zone, were completely swept out of this area, the War Office announced today.

The Austro-German forces hemmed in at the Zenson loop tried to break out, but were repulsed with heavy loss and ultimately driven further back into the loop.

The Italian line on the Asiago Plateau is withstanding extremely violent attacks, the defensive units displaying brilliancy in their resistance and successful counterattacks.

The text of the official statement reads:

On the Asiago Plateau on the night of Nov. 16-17 the enemy, insisting upon his attempt to force our line from Monte Sisemol to Monte Castelgomberto, attacked in the direction of Monte Zomo, east of Gallio. The attack, repeated four times with extreme violence, was completely broken up by the gallant Ligurian Brigade. More to the north, in the direction of Casera and Meletta d' Avanti, our parties of the Perogia Brigade retook with great courage some advanced elements lost during the previous days, capturing about 100 prisoners.

Between the Brenta and the Piave the enemy pressure has been increasing from the evening of the 16th. The masses of the enemy obliged our troops at some points not to prolong their defense at some advanced positions, which have been abandoned in an orderly withdrawal after fierce resistance and brilliant counterattacks. North of Quero, the Como Brigade has again shown its valor.

Yesterday along the Piave parties of the Caserta Brigade, together with elements of other units, in an irresistible advance completely swept the enemy from the Fagare zone. The Spinerole Brigade repulsed with great loss for the enemy an attack attempted by the troops closed in at Zenson, driving them further back into the loop of the river. Attempts to cross the river carried out at other places were promptly frustrated.

On the right bank of the Piave during Nov. 16 and 17 a total of 51 officers, 1,212 men and 27 machine guns was captured.

Italian Attacks Vain, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (via London.)—The Italians are counterattacking heavily in the hill district northeast of Asiago. Army Headquarters announced this afternoon that the enemy attacks, launched against heights which had been taken from the Italians, were fruitless and costly to the attacking forces. The afternoon statement says:

Northeast of Asiago strong Italian forces suffered sanguinary losses in fruitless attacks against heights which had been wrested from them.

Between the Brenta and the Piave the artillery duel increased at times.

The supplementary report from General Headquarters tonight reads:

Between the Brenta and Piave Rivers the Italians have been driven from further strong mountain positions.

Hope for Turning of the Tide.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 17, (Delayed.)—The Battle of the Piave River, as it will be known, has now developed to a stage where the enemy's first attempts to make a breach in the Italian lines have failed. This defensive result has not only been accomplished by the Italian army, but time has been gained to effect such a recovery from the retreat as will permit the army to resume its offensive as well as its defensive power.

The enemy was taking full advantage of the delicate period after the retreat, knowing that every day counted for the restoration of the solidity of the Italian offensive force. In this knowledge, too, the Italian supreme command is proceeding methodically, giving ground here and there and holding elsewhere, as all this is part of a systematic plan to bring to the army offensive qualities to deal a blow at a chosen moment.

One hears tonight talk in high quarters that if the Piave line holds another few days the tide will be turned, as its successful defense through six fearful days has established that the enemy has his limitations.

Thus far, nothing beyond battalions has crossed the river. And no corps or brigade, much less divisions, has passed the dead line. Only at Zenson and Grisolera are there any serious lodgments on the west bank of the Piave, and today the enemy was forced back to the river at Zenson and elsewhere, with more than 1,000 men captured, while the flood waters bar him before Grisolera.

It is because the Piave has resisted so well that the enemy is now turning his attention to the north and trying to make a breach there, which he failed to make on the Piave. The line on the north runs along Asiago, Cismon, and Quero, and there the Italian position remains virtually unchanged.

In the east, where the mountain line joins the Piave, the Italian position has been moved a little further back, not in giving ground, but to solidify the whole northern front from Monte Tondarecar on the west to the Piave on the east, thus consolidating the defense at the centre and on both northern wings.

This is the situation tonight, after one of the most trying weeks Italy has ever known. It makes the whole country breathe more easily and await with serenity, almost confidence, those crucial days still ahead.

Fierce Fighting on Northern Front.

On the northern line and along the Piave River, above Zenson, the fighting has assumed extreme severity. The enemy, whose forces exceed the Italians on the northern line, has now thrown fresh divisions into the battle in a supreme effort to break through. The Italians are resisting with desperate tenacity, using hand grenades to meet the infantry rushes following artillery and machine gun fire. It is one of the bitterest struggles of the war, and the losses are heavy.

On the Piave River the enemy got across at two points, Follina and Fagare, a few miles above Zenson; but those at Follina were annihilated by artillery and hand-to-hand fighting, while those at Fagare were driven back to the western bank with heavy losses, and many were captured.

The Italian lines are holding in the main, but the fury of the enemy assaults renew the gravity of the situation.

Navy Renders Splendid Service.

The Italian navy is doing splendid service, seconding the army in the bombardment of enemy positions toward the mouth of the Piave River. The navy, which held the coast front from the mouth of the Izonso to Grado, saved all of its material and cannon, and these are now being trained on the enemy at the mouth of the river and for some distance up, where the water is deep and wide. Near Revedoli an Italian marine battalion repulsed, on Saturday, a rush made by an Austrian storming party, and Italian torpedo boats off Poro di Cortellazzo drove off an attack of an Austrian torpedo fleet. This latter action was accompanied by operations of a fleet of Italian hydroplanes and seconded by Italian coast batteries.

Conditions all along the line show that the spirits of the Italians have been reanimated by the recent successes.

On the middle Piave River, where the Austrians succeeded in gaining a foothold on the west bank near Zenson, they are held to the water's edge, and their only communication with the east bank is at night, when a flatboat is dragged from side to side, bringing a small stock of supplies. Here on the shore line they have set up a line of machine guns to hold back the Italians from pushing them into the river. Some of the more ardent Italians have begged for leave to rush this line, and are restrained only by the positive orders of their commander, who will not send his men to face such machine gun fire when he believes that the line can be reduced by others means.

Hope to Split the Italian Armies.

Further north, where the front turns westward from the Piave River across the Asiago Plateau, General Ritter von Krobatin, former Austrian Minister of War, is driving his Austrian forces, together with one Hungarian division, in an attack which may be the turning point of the whole operation. It is here that the Piave front and the Trentino front meet, and Krobatin is throwing all of his pressure on this meeting point so as to force a wedge between the two

Continued on Page 2.

Swiss Pacifists Riot Three Nights in Zurich; Fight Police from Barricades; Some Killed

ZURICH, Nov. 18.—The police have arrested eighty persons charged with inciting Swiss troops to disobey orders and to insult their officers as a result of pacifist manifestations here. Three battalions of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry arrived today in anticipation of a possible fresh outbreak.

The officer commanding the troops has full power to preserve order. All meetings and gatherings in the streets have been prohibited.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Zurich, Switzerland, referring to the pacifist manifestation of Friday, says:

"Disorders of increased gravity broke out again last night. Two thousand persons assembled in the Place Helvetia, and then marched, singing 'The Internationale,' to the prison where were confined those persons arrested during the riots of Friday night. The blinds and windows of the prison were smashed, and the police charged the mob with drawn sabres.

"The rioters again erected barricades and replied with volleys of stones, whereupon the police drew their revolvers and fired. Four persons were killed, including one policeman, a young man of 20, an old woman, and a boy of 14. A machine gun was brought into action, and, firing blank cartridges, brought the trouble to an end at 1 o'clock in the morning."

Other dispatches from Zurich and Geneva say the disorders at Zurich began at a meeting Thursday evening, which was addressed by two pacifists, Dastwyler and Rotter, their theme being the Russian revolution. The orators called on their hearers to sustain the pacifist movement by refusing service in and supplies for the Swiss Army.

Later the proposal was made to proceed to a factory producing munitions for Germany. Nearly a thousand persons assembled in the court of the factory and summoned the managers, and demanded that they suspend work. The mob began breaking windows in the factory, the lights of which were put out. Then the crowd went to another factory, and it was decided to close this concern after a conference had been held with the two pacifist delegates.

A Zurich dispatch to La Presse says a dozen persons were killed, and that a large number were wounded, and that the movement of the population has been prohibited in several quarters of the town.

A dispatch to La Liberte says the premises of the newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung were attacked by the rioters, who forced an entrance, smashed the presses, and sacked the telegraph and editorial rooms.

JAPAN REFUSES OFFER FOR SHIPS

Negotiations Broken Off, Says Tokio, but Washington Still Expects Agreement.

PRICE IS CHIEF OBSTACLE

Efforts to Close Deal Will Be Renewed—Japan Fears Loss of European Trade.

TOKIO, Saturday, Nov. 17, (Delayed.)—In a lengthy statement today the Department of Communications announced that the negotiations with the United States, by which Japan was seeking to have the American embargo on steel raised to a certain extent in Japan's favor, had been broken off, to Japan's regret, because of the differing circumstances in which the two countries were placed.

America's demand for Japanese shipping in return for the concession would virtually destroy Japan's European trade, the statement said, while the equivalent offered was inadequate. Japan's assistance to her allies, the statement asserted, could not reach the extent of infringing upon the necessities of her national existence.

Tokio View Surprises Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Officials here received with some surprise tonight the report from Tokio that negotiations between Japan and the United States concerning the proposed trade of shipbuilding steel for ships had been broken off. In fact, it was not generally admitted that such was the case, and in some quarters confidence was expressed that an agreement would be reached within a short time which would bring more than 300,000 tons of Japanese merchant shipping into the transatlantic trade.

As far as could be learned here, the negotiations are still in progress. It has been proposed that the United States should purchase outright whatever Japanese tonnage is obtained and the question of price has been one of the stumbling blocks in the negotiations. A price around $175 a ton has been mentioned as the sum which the Government felt it should pay in taking over tonnage, although much higher rates have been paid in the open market for shipping.

One argument made by the United States Government in seeking a lower price than Japan considered justifiable was the fact that this nation stood ready to deliver steel for the same rate that it paid itself or $65 a ton for plates, a figure far below that which Japan was paying American industry before the embargo order on steel went into effect.

There seemed to be a distinct feeling tonight that, once a price agreement was reached, a trade would be put through. The portion of the Tokio dispatch which stated that America's demand for Japanese shipping in return for steel would virtually destroy Japan's European trade and infringe upon the necessities to her national existence, was not accepted here as a death blow to the success of the negotiations. It was felt that the removal of 300,000 tons or more of Japanese shipping would not cause so severe a restriction on Japanese interests, especially as Japan was to receive steel for the construction of other ships as a concession.

The negotiations have been going on for many weeks, and have been entered into by representatives of the State Department, the Shipping Board, and the War Trade Board. Recent reports were to the effect that much progress had been made, and an announcement that the terms of the deal were closed had been expected here for several days. Conferences on the question were held during the visit of the Japanese Mission in Washington. There has been no statement here, either at that time or within the last few days, to indicate that an agreement was improbable.

RAILROADS SEEK SPECIAL WAR RATE

Eastern Lines to Ask for Relief in Addition to the 15 Per Cent. on Freights.

OPERATION COST MOUNTING

Rise in Wages and Higher Prices for Coal and Steel Add $278,000,000 to Their Burden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Railroad Presidents appearing tomorrow before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the rate appeal will present arguments for further relief than is proposed in the 15 per cent. advance sought. The heads of the Eastern carriers have been in conference here for several days and they have agreed to ask for additional war relief sufficient to place the railroads in shape to take care of Governmental needs and increased traffic.

The additional relief to be sought will be in the form of a percentage increase on class and commodity rates, and an increase of a few cents per ton on coal, coke, and ore. Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, when he appeared before the commission suggested that there should be a war rate of 1 cent per hundred pounds on class freight. This might be lowered or removed, he declared, as conditions warranted. The war rate he proposed was in addition to the 15 per cent. advance now being urged upon the commission. Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, insisted that the 15 per cent. increase would be insufficient and he proposed that the Government loan the railroads money needed at 4 per cent.

In last June the commission granted increases to the railroads which enhanced the revenues $97,000,000 a year. The increase now requested would put this amount up to $155,000,000. Both increases, the carriers will inform the commission tomorrow, will cover only slightly more than half the advance in cost of operation, resulting from higher wages, fuel, and materials. The advance in the price of bituminous coal alone has added $86,000,000 to the operating expenses of the Eastern roads. The rise in steel, copper, and other materials has placed an additional burden of $89,000,000 upon these roads, while the advances in wages total $103,000,000, representing a total increased operating cost of $278,000,000, exclusive of increased taxes of $20,000,000.

The higher freight rates granted last June already have been absorbed by advances in wages. Thus far in this year the increased wages paid by the railroads under the Adamson act have amounted to $36,000,000 a year for the trainmen, and increases were granted 60,000 other employes, representing an outlay of $67,000,000 a year. Two of the train brotherhoods have formulated demands for 40 per cent. more wages. That would amount to $46,000,000 a year.

When the brotherhood leaders visit the White House next Thursday, in response to the call of the President, it is expected that there will be some announcement as to the general policy of the Government with wage increases A report recently issued by the Bureau of Railway Economics shows that the average of earnings of train employes last year on all American roads was $1,344. The average in earnings of the other employes was $728. The advances in wages this year have raised the trainmen to an average of $1,550, and the other employes to $800.

The fixing of Government prices for coal and steel, the materials most largely entering into railroad operating cost, has relieved railroad managers of

Continued on Page 4.

Two German Ships Crippled, One Sunk By British in Fight Off Heligoland

LONDON, Nov. 18.—German light cruisers which fled through Heligoland Bight yesterday before British warships of similar type were pursued to within thirty miles of Heligoland, where they came under the protection of the German battle fleet and mine fields, the Admiralty announced today.

One of the German light cruisers was observed to be in flames and the machinery of another seemed to be damaged. One German mine sweeper was sunk. The British light forces returned without losses, with but little material damage to the ships and slight casualties among the personnel.

The announcement made by the Admiralty says:

There is no further detailed information yet regarding the operations of our light cruisers in the Heligoland Bight yesterday beyond the fact that the enemy's light cruisers were chased by them to within thirty miles of Heligoland, until they got under the protection of their battle fleet and mine fields, when our light forces returned.

One of the enemy's light cruisers was seen on fire. Another appeared damaged in her machinery, as she was dropping astern. An enemy mine sweeper was sunk, in addition. We had no losses and only slight material damage in ships. Our casualties in personnel were slight.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—Strong British naval forces for the first time since early in the war attempted to break into the German Bight, (Heligoland,) on Saturday morning, says a Berlin dispatch today quoting an official statement dated Saturday.

The British were located by the German guard ships on the Horn Reef-Terschelling line, (about sixty miles out from Heligoland Island,) and the advance German naval forces, by a speedy counterthrust, easily repulsed them, it is declared, without losses on the German side.

PRESIDENT WILSON CABLES COL. HOUSE UNITY OF PLAN AND CONTROL IS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES IN THE WAR

NECESSARY TO JUST PEACE

By Unity Alone Can American Resources Be Best Employed.

HOUSE TO SEE ALLIED HEADS

Directed by President to Strive to Achieve Closest Possible Co-operation.

EFFECT ON TODAY'S DEBATE

Expected to Influence Commons' Discussion of Lloyd George's War Council Proposal.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Colonel Edward M. House, head of the American Mission, has received a cablegram from President Wilson stating emphatically that the United States Government considers that unity of plan and control between all the Allies and the United States is essential in order to achieve a just and permanent peace.

President Wilson emphasizes the assertion that this unity must be accomplished if the great resources of the United States are to be used to the best advantage. He requests Colonel House to confer with the heads of the allied Governments with a view to achieving the closest possible co-operation.

President Wilson has asked Colonel House to attend the first meeting of the Supreme War Council, with General Tasker H. Bliss as military adviser. It is hoped that the meeting will take place in Paris before the end of the month.

Timed With Commons Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Wilson's message to Colonel House, declaring for "unity of plan and control" of the conduct of the war among all the allies and laying down the principle that unity must be accomplished if the great resources of the United States are to be used to the best advantage, is expected here to create one of the greatest international sensations of the European struggle.

No doubt is felt here that The Associated Press dispatch from London summarizing the President's message to Colonel House was inspired and that its object was to let all the allied Governments and their peoples know that the President was convinced that the time had come for a new deal in allied management of the struggle against Germany.

The sensation is believed to give promise of being even greater, for the reason that the substance of the President's message to Colonel House will be published on the very day that Mr. Lloyd George will cross swords in the House of Commons with those critics who have been accused of attempting to bring about a Ministerial crisis over the Prime Minister's advocacy of an inter-allied war council.

Tomorrow will be a vital day in the Commons, and it is not doubted here that the President's attitude, as explained in the statement cabled from London, will play an imporant part in the debate. That the President has shown strong sympathy with the policy of the British Prime Minister to form an inter-allied war council is accepted here, and the opinion is expressed that it will have a marked bearing on the Parliamentary contest.

When the dispatch to Colonel House became known in Washington tonight it created an interest that has not been surpassed since the United States became a party to the greatest of conflicts. That the President very largely kept his own counsel in communicating this important instruction to Colonel House was indicated by the admission of one of the best known officials of the Government, who is usually informed of action by the President, that he had never heard of the message to Colonel House. Another official of prominence said:

"I doubt if the President sent a cable message to Colonel House, for the reason that the policy of the President had been discussed and was well understood before Colonel House left Washington. This policy had already been made known in a statement given out by Secretary Lansing. That statement is in accordance with the information contained in the dispatch from London as to the President's attitude."

Lansing's Statement of Nov. 8.

The statement of the Secretary of State to which reference was made was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Nov. 8. In announcing that Colonel House and others had been appointed by the President to represent the United States at the Allied War Conference to be held in Paris, Mr. Lansing made two statements that now obtain a greater significance in view of the President's message to Colonel House. These statements are as follows:

"The conference is essentially a war conference, with the object of perfecting a more complete co-ordination of the activities of the various nations engaged in the conflict and a more comprehensive understanding of their respective needs in order that the joint action of the co-belligerents may attan the highest war efficiency. * * *

"In looking forward to the assembling of the conference it cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is a war conference and nothing else, devoted to devising ways and means to intensify the efforts of the belligerents against Germany by complete co-operation under a general plan, and thus bring the

Lloyd George Faces Foes in Commons Today; Expected to Win Support for Allied Council

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Parliamentary correspondents of the Sunday newspapers are unanimous in anticipation that tomorrow's important debate in the House of Commons on Premier Lloyd George's Paris speech will clear the air and end the controversy which has been raging during the last week. They picture the Premier in a most militant mood and welcoming the opportunity of defending his plan for an Allied War Council against his critics, represented as an irreconcilable combination of radicals, pacifists, and militant Conservatives.

It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George will clear away any misconception that his remarks in Paris were intended as a reflection on army leaders. He is also expected to deal with the prospective inclusion of American representatives in the council and to explain why no special arrangements have been made for naval co-ordination.

The political correspondent of The Sunday Times says that, with the exception of Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the members of the War Cabinet are in full accord with the Premier's new policy of forming an Allied War Council, and will support him, even in the event of military resignations.

TURKS LOSE JAFFA, FLEE NORTHWARD

British Troops Occupy the Port of Jerusalem, Meeting No Opposition.

31 MILES FROM HOLY CITY

Famous in Biblical Times, and Figuring Among the Conquests of Napoleon.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The city of Jaffa, on the Mediterranean coast, was taken possession of by the British Army in Palestine yesterday. The Turks, who apparently are continuing their withdrawal northward, offered no opposition. The text of the official statement making this anouncement reads:

Yesterday Jaffa was occupied by Australian and New Zealand mounted troops without opposition. The enemy appears to be continuing his retirement to the north.

Jaffa or Joppa, as it was known to the ancient mariners in the Mediterranean, is one of the oldest seaports in the world, and is built on a tongue of land jutting out from the coast of Palestine. It was the place where the cedars for building the great temple of Solomon in Jerusalem were landed, and also figured in history at the time of the Crusades. Napoleon captured Jaffa in 1799, and hundreds of his soldiers died there of cholera which came with the army from Egypt.

There is a good carriage road leading to Jerusalem, a distance of thirty-one miles, and also a railroad fifty-four miles long built in 1892, which runs by the ancient town of Ramleh. The population of Jaffa numbers about 30,000 in normal times, and the chief exports are oranges and other fruits, leather goods, wool, corn, and soap. The chief object of interest in the ancient port is the house of Simon the Tanner, which is shown by the Syrians to tourists. In the suburbs are delightful gardens filled with orange, lemon, and spice trees.

The so-called harbor is an open roadstead with a reef of jagged rocks about a mile off the shore, between which the small boats have to pass that take passengers to and from the liners. Apart from the regular travelers from all over the world about 25,000 pilgrims landed at Jaffa every Spring before the war on their way to spend the Greek Easter in Jerusalem. The American missions have several fine buildings and schools in the port.

NEIL PRIMROSE KILLED.

Youngest Son of Earl of Rosebery Falls in Palestine Battle.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 17.—The Evening Standard reports that the Hon. Neil Primrose, M. P., youngest son of the Earl of Rosebery, has been killed in Palestine. He was a lieutenant in the Bucks Yeomanry. In the present Government he had been Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Parliamentary Military Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions. He was born in 1882.

The Hon. Neil Primrose, who was a familiar figure in this city before the war, was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and chief whip of the Lloyd George Administration in last January As chief whip he was responsible for the appearance in the House of Commons of a sufficient number of adherents to the Administration to assure a majority. He went to the front as a Lieutenant and staff officer with the Indian Corps at the beginning of the war, and won the Military Cross for delivering dispatches under heavy fire

He married Lady Victoria Stanley, daughter of the present Lord Derby, and with his wife made his home in Berkeley Square, London. Their wedding, which took place in 1915, was the most notable of the season, and was attended by Queen Alexandra, Princess Maud, and many officials and dignitaries. His mother, the late Hannah Rothschild, was the only child and sole heiress of Baron Meyer Rothschild, who was reputed to be the wealthiest member of his family.

COUNT ON 'TIGER' TO ROUSE FRANCE

New War Vigor Expected When Clemenceau's Aggression Is Turned on Germany.

MOVE TO CRUSH SCANDALS

Will Let Army Deal with Them—Step Also Taken to Modify the Censorship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The return of "The Tiger," as Clémenceau is called, is one of most significant events in the history of the war. Slowly, but surely, the Allies are finding their men—their real men—and calling them to power. It was just as inevitable that Clémenceau should again become Premier of France as that Lloyd George should have arisen in England.

No one can venture a guess at how long Clémenceau will remain. It is certain that while he lasts things will happen that will help the Allies win the war.

He has torn, clawed, and bitten his way to the top with all the tigerish vigor that is so distinctly his own. His enemies, cannot be counted, they are so many, yet the fact remains that the new Premier is the choice of the nation. To him the nation has turned in its hour of need, for with all his faults he is certainly the greatest contemporaneous French statesman, and in certain of his powers takes rank with the great Frenchmen of any epoch.

It has been my privilege to know Clémenceau for several years and to be one of the few foreign newspaper men admitted to the editorial sanctum of L'Homme Enchainé in the Rue Taitbout, where he has directed the wrecking of every Cabinet since the beginning of the war. From my talks with him and from other observations from many sources of information, I believe that France is now entering a new era, from which she can only emerge the victor.

May End Political Censorship.

In choosing Clémenceau, France has put away men without character and without strength. She has decided that she will be ruled by patriots and that from now on she intends to know the truth.

I believe that the coming of Clémenceau means really the end of the French political censor. If the political censor falls in France that will be one good job accomplished that the other allies can imitate in order to win the war. This ignorant, secretive, pernicious thing of evil has only had the effect of hiding truths that ought to have been known, and has undoubtedly prolonged the war.

Clémenceau has always despised this form of censorship, and has said so openly. Unfortunately, he has been about the only French editor with sufficient strength to override the censors' rule. Only once, in a serious clash, did the censor get the better of the argument, and he paid dearly for that advantage. The result was that Clémenceau, muzzled in his newspaper, took the floor in the Senate in his only speech of the war. That great and terrible speech was the flaying alive of the then Minister of Interior, Malvy. It resulted in the downfall of the Ribot Ministry.

Army to Deal with Scandals.

The fact that Clémenceau is in also augurs well that France will have an end to her long list of "scandals," for Clémenceau has decided to do what ought to have been done long ago—turn them over to the army. The army makes short shrift of such matters, and already the rats are hunting their holes.

No one who knows Clémenceau or anything about him will insist that he is perfect in character. About everything that can be said to the contrary has been dished up during the last few weeks since his figure has loomed as the only possible one to pull the nation out of the mire into which incompetents—to use a mild word—had dragged it.

Clémenceau did not get his nickname for nothing, and no one cares much about playing with a tiger. On entering the sanctum of L'Homme Enchainé one even walked softly, so that the greater emotions might not be too suddenly aroused. I have been there when even the furniture did not seem safe. On the other hand, the tiger can purr and can gaze out of quizzical though satirical eyes, so that one can get on very pleasantly indeed if one is good.

The greatest objection ever launched against Clémenceau that seemed basic

Continued on Page 3.

conflict to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

There has been much discussion here as to the exact meaning of these expressions, which, of course, were authorized by President Wilson. Since criticism of Prime Minister Lloyd George was begun for his indorsement of the formation of an inter-allied war council the speculation has run along the lines of whether President Wilson was in accord with the proposal for a central council of war in which all the Allies would be represented, or merely intended this Government to take part in a conference which would map out a plan for mutual effort against Germany.

Some held that the Lansing statement was to be construed as upholding the proposal for an inter-allied council to manage the war, but by far the greater number contended that this interpretation was not justified. What was said tonight in the best informed quarters, taken in connection with President Wilson's message of instructions to Colonel House, is regarded as meaning that the President heartily approved the idea of the formation of an inter-allied war council.

Dissatisfied with Past Measures.

That the United States Government intends to insist on being consulted by all the Allies on matters pertaining to offensive action against Germany is believed here to be obvious from President Wilson's instructions to Colonel House. That the President is for unity in the control of military operations is equally obvious. It cannot be too emphatically stated that the President is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and what is known of his uncompromising attitude in this connection indicates that he is dissatisfied with the measures that have been taken heretofore to combat Germany.

The military forces of the United States have not yet begun to fight on the soil of France, their participation up to this time having been confined to small bodies of troops obtaining instruction in trench warfare, and the belief is held here that before a real army of American soldiers takes its allotted place on the battle front the President will want to know exactly what measures have been provided to insure the best use of these forces in co-operation with those of Great Britain and France.

Greater significance is now attached to some remarks made last week by a high official when questioned by newspaper men concerning the announcement that Colonel House and other representatives of this Government had arrived in England to participate in the inter-allied war conference.

"It is obvious," he said in effect, "that the military successes of Germany have been due to the fact that there is unity of action between the Central Powers. Whatever military operations are carried out by Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria are directed from Berlin. The Allies have not had the advantage of this unity of control, and it seems to be apparent that they would benefit by a common plan of operations."

Now that the speculative element of the discussion as to the significance of American participation in the Inter-Allied War Conference at Paris has given way to a more definite understanding, gained from President Wilson's instructions to Colonel House, the meaning of comment made by officials of this Government is becoming apparent.

It cannot be said that any of the higher officials admitted that the United States was in favor of the formation of an interallied war council that would take over the management of the war, but what they said indicated that this Government was in sympathy with the establishment of some sort of permanent body in which all the Allies would be represented to map out plans for joint action against the Germans.

It has been a common remark in well-informed circles here that the United States would be obliged to take over a large share of the work of defeating Germany, and there has been a tendency recently, particularly since the German invasion of Italy, to consider as settled that the war would be prolonged. This prolongation, it has been suggested, would mean that the United States must be prepared to make heavy sacrifices to bring defeat to Germany. It is known that the President is determined that there shall be no slackening of American effort, and that he is willing to go to the limit of the country's ability in manufacture, money, and resources to accomplish the objects for which his Government entered the war.

He is keen for action, and there is reason to believe that his representatives in the Paris conference will insist not only upon unified conduct of the war among the Allies, but that the mutual plan of campaign shall contemplate forcing the fighting at every point. The President, it is said, is as emphatic in his desire for an intensely active naval co-operation among the Allies as he is for forcing the fighting on land.

SEES NEW TACTICS BY WILSON.

Is Shifting War Argument to Economies, Says Cologne Gazette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 18.—Commenting on Colonel House's recent statement in London, the Cologne Gazette asks what are America's war aims and what are Wilson's real intentions in waging war against Germany, pointing out that these questions have been repeatedly asked and arguing that this is all the more important, as the greater part of the American citizens, according to reports, do not seem to be warlike enough for the President.

The paper says that the people must be inoculated with this spirit of war, and declares Colonel House in his recent statement in London talked in this manner to a group of English and American journalists, telling them of the necessity of democratizing Germany. The paper then gives the text of the statement, saying it is unnecessary to argue all the banalities House said about Governments, as government seems to succeed better in Germany than in America. It remarks on the changed tone of this and of Wilson's speech, as also of the press, as compared with some time ago, and says that in his Buffalo speech Wilson laid stress on Germany's industrial and economic strife with other nations, giving the Bagdad railway as an instance.

The paper points out the attention America is giving to the Alsace-Lorraine question and that of the iron ore districts, the assertion that this alone made it possible for Germany to continue the war, and the further insistence on the importance of the potash monopoly, which may become a world danger. The paper argues that these are new education methods employed by Wilson, "while he leaves House and other agents to toy with democracy." It says the people at home are being educated as to the economic danger Germany presents. "There is a swindle here and there. But if the aim is attained the people don't mind."

The paper says this is only proof of how hard it is to attain a war spirit in America.

CONDEMNS NORTHCLIFFE.

Thomas, Laborite, Says Press Dictatorship Is Threatened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—J. H. Thomas, Labor M. P., speaking at Leicester today warned his hearers not to accept statements in Lord Northcliffe's letter to the Premier as reflecting American opinion. He said:

"Like Lord Northcliffe, I have been in America and have had an opportunity of gauging American opinion, and if labor counts for anything in America I claim to be a better judge of the situation than Lord Northcliffe."

Mr. Thomas added: "What puzzles and amazes me is the attempt by Northcliffe and others to belittle the great sacrifices made by this country for over three years. There is supposed to be a censorship in operation, and I understand the object of that censorship is to prevent anything being said or done that will be of value to the enemy. I should like to know whether the censor realizes to the full the effects of such statements as those of Northcliffe on the morale of our own people at a time when our men are facing the hell and horror of the front with prospects of another Winter campaign."

Mr. Thomas said that this was the kind of thing that was used by the enemy in order to spread dissension in the ranks of the Allies. The position to his mind was a very serious one because they found that somebody who, refusing to take responsibility, believed his one special function was to make and unmake Governments, and if need be to drive the best elements in our public life into retirement because they would not play his game. If we are to have in this country another press dictatorship then it is time for labor to stand four square to it."

MANY WAR THRILLS ON A 'QUIET SECTOR'

Incessant Danger Disconcerts the Novices, but They Soon Get "Salted."

VETERANS INSPIRE POISE

Typical Conditions on the Belgian Front Which Parallel Those Where Americans Are.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The American Army has received its "baptism of blood" in a "quiet sector" of the French line, where it is now getting first-hand knowledge of the war. I have just spent three days on a "quiet sector" of the front in the Belgian lines. I will try to tell you as exactly as possible what a "quiet sector" means, and what are the sensations of one who is exposed as I was to enemy shell fire for the first time in his life.

In modern military parlance a "quiet sector" means a place where, for various reasons, no big scale infantry fighting is in progress or expected. It is generally a point where an advance by either side would be unproductive of subsequent tactical advantage, or else there are material difficulties to prevent infantry action in the shape of a deep ravine or a swollen river, or, in the case of the Belgian front, three-quarters of a mile of ground flooded during the Yser battle.

The first line trenches are generally far apart, 500 yards or more, though advance posts thrown out at intervals along the line are often within speaking distance of similar works opposite.

The trenches themselves are fairly comfortable. Their occupants have introduced from time to time such improvements as experience suggested. Shelters are concreted, so as to be dry and roomy, the trench walls are strengthened with wooden supports, and the floor of the trench is composed of corduroy wooden roadways or passerelles, as the French call them. Drainage conduits have been dug, and power stations installed to pump out surplus water, and even drive electric light plants.

There is little danger from bullets or shell fire, unless a shell makes a direct hit, as the back and front of the trenches have been built up to give excellent protection. Cooking arrangements have been perfected, and communications for men and supplies work smoothly.

Danger Behind the Lines

All that is the bright side. Now we come to the disagreeable features. In their passage through the villages behind the front the men have noticed ruined houses here and there on every side. Windows left unbroken have a crisscross lattice work of brown paper gummed on the side to diminish breakage by splinters and protect them against air concussion. If there is a little town nearby, the inhabitants live in cellars or in isolated, outlying barracks, on account of air raids. In the Belgian town of Furnes that is almost wholly the case.

On the same lines is another thing that struck me. I visited a school for orphaned or temporarily orphaned children established by the Belgian Queen. Each of the 300 inmates, whose ages range from 2 to 10 years, has a tiny gas mask hanging above his cot in the five barrack dormitories where they sleep, sixty in each. All have been drilled in the use of the masks, and all save the very smallest, who are masked by the nurses, know how to put them on the moment the alarm is given.

That is the life of the civil population four or five miles behind our "quiet sector." Suppose, then, that as far as the worst hardships of existence in the trenches are concerned our soldiers are not so badly off, there remains an enormous aggregate of "fatigue" or non-military work to be performed.

Undoubtedly on the Belgian front, where owing to the marshy nature of the soil all the trenches have to be built above ground instead of dug beneath, conditions are exceptionally onerous in this respect. To take one example, the trench system demands no less than 50,000,000 sacks of earth, which must be wholly renewed three or four times a year owing to the action of the elements. Imagine the extent of the work that means for every Belgian soldier, with the comparatively small army and limited sources of supply.

On the French front there is naturally less need for sandbags, but support posts and corduroy structures must be renewed, concrete shelters reconstructed by man-handled blocks of concrete weighing 200 pounds apiece, barbed wire strengthened or replaced and finally every piece of damage wrought by enemy shells must be repaired as quickly as possible. Remember, nine-tenths of this work must be done in darkness with innumerable obstacles to trip the unaccustomed or unwary and the ever present risk of shell or bullet to keep the nerves on edge.

As regards this matter of nerves, the presence of veteran French troops will be of the greatest service to the Americans. No one who has not visited the front can realize the tranquilizing effect of the utter indifference to danger displayed—and felt—by those who are thoroughly 'salted.' In a hotel where I spent the night, not one of a dozen Belgian, French, or British officers so much as looked up from his dinner or conversation when a sudden buzzing drone and a furious burst of cannonading announced that a flock of Gotha bomb planes was right above our heads. Similarily in the trenches themselves—they don't take unnecessary risks, but no one bothers about falling shells or bullets.

"If they hit you, they hit you, if they don't, they don't," is the general attitude. "In either case, why worry beforehand?" That sums up the whole question.

In the case of the Belgians, this courage is perhaps more natural and innate and less a product of custom or fatalism than elsewhere, owing to the quality of the present Belgian Army. Small as it is, the Belgian Army, man for man, is probably superior in courage and physique to any of the allied forces.

Here is the proof and reason: Fully nine-tenths of the men have "passed the death wire," that is, voluntarily risked electrocution in order to escape into Holland, across the Belgian frontier guarded by a triple barbed wire fence, whose central wire is "live." Impelled by hatred of the invaders, Belgian youths have made their way alone, or in small groups, through Holland into England, incidentally risking the most dangerous of all sea crossings, where many have perished by submarines, so as to return and fight for Belgium's freedom.

Only the best and bravest would dare that perilous adventure, only the strongest could surmount its myriad hardships. Yet they have come in steady streams, tens and tens of thousands, until the Belgian Army, reduced to a shattered remnant at the battle of the Yser, is now fully restored to strength, prepared and already beginning not only to hold all it can manage of the Flanders line, but to take its part with the French and British in active operations against the German positions on the hillcrests opposite.

Novices Get Many Thrills.

Even though comforted by the veterans' air of unconcern, one cannot escape an inward tremor when one goes forward as I did toward the advance posts. Shells pass overhead continuously, and high up in the sky comes the steady pop, pop, pop that betokens fighting aircraft.

You know the aircraft are too busy to worry about you, but you wish they would fight elsewhere. You know the shells aren't aimed at you, but at batteries hidden behind your trenches, whose staccato bark or duller bellow, according to their calibre, adds to the general uproar. The sound of a shell passing above is like that of a train just before it enters a subway station, followed by a heavy "whoop" as it explodes. It gets on your nerves and you duck your head instinctively.

Then, perhaps, somewhere ahead, just where the point for which you are bound appears to be situated, there is a sudden puff of black smoke in the air, perhaps fifty feet from the ground, followed by a bang and a prolonged whine. "Shrapnel," says one of the old hands, "just getting the range. They're probably going to land a few shells thereabouts before long."

All the time you are steadily approaching said thereabouts, and you wonder why on earth the last speaker takes the matter so calmly.

There is another puff of smoke, and another, and as you are now nearer, perhaps a stray shrapnel ball buzzes close to your ear, as it seems. Again you duck.

"Saluting your first shrapnel," says the old hand, smiling. "Never mind, everyone does it at the beginning."

Can Detect Shells Coming Near.

Then follows the same disquieting subway train rattle, horribly near this time, and a tremendous explosion throws up a column of smoke and mud perhaps fifty yards to your right. Pieces of shell buzz nastily overhead, and you are very uncomfortable, but none of the veterans seem to mind, so you hope it's all right. One of them says:

"Shells are never dangerous as long as you can hear them. The one you don't hear is the one that gets you. Anyway, when they burst in soft ground like this the pieces fly upward, instead of keeping low, as when the ground is hard. You just watch me. If a shell is coming too close, I can tell by the difference in the sound, and if there is real danger you'll see me go flat on my face mighty suddenly. You follow my example and do it quick and you'll be all right."

After that you feel better, though you still can't help ducking your head. If the shell fire gets really heavy you all dive into shelters, where you are safe from anything but direct hits. And so by degrees you get "salted" to danger.

There is always the risk of a stray bullet or a flying splinter, but it is not very great. Beyond that nothing but dirt hits you.

In any case, why worry beforehand? In that sentence lies the whole philosophy of the battlefront, as I learned it. Our first troops in line are learning it now, and all the hundreds of thousands or millions who will follow them must learn it also. It is a lesson that can only be learned by experience.

OPEN-AIR CAMP SERVICE.

AVIATION FIELD, MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 18.—More than 3,000 members of the United States aviation squad and 1,000 civilians participated today in the first open-air religious service held at Aviation Field 2, which joins Camp Mills. The service was such a success that it probably will be repeated each Sunday morning, weather permitting.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Roy F. Duffield, Archdeacon of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. He brought along with him a male chorus of about forty voices, and fifty of the aviators joined in singing at the service. The band from the 146th Oregon Field Artillery attended.

REBELS DESTROY SHRINES OF MOSCOW

Cathedral of the Assumption Wrecked by Shells and St. Basil's Set on Fire.

EXHAUSTION ENDS BATTLE

Kremlin Defenders and Bolsheviki Reach Compromise—3,000 Casualties, Mostly Among Population.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Nov. 17.—No bounds are set to the Russian sea and Russia is drifting and drifting. The elements are at work, and no one can guess when and how order will come out of chaos. Petrograd is outwardly quiet now and gloomily waiting for the return of light that will reveal the extent of destruction.

In Moscow, thank God, there is peace at last, after a week of horror. It is a poor peace—a peace of exhaustion and fear that means victory to neither side. The terms are that the Committee of Public Safety, which stood out for the Government, shall disperse, both sides shall cease firing, officers shall retain their arms, and the pupils of the officers' training schools shall retain those arms they need for training purposes, but shall surrender the rest, and prisoners on both sides shall be released.

I have seen a man who has been through the inferno, a member of the Moscow City Council, who came here to appeal for help. For four days he was besieged in the City Council Building, and at the risk of his life made his way through the Bolshevik lines to the railway station. According to his account, the real fighting began in Moscow on Saturday. The commander of the garrison, Colonel Riabtsov, at first did not believe in the seriousness of the Bolshevik rising and made insufficient preparations. A Committee of Public Safety was formed, including the City Council and other organizations.

On Saturday a force of the Bolshevik Military Revolutionary Committee seized the Kremlin, and were expelled by a small force of pupils of the officers' training schools, who in turn were killed by the Bolsheviki, these again being finally expelled by a larger Government force.

From Monday onwards the military operations were concentrated in the centre of the town. The Committee of Public Safety sat in the City Hall near the Kremlin and controlled the Kremlin and neighboring streets down to Arbat. The Government force consisted of about 3,000 pupils of the officers' training schools, a few officers and a hastily organized White Guard of students. They had three guns and a plentiful supply of rifles and cartridges and number of Maxims.

Of the 100,000 men of the Moscow garrison not more than 15,000 directly or indirectly supported the Bolsheviki. Most of the regiments sat tight in barracks. From Sunday on thousands of soldiers escaped from Moscow by train or on foot. The Bolsheviki Red Guard, composed mainly of boys from 12 to 18, and the Military Revolutionary Committee obtained the services of a few inferior officers. They had about fifteen field guns, from which they kept up a continuous bombardment from the Sharrow Hills and other points of vantage. Their firing was very bad, and for the most part the shells fell wide of their mark, smashing into private houses and killing peaceful citizens.

Up till Wednesday the number of killed and wounded was about 3,000, chiefly among the peaceful population. There was no means of collecting the dead and their bodies lay for days in doorways and on stairs. There was continual firing in many parts of the town from windows and roofs. The population, terrorized, was afraid to move. In the centre it was impossible to get provisions.

The National Hotel near the Kremlin, where there were a number of British and French visitors, was under fire and the upper part of the building was destroyed by a shell. The Mayor gave permission to people to take provisions from neighboring shops. The Consulate was out of the line of fire and apparently was not harmed.

On Tuesday shells began to fall on the City Hall and the Committee of Safety decided to move to the Kremlin. The pavement was turned up and a trench dug to insure a safe passage. The Kremlin, well defended by machine guns, manned by cadets and placed in the towers and along the walls and the citadel prepared to stand siege as in the Middle Ages. There was abundance of ammunition and supplies and it was estimated that the defenders could have held out for ten days. On Wednesday, however, the bombardment was fiercer than ever and concentrated on the Kremlin.

All this time the inhabitants had been living in a perfect hell, hardly daring to venture into the streets, deafened by the noise of the cannon, and unable to get sufficient supplies and provisions, except here and there in the quieter parts of the town. In every house the residents established a guard, often with barricades. In one quarter the Red Guard entered the houses and disarmed the defenders, but the reports of looting were greatly exaggerated. In the Sokolniki quarter a crowd began plundering a shop, but the disorder was checked by the Committee of Public Safety.

The City Council had poured out the supplies of spirits, and drunkenness observable among the Bolshevik soldiers and Red Guard was attributed to chance captures. Trains of provisions stood unloaded at stations until on Monday and Tuesday the Bolshevik committees on the outskirts began to unload them for their own use.

The committee made attempts to negotiate with the Military Revolutionary Committees, and on Monday night a truce was declared, which was broken by the latter. One of the Bolshevik leaders, Scheffer, came to the City Council pale with horror and asked to be arrested, as he could not endure the sight of the insane bloodshed.

On Wednesday, during the bombardment of the Kremlin, the Cathedral of the Assumption, with the famous tower of Ivan Veliky, was destroyed, and the Church of St. Basil took fire. This wanton destruction of national shrines, which even Napoleon had spared, seems to have stimulated both sides to a conclusion of peace. The fantastic Church of St. Basil is a priceless treasure, one of the wonders of Oriental architecture, and the Cathedral of the Assumption is the glory of the Kremlin.

The news will send a shudder throughout Russia. The sacrilege has shocked even one of the Bolshevik Ministers, Lunacharsky, whose first impulse was to resign, but who has now withdrawn his resignation and published an appeal to the people to preserve its national treasures. This after the looting of the Winter Palace and the bombardment of the shrines of Moscow! On all sides one hears the bitter cry, "Even the Germans would not have done this."

What are the prospects? The Bolsheviki have the power, but they are boycotted and overwhelmed with derision and abuse. The Novoya Zhizn still insists on the necessity of the Socialist bloc, including the Bolsheviki. The Social Revolutionaries and pro-war Mensheviki refuse to have anything to do with the Bolsheviki. Government departments are still on strike.

GERMANS SUSPECTED OF BLUFF ON FOOD

Allowances Indicate Gambling on Chances of Peace Before Spring, Danes Believe.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.—The view that the German authorities are pursuing a policy of bluff at the present time in granting food allowances considerably higher than are justified by the crops of the year is seemingly confirmed by the recent food debates in the Prussian Diet. It was stated in these debates that it probably would be necessary to reduce both the meat and bread rations March 1, in order to make the stocks last through.

The bread ration already has been reduced once, and the extent of the wheat and rye crops, it is considered, undoubtedly will necessitate another heavy reduction in the Spring. It was stated in the debates that the longer the reduction was postponed the more drastic would be the cut.

The laboring classes generally are complaining that the present potato allowance of a pound a day is inadequate, but it is said there is no prospect of the allowance being increased, as the surplus will be required for the feeding of animals, in order to keep alive through the Winter the indispensable minimum of cattle and swine, and also for the production of alcohol required for the army.

The food authorities, according to all information reaching here, appear to be gambling on the chances of peace before Spring, and now have set great hopes on the results of Russian and Italian developments.

JEWS AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI.

Maximalists Represent 'Dark Forces' of Russia, Bernstein Says.

Denouncing as false reports in the European and American newspapers that Jews were leading and supporting the Bolshevik movement in Russia, Herman Bernstein, in an address before the Institutional Synagogue, at the Mount Morris Theatre, in East 116th Street, declared yesterday that the attempt to associate the Jews with the Bolsheviki was merely another expression of anti-Semitic propaganda. Far from being the friends and leaders of the Bolsheviki, he said, the Jews of Russia were their avowed enemies, because the Maximalists included in their ranks representatives of the same "dark forces" that had always advocated the suppression of Jewish freedom.

Mr. Bernstein, who spent three months in Petrograd after the revolution and had seen the Maximalists at work, said their aim was to bring about utter destruction not only of the freedom of the Jews, but also the freedom of all Russia. The fact that there were seven or maybe ten Jews, including Trotzky, among the leaders of the party was not to be taken as an indication, according to Mr. Bernstein, that the Jews of Russia were supporting their efforts.

"In the first place," declared Mr. Bernstein, "these men are not Jews in the real sense of the word. They are not in the least sympathetic to Jewish culture or Jewish ideals. Most of them have been converted to other faiths, and the word Jew has no particular significance to them. The great body of Jews in Russia look upon these men, who were once of their faith, as enemies to the race. The Jews of Russia are no more proud of the Bolsheviki of Jewish descent, than the gentiles of Russia are proud of the Bolsheviki of the Christian faith."

NEW RUSSIAN ARMY MARCHES ON CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

festo demanding the release of all political prisoners, the cessation of political terrorism, freedom of the press, the inviolability of the person and of property, and the placing of a sufficiently armed force at the disposal of the municipality to preserve order and prevent rioting, robbery, and violence.

The owners of apartments have organized themselves for the purpose of securing their homes nightly. The Maximalists proposed to pool all printing shops and reserves of paper. Food and forage are rapidly becoming exhausted owing to the destruction of the railroads and the general disorganization. Officials of the Finance Ministry have declined to hand over treasury funds to the Maximalists. The Director and Vice Director of the State Bank were arrested, but subsequently were released.

The Bolsheviki leaders are endeavoring to effect the resumption of operations by the various branches of the Government, most of which have been disorganized by strikes and the refusal of employes to work under the Bolsheviki commissaries.

The newspapers which were suppressed in the early days of the uprising have in some instances received permission to renew publication, although the status of the bourgeois press is still indefinite.

Sir George Buchanan, the British Minister, who was on the point of leaving for England, has now postponed his departure.

Gen. Dukhonin Assumes Command.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A wireless dispatch from Petrograd today says that General Dukhonin of the Kerensky forces issued the following under date of November 14:

"In view of my ignorance of the place of residence of the Chief Commander, I have entered temporarily into the post of Chief Commander. I have directed the stoppage of the further dispatch of troops to Petrograd. At present only transports connected with the necessary military operations are permitted. I make this known for the guidance of all commanders, committees and commissaries."

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphing today says there has been a split among the Maximalists. The Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture and Supplies have resigned, holding that a formation of a coaliton Socialist Government is essential. Several other Commissioners, says the correspondent, support their views. It is added that M. Zinovieff, associate of Nikolai Lenine, and M. Kameneff, Vice President of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and three other members of the Maximalist Central Committee of the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, also have resigned for the same reason.

The Maximalist Commissioners have closed the Russo-Swedish frontier at Tornea, and no one is allowed to pass without special authorization from the Military Revolutionary Committee, the correspondent says, and continues:

"Hostilities have ceased in Moscow. Terms were signed whereby the so-called White Guard surrenders its arms, and the Committee on Public Safety dissolves.

"The Maximalists' conditions to consenting to a composite Socialist Government include control of the troops in the Petrograd and Moscow districts, and the systematic arming of workmen throughout Russia. General Verkhovski, Minister of War in the Kerensky Government, declines to join a Cabinet in which the Maximalists are represented. M. Neratoff, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is in concealment after arranging for the security of copies of treaties with Russia's allies. The Maximalists have ordered his arrest and the recovery of the documents.

"It is reported that troops amounting to an army corps under orders of the army committees have reached Luga, en route to Petrograd to end civil war and the dictatorship of the Maximalists.

"The Ukraine Assembly has declared the independence of Ukraine.

"It is stated that the Cossacks supporting Premier Kerensky only numbered 300."

A dispatch from Haparanda, Sweden, dated yesterday, says:

"The Bolsheviki were still in complete military control of Petrograd when a correspondent of The Associated Press left the city Thursday morning on the last train proceeding to Tornea. At that time Petrograd was completely isolated from the rest of Russia by a railway and telegraph strike, called as a protest against the Bolsheviki Government, the employes refusing to work until Lenine and Trotzky were eliminated and some peaceful arrangement reached.

"Up to Thursday morning no definite success had met the efforts of the Committee for the Salvation of the Revolution to bring about the organization of an all-Socialist Cabinet in which neither Kerensky nor Lenine would be included. M. Tchernoff, the Socialist ex-Minister of Agriculture, was mentioned as the probable Premier of this Cabinet.

"Though there have been many rumors of Bolsheviki outrages and cruelty, the truth appears to be that there has been no marked violence except against the military cadets, a score at least of whom were killed after their surrender. There had been no fighting in Petrograd since Sunday.

"Reports from Kiev and other large cities indicate that a new organized resistance against the Bolsheviki is being prepared.

"Reports from Sebastopol say that that city has been taken over by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and that the sailors of the fleet have taken an oath to support them.

"Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the younger brother of the former Emperor, is said to have been at Gatchina with Kerensky."

Delayed dispatches from The Associated Press correspondent at Petrograd, under Monday's and Tuesday's dates, which have been received by courier at Stockholm, reveal the following regarding the situation in the capital at that time:

"The Bolsheviki, despite their successes, were far from having the united Soldiers' and Workmen's body behind them. This was demonstrated at the first session of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress, which, although it had been packed by the Bolsheviki, was marked by the ostentatious withdrawal of the Minimalist groups, after bitter attacks by their spokesmen. The Central Committee of the Peasants' Organization, which has never been in sympathy with the Leninites, has been further incensed by the arrest of M. Maslov, Minister of Agriculture, and M. Salaskin, Minister of Education, the peasants' representatives in the Kerensky Cabinet. These men were later released, but this action did not serve to propitiate the peasants.

An incident showing that the Bolsheviki were not so sure of the united support of the fleet as they had supposed came when sailors from the destroyer Samson, called from Kronstadt by the Bolsheviki, sent a representative and afterward declared they had been deceived, as they had been summoned to defend the Soldiers' and Workmen's organization, but found they were expected to defend the Bolsheviki.

The Associated Press correspondent at Stockholm talked with an American business man, the manager of a concern in Petrograd employing a large staff, who had reached there yesterday after having left Petrograd on Wednesday morning. He reports that no foreigners in the city had been molested and that Nikolai Lenine said to a delegation of foreign diplomats who called on him at the Smolny Institute:

"Instructions have been given to treat foreigners with all consideration. They are guests of the Republic."

The American traveler characterized Lenine as a man desiring peace, but said that Leon Trotzky was using violent language and threatening all his opponents with death. He reported the city quiet except for the occasional killing of some military cadet or other youth whom the maddened revolutionaries mistook for a cadet. Comparatively little looting was reported. Some of the shops were open, including all those dealing in provisions. The Leninites were considering the search of all houses for stores of provisions and the confiscation of surplus stocks.

The traveler said it was unsafe for one to appear in the streets conspicuously well dressed. Elaborately dressed women, he reported, had repeatedly had their clothing torn from them by mobs on the thoroughfares, the members of which cried, "Our wives, sisters, and daughters are in rags." The Lenine adherents, however, he stated, were amply supplied with money, from German sources, he believed.

The correspondent's informant agreed with all the other observers with whom the correspondent had talked in the prediction that Kerensky would never regain power again even if his party should prevail. He is being accused by former supporters of lack of resolution and the energy to act months ago when the plans of the Bolsheviki could have been dealt with effectively at their very inception. The urban population as a whole was showing a singular apathy toward the current events.

FINLAND TO BE REPUBLIC.

Independence to be Declared Today, London Hears.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Oskari Tokoi, the Social Democratic leader in Finland, and former Finnish Premier, is expected to form a new Finnish Government on Monday, according to a Haparanda dispatch transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen.

The Diet will proclaim Finland an independent republic on that day, the dispatch adds.

KERENSKY SOUGHT A TRUCE.

Berlin Paper Hears He and Lenine Effected a Compromise.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Berlin Tageblatt declares that Premier Kerensky and Nikolai Lenine, leader of the Bolsheviki revolution in Petrograd, have affected a compromise essentially favorable to Lenine, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports.

Kerensky, on Tuesday last, telegraphed from Gatchina proposing a truce and a parley, according to a belated dispatch filed in Petrograd Wednesday and forwarded via Haparanda. Kerensky's message was dated 9:20 P. M., Tuesday, Nov. 13, shortly before his disappearance. It read:

"Following the suggestion of the Committee for Saving the Country and the other democratic organizations united with it, I have stopped operations against the insurrectionary forces and propose to send Commissioner Stankevitch to enter into negotiations for taking measures to avoid useless bloodshed."

"Simultaneously, says the dispatch, there came a message from General Krasnoff, Commander of the Third Cavalry Corps, and in charge of the Kerensky forces, proposing that the Bolshevik troops be withdrawn to Petrograd, leaving only pickets in a neutral zone to be established between the opposing forces.

Denounced Treaty with Holland.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—The Foreign Minister announces that the Russian Provisional Government has denounced the commercial treaty of September, 1846, between Holland and Russia.

GERMAN SHELL CUTS AMERICAN'S GUN IN TWO

Sergeant at the Front Knocked Down and Dazed, but Is Unhurt.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 18, (by The Associated Press.)—The experience of an American Sergeant in a support trench has demonstrated that a shell can go within a few inches of a man and not hurt him. Recently the Sergeant was standing back of the lines, holding his rifle out of the mud by the sling. Suddenly there was a rush of air and the rifle was almost pulled from his hand, followed by an explosion in the mud twenty yards in the rear.

The Sergeant was knocked down, and when he scrambled to his feet he discovered that the shell had clipped off the rifle stock, leaving only the barrel in his hand. The Sergeant has the remains of the weapon and a hazy recollection of remarking:

"Well, I'll be damned."

The site for the American military balloon school has been selected, and operations there will begin soon with balloons from the United States and some taken over from the French. The course of instruction will be complete and will be speeded up so that when the American army takes over its own battle front, American observation balloons will co-operate in the operations. A number of balloon officers already have been up at the front in French balloons observing the methods and the tricks of the game with which the French are familiar.

PLATTSBURG'S LAST WEEK.

Infantry Candidates to Have Administrative Work Instruction.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The last week of the intensive training begins tomorrow with administrative work for the infantry, such as making up reports, payrolls, courts-martial, issuance of supplies and clothing, &c. The field artillery will have shrapnel fire each morning until Wednesday, when it will take up administration work. By Saturday next all Government property will have been turned in at the Quartermaster's Department except that actually needed until the departure of the men from camp.

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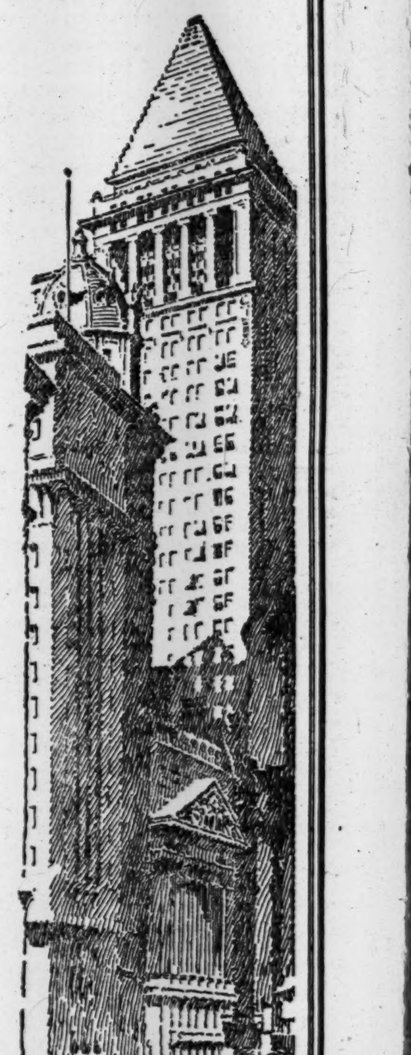

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NEWS FROM ITALY ENCOURAGES BAKER

Energy and Courage Shown in Stemming Teutón Assault, War Secretary Says.

PURPOSE OF THE INVASION

To Direct Attention from Defeats on Other Fronts — Americans in Trenches Uphold Traditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary of War Baker, in his weekly review of military operations in Europe, issued tonight, says the American forces in the trenches in Europe have acquitted themselves in a way worthy of the best traditions of the American Army.

The Secretary says that the news from Italy is more encouraging and that the Italian Army, although subjected to attack along four different lines, by which the enemy is endeavoring to outflank and crush the Italians, and in spite of the intense strain, is hardening its defense.

The text of the Secretary's statement follows:

"The training of our national army is now progressing rapidly. At all the camps the morale of our new citizen soldiers is reported as excellent. The men who have been called upon to defend our country in the present emergency are taking hold of the work in a serious, high-minded spirit which will produce the best result.

"The British and French officers who are to assist in instructing our new armies are arriving. They come for the purpose of initiating our men in the latest developments of modern warfare, so that from the very outset our forces may be trained according to the most efficient time and life saving methods.

"In France the training of our troops is likewise being carefully continued. In the sector where our forces are in the trenches they have shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of our armies.

German Reaction Slight.

"After the successes gained by the Allies in the West during the preceding week, the relative calm of the last seven-day period was to be anticipated. It is significant, however, that the reaction of the enemy has been relatively slight both in the region north of the Aisne and in Flanders. Five days elapsed before any hostile attempts were made to regain the ground recently won by the Canadians beyond Passchendaele, and this effort was repulsed without difficulty.

"At this season of the year the sodden, fog-bound fields of Flanders and the bad weather which prevails along the entire western front make it difficult to co-ordinate major operations with precision. Nevertheless, artillery preparation has continued in the two chief theatres of activity in the West, presaging further offensive engagements.

"Roulers, the ultimate objective, is now less than five miles distant, and from their positions on the heights of Passchendaele allied artillery fully commands the approaches to this pivotal position. Along other sectors of the front held by the British no engagements of importance are reported.

"Destructive hostile artillery fire is noted in the area along the Yser, centring aroung Dixmude, and the shelling by the enemy increased during the latter part of the week, betraying a decided nervousness on the part of the Germans lest any unexpected offensive action develop. Along the French front no engagements of importance are recorded. In Champagne and the Argonne artillery duels of especial intensity took place.

"In the Vosges the enemy launched an assault in the vicinity of the Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and temporarily gained a footing in the advanced French trenches, only to be driven out by a strong counterattack.

Better News from Italy.

"The news from Italy is more encouraging. Operations involving the skillful handling of large masses of troops and the reorganization of defensive positions, entailing superhuman efforts on the part of officers and men alike, have been carried out by the Italian armies with energy and courage.

"All sectors of the Italian theatre of operations continue the scene of much hard fighting. The enemy along four different lines of attack is endeavoring to outflank and, if possible, to crush the Italian armies and debouch into the heart of Northern Italy.

"While attempting to drive ahead across the Venetian plain along a broad front, the Austro-German forces have thrown large masses of troops against the Italian defensive positions girding the Trentino.

"In spite of the intense strain of the engagements, in which the Italian rearguard acquitted themselves very well, the Italian defense is hardening. Along the Piave and in the region of the Lake of Garda, as well as along the Brenta, it would appear that the enemy, while scoring local advantages, is being successfully restrained. On the lower Piave the hostile attempt to cross the river was partly successful, resulting in the capture of Zenson. The Italians have now opened the dikes in this sector, which will render the enemy advance difficult.

"While it must be acknowledged that the full Austro-German strength in the Trentino has not yet been employed, and developments in this sector must be awaited, nevertheless the present temper of the Italian armies and the strong allied reinforcements which are arriving smoothly and methodically in the Italian theatre should lead us to contemplate the future with confidence.

"A principal purpose of the German invasion of Italy was to divert the attention, primarily of their own people, of neutrals, and even of the Allies and ourselves, from the continued allied successes in the chief theatre of operations in the west, and particularly at this juncture from the uninterrupted series of defeats which the Turkish forces, commanded, led, and reinforced by Germans, have suffered at the hands of the British.

In Palestine and Mesopotamia.

"The military situation in Palestine and Mesopotamia must be considered if we are to arrive at a clear perspective of the progress of the war. In Palestine the British drive on Jerusalem is developing in a most satisfactory manner. The pursuit of the defeated Turkish forces continues. The British are in close contact with the fugitive armies and are administering an uninterrupted series of hard blows, which are having a marked effect.

"Cavalry is being used to good advantage in maintaining continuous contact with the enemy and in following up the successes of the main forces. In one engagement a single cavalry division, with only a portion of its effectives engaged, captured 1,100 prisoners, together with artillery and other material.

"The investment of Jerusalem from the west is beginning to assume well-defined proportions. The railroad line, including the junction of the Damascus-Beersheba road with that of the Jerusalem-Jaffa line, is now firmly in British hands.

"Jaffa, the principal seaport of Palestine, is now coming under the combined fire of the allied guns on land and sea. Its capture will greatly facilitate operations.

"The mobility of the British forces, and the rapidity of their offensive operations along the seacoast, which may result in the enveloping of Jerusalem from the northwest, are factors of immediate importance.

"The German higher command must now concentrate its effort in an attempt to stem the British advance, and this will probably relieve whatever hostile pressure it was proposed by the Germans to bring to bear against Bagdad. It is estimated that the Turkish forces operating in Palestine have lost one-half of their effective strength.

"In the Mesopotamian sector the British are also pursuing a successful forward movement. North of Tekrit the troops under the command of General Maude are sweeping the remnants of the Turkish troops before them and have reached a point some forty miles north of this centre, bringing the British outposts within approximately 100 miles of Mosul.

"In the Balkan war zone increased activity is noted. The British executed several raids in the Struma Valley, inflicting losses on the enemy. In the French sector artillery activity west of Lake Ochrida has increased in intensity. The enemy made several unsuccessful attacks on trenches held by the Italians.

"In Russia the situation continues disturbed."

LANE PICKS CHEMISTS TO AID IN WAR WORK

Board of Six Named to Advise on Use of Explosives and Gases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Six of the country's foremost chemists were called into the service of the Government today to serve as a special board to investigate explosives and the use of gases in warfare. They were named by Secretary Lane to act as advisers to the Bureau of Mines.

The board will go into the subject of increasing the production of materials used in explosives manufacture, and will advise the bureau in the operation of the recently enacted law regulating the sale of explosives. The members are:

Dr. William H. Nichols of the General Chemical Company, New York, Chairman; Professor H. P. Talbot, head of the chemical department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; William Hoskins of Chicago, a consulting chemist; Professor H. P. Venable of the University of North Carolina, E. C. Franklin of Stanford Uuniversity, and Dr. Charles L. Parsons of the Bureau of Mines.

RETAINS CHINESE PREMIER.

President Feng Refuses to Accept Tuan's Resignation.

PEKING, Saturday, Nov. 17, (delayed.)—President Feng Kuo-chang has refused to accept the resignation of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, which was presented yesterday.

A Peking despatch under Friday's date announced the resignation of Premier Tuan Chi-jui and his entire Cabinet and indicated the expectation that Hsu Shih-chang, Prime Minister under the administration of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, would be named Premier to form a coalition Cabinet in which South and Central China would be given representation.

ITALIANS DRIVE FOE ACROSS THE PIAVE

Continued from Page 1.

Italian armies. What his success would mean is fully realized, for should this wedge be driven through it would not only separate the two Italian armies, but would require the consideration of a retreat from the Piave, as it would not be possible to maintain a position on that river with the left flank thus menaced.

This explains the fierceness of General von Krobatin's attack from the north, as he is staking all on getting behind the Italians' Piave line. But all his efforts have not succeeded in shaking the main line, although here and there it has moved back and forth slightly in the course of the violent fighting. At Monte Roncone the enemy's advance completely failed, while at Monte Tomatico he advanved a little. But these are all episodical fluctuations, as the main front holds.

General Armando Diaz, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army, was able last night to announce the solidity of both main fronts and to give merited tribute to his men. While the situation is thus satisfactory in that his first onslaughts have been repulsed, there is no delusion that the enemy will abandon his design of advancing on the Venetian plains. The fighting, while desperate, has not yet developed the enemy's full power, and it is still to be shown where he will strike his greatest blow. But his first shock has been met and checked, and the Italian arms have gained new lustre.

Allied Naval Guns Aid Defense.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 16, (Delayed.)—After five days of heavy shellfire, covering their advance with storming parties at chosen points, the Austro-Germans have not been able to pass the Piave River in force, but are held there by the desperate resisting force developed by the reorganized Italian Army.

The chief scenes of action are on the lower Piave, where Col. Gen. Borovich's Austrians have their left under the fire of Italian and allied naval guns at the mouth of the Piave, their right under bombardment by Italian batteries, and their front faced with fifteen miles of inundated country. Further up, on the middle Piave, the Austrians who succeeded in getting a foothold on the west bank near Zenson are crowded down to the water's edge. The invaders here have scant food and munitions, and have been unable thus far to bring over reinforcements from the east bank. All their attempts to float a pontoon bridge have failed under the enfilading fire of the Italian guns on both of their flanks.

A trusted man was sent by The Associated Press correspondent in an automobile to the Lower Piave this morning to inspect the inundated district, and he has returned with details of the fearful scene of desolation made by the release of the flood waters by the Italian engineers to bar the progress of the enemy.

What was a smiling farmland ten days ago is now transformed into a vast sheet of water, stretching for miles. Above the level of the water, roofs and the upper stories of farmhouses can be seen here and there. Great flocks of sea fowl have come in from the Adriatic, and their mournful cries add to the weirdness of the scene.

Intense silence hangs over the desolate waste, broken only by the sea birds and the muttering of guns at the mouth of the river. Some of the upper floors of the farmhouses are still occupied by the local constabulary of the valley.

The extent of water interposes an impassable defense to any advance of the enemy in that quarter, and under this sheet of water is soft mud, now soaked to quicksand, about six feet deep, making it impossible for enemy artillery or horses to enter without sinking. The first party which got across has been forced back, and is now held at bay by the flood.

VENICE SHOWS FORTITUDE.

Citizens Encouraged by Orlando's Visit and News from the Front.

VENICE, Nov. 17.—(Delayed.)—The city has taken on new confidence and hope with the visit of Premier Orlando, who personally gave directions for the protection and succor of the population, and who noted during a tour throughout the city the calm fortitude with which the inhabitants awaited events. The Premier expressed surprise at the dignity and tranquillity with which the people remaining in Venice faced their peril. Besides a considerable number of citizens and poor people, these include the Mayor, Count Grimani, the City Assessor and all the members of the Municipal Council.

The famous Church of St. Mark continues open, and frequent masses are attended by crowds of women and children who offer prayers for the preservation of the city. The aspect of the church has been completely changed, and now it resembles a fortress, with its mosaic decorations along the front covered by layers of bags filled with earth and all the art treasures in the interior of the edifice similarly protected.

The streets of Venice still present an appearance of animation, with a number of townspeople going about their duties. The Premier was acclaimed as he passed along the streets on his way to the Municipal Council, where he gave orders for the continued and adequate provisioning of the city with coal, bread and all other necessaries.

There was a touching scene last night at a street gathering when the day's war bulletin arrived, announcing that the Italians were holding their ground on the Piave. More than a thousand persons crowded up to hear the bulletin, and Count Nicola Zavagli, attached to the Captaincy of the Port, mounted a chair and read the good news to the eager throng. There were murmurs and cries as the people realized that the line was holding, and as the Count concluded reading a great shout fairly shook St. Mark's with "Long live the army! Long live the Allies! Long live Venice!"

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

Austrians, Heavily Reinforced, Menace the Upper Piave Line.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — Further details of yesterday's terrific fighting on the Italian front are given in a cable dispatch received today by the Italian Embassy.

"The enemy offensive is in full development," said the dispatch. "Violent infantry attacks follow one another incessantly, supported by very intense artillery fire. The Austrians are constantly bringing up reserves, and with desperate tenacity they are trying to break through our lines and menace our organizations along the upper Piave.

"The valiant resistance of the Italian army has rapidly brought the military situation to the phase of active reaction in all sectors of the front. Innumerable are the episodes of heroism on the part of our soldiers. Very frequently the enemy is repulsed in bayonet counterthrusts.

"Yesterday afternoon, after a formidable bombardment which had lasted since early that morning, an entire enemy regiment attacked our positions at Meletta d'Avanti and Val Niela, in the direction of Monte Fior. This powerful attack was met by inferior units of our Regina Brigade, who repeatedly repulsed the enemy, inflicting upon him very severe losses.

"Toward dusk an enemy battalion delivered three furious assaults against our positions on Monte Tondarecar, but here also the Austro-Germans were sanguinarily repulsed by the Alpini Marmolada after a hand-to-hand fight lasting several hours.

"However, the greatest glory of yesterday's fighting was won by the Como Brigade. After terrific bombardment with guns of all calibres large enemy forces attacked the slopes of Monte Coriella, at the junction of Quero di Piave. The soldiers of the Como Brigade defended stubbornly the positions which they occupied, and for six consecutive hours with indomitable valor counterattacked the enemy until, near Malga le Fratte, detachments of Alpini, native of that region, with tremendous impetus reconquered the village which had been momentarily occupied by the enemy, and put the Austro-Germans to disorderly retreat.

"In the meantime all the attempts of the adversary to cross the Piave were systematically frustrated."

FINLAND'S LOSSES DUE TO PANIC ABOARD

Survivor of Transport Attack Says Coolness Would Have Saved Lives of All.

CREW RUSHED TO BOATS

Nine Lost in Attempt to Leave the Ship—Harold Selick Describes Approach of Torpedo.

First-hand details of the attack made by a German submarine on the American transport Finland three weeks ago were brought to an Atlantic port yesterday by two young Americans, Harold Selick of Glen Ridge, N. J., and J. S. Foster, who arrived from England on a British steamship.

The young men had been serving a year with the 113th Regiment of the French Camion Corps hauling ammunition to the big guns at the front. After the United States entered the war they obtained their discharges from the French War Office and started back on the Finland to enlist in America. Selick explained that as they had only paid a small sum for their passage and as the crew was under the usual complement, he and his friend volunteered for duty in the deck department.

"I was assigned to duty as a lookout man," said Selick, "and was stationed in the upper crow's nest on the foremast on Sunday, Oct. 28, in the forenoon watch from 8 o'clock till noon. Before leaving a French port the crew had been told of the sinking of the American transport Antilles, and Captain Jensen warned the officers and men to keep a sharp lookout for submarines. The weather was clear, but there was a heavy sea running which men who had been on ships that were torpedoed before declared was not favorable for submarines to make an attack. We were about 210 miles out from port when the ship's position was taken at 8 A. M.

"At 9:35 I sighted a torpedo coming toward the ship on the starboard side at a speed of forty miles an hour, which flashed like a silver streak in the sun as it skipped through the tops of the waves like a dolphin. It was aimed to strike the ship just forward of the boiler room, and I sang out to the officer on the bridge at the same time that he had sighted the torpedo with his glasses. It struck me at the moment that when the Antilles was torpedoed in about the same place the explosion blew the foremast out of the ship and took the two lookout men in the upper and lower crow's nests with it.

"Just then the explosion came and rocked the Finland fore and aft. The foremost quivered and bent fore and aft, but it was a stout spar and did not break, for which I was very thankful. The converted steam yacht Alcedo, which I hear has since been sunk, was escorting the ship and closed in toward us while her crew stood by their guns, and the gunners on our ship did the same, watching for the submarine to appear on the surface. Some of the crew imagined that they did see two periscopes, but nothing was seen of the undersea craft by any of the officers or crew on the Alcedo or the officers and lookout men on the Finland who were stationed fore and aft.

"After the explosion there was a great deal of excitement on board and the crew rushed for the boats. As they were being lowered away some of the lifeboats were let go by the run and a number of men were thrown into the sea and drowned. Efforts were made to save them, but in the heavy sea is was very difficult, and they went down before help reached them.

"The Finland did not appear to have been seriously damaged, and after staying for two hours in the boats we returned to the ship.

"The examination made afterward by the Captain showed that the torpedo had struck the ship abaft the foremast, and exploded in a coal bunker on the starboard side with such force that it had blown out the plates in the hull on the port side opposite. That compartment was the only one which was filled with water. The Captain decided to head for the nearest French port, 125 miles away, which we reached at 11 o'clock that night."

Selick said that it was a sad business that so many of the crew had been drowned in their efforts to get away from the ship, because not a single person had been injured by the explosion of the torpedo.

According to the dispatch sent to the Navy Department at Washington by Admiral Sims, there were nine drowned after the attack on the Finland. Three of the men were members of the naval gun crew, four belonged to the regular ship's crew, and two were privates in the United States Army. A later dispatch from the Admiral stated that the officers of the Finland had remained on board, and it was evident that the crew had taken to the boats in the excitement following the explosion without waiting for orders from the bridge.

COUNT ON 'TIGER' TO ROUSE FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

in character is that he is a destructionist rather than a constructionist. His nickname of "Cabinet Wrecker" is almost as well known as that of "The Old Tiger." I believe that this wrecking quality of his is just what is needed now. Clémenceau, with France behind him, as it indeed is, can start out boldly on the greatest wrecking expedition of even his amazing career—namely, the wrecking of Germany.

Premier's Devotion Unquestioned.

Clémenceau is a patriot. No one ever dared to doubt that. Every act of his life, even his acts of wrecking, has been for France. His aim has been to drive the incompetents from power.

He is now an old man, but unimpaired in every way for his final battle. He has kept out of every war Cabinet, although he could have had a place in all of them, but that might have impaired his destructive powers. Instead, he has kept his claws sharp and his teeth on edge in that little sanctum of L'Homme Enchainé in rue Taitbout, where he has torn more reputations to tatters than any other Frenchman of this generation. And almost always he has been right.

There may be cleverer politicians in France or more adroit ones. There may be more unblemished lives than his. But it is certain that there is no one more the real man with more force of character to carry through what he sets out to do.

Clémenceau has set out to wreck Germany, and it is a safe bet that he will win. In the few hours that he has been Premier he has proved that he also has real constructive ability. His plan of a war publicity bureau to take the place of the old-style censorship will certainly mean that the press from now on will be a fighting arm of the Allies instead of being treated like a muzzled alien

L'HOMME LIBRE ONCE MORE.

Clemenceau Restores Original Title of His Newspaper.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Georges Clémenceau's newspaper L'Homme Enchainé (the Chained Man) reappeared this morning under its original title, L'Homme Libre, (the Free Man.) His name beneath the title is now preceded by the word "founder," instead of "political director," as formerly, as he is no longer writing for the newspaper, now that he has become Premier.

Stephen Pichon, political editor of the Petit Journal, who has been appointed Foreign Minister in the new Clémenceau Cabinet, writes in a leave taking article addressed to his readers that Ministerial functions are always temporary, so he hopes some day to address them again. Therefore he says "au revoir" and not "good-by."

Charles Sergent has been appointed Under Secretary of Finance in the new Cabinet. M. Sergent was born in 1869. He was Assistant Governor of the Bank of France, which position he resigned to accepted the Under Secretaryship. He has undertaken many financial missions abroad since the beginning of the war, his latest being to Greece.

Deputy Léon Abrami has been appointed Under Secretary for Effectives and Pensions at the War Department.

M. Clémenceau changed the name of his newspaper early in the war, after it had been suspended because of his refusal to suppress certain passages of an article.

HAIG'S MEN OUST GERMAN RAIDERS

Counterattack Across the Open Expels Teutons from Trenches Entered in Thrust.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Field Marshal Haig reports tonight the repulse of a strong German raid in Flanders, after the Germans had won a temporary success, entering the British line at certain points. Artillery activity of considerable intensity has been directed against the British positions in the neighborhood of Passchendaele and Langemarck. The official statement reads:

> At dawn today a strong hostile raiding party attacked our trenches in the neighborhood of Gillemont farm, southeast of Epéhy, and effected an entry at certain points. We counterattacked across the open and, after sharp fighting, ejected the enemy and captured a few prisoners.
>
> The enemy also raided our trenches early this morning southeast of Havrincourt. Some of our men are missing.
>
> On the battlefront the usual artillery activity continued on both sides.

The afternoon statement reads:

> Early last night Lancashire and Highland troops successfully raided the enemy trenches in the neighborhood of Monchy-le-Preux, capturing a few prisoners.
>
> The artillery activity on the battlefront continues on both sides. The enemy's artillery fire is directed principally upon our positions in the neighborhood of Passchendaele and Langemarck and south of Polygon Wood.

Artillery Fighting on the Meuse.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The War Office statement on military operations issued today reads:

> There was somewhat lively activity by our own and the enemy's artillery north of Chemin-des-Dames and on the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front.) A raid upon enemy posts at Mont Carnillet, (Champagne front,) resulted in our making prisoners. The night was calm elsewhere along the front.

The night announcement says:

> The artillery activity was intermittent in the region of Vaudesson and near Schoenholz. It continued lively north of Hill 344, on the right bank of the Meuse.
>
> Belgian communication: Last night the enemy violently bombarded our trenches around Dixmude. We replied vigorously against the preparation and no attack was delivered. During the last forty-eight hours the enemy activity has greatly slackened except in the regions of Merckem and Dixmude, where the artillery fire was very violent. We silenced several batteries.

Berlin Reports Repulse of French

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (via London.)—French forces attacked the German lines south of St. Quentin yesterday, but were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting, Army Headquarters announced today. The official statement is:

> Western War Theatre.—In Flanders the artillery duel continued within moderate limits.
>
> In Artois and north of St. Quentin more than forty English were brought in, and several machine guns captured in successful reconnoitring engagements.
>
> The strong artillery fire against the southern front of St. Quentin which had been increasing during the previous two days, was followed by a French thrust. The enemy was repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting, and lost men, who were taken prisoners.

GERMANS LAY BARRAGE ON THE BRITISH LINES

Enemy Blockhouse Taken at Night—Flanders Transport Difficulties Haig's Chief Anxiety.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 18.—Along Goudberg spur to the left of Passchendaele some English and Scottish troops made a small attack Friday night and captured some valuable ground, together with the blockhouse of Vocation Farm with twenty-seven men.

It was like one of the old trench raids rather than an attack for the capture of ground. The men went over in the darkness without a barrage, creeping close to the blockhouse and rushing it before the German machine gunners could get their weapons into play. A relief was going on in the German lines at the time, the 4th Division being replaced by the 199th.

It seems possible that the enemy may make an attempt to recapture Passchendaele before the end of the year if his men have enough offensive spirit on this front, and if the conditions of the ground are to be relied upon for a serious attack. That is doubtful, but there is always the possibility that the German high command may insist on this and send an order to the divisional commanders, who prefer a defensive policy. In that case the attack would probably be delivered from the direction of Westroosebeke, to the north. The British guns are ready for all such attempts, and each of the counterattacks delivered up to now has been shattered near its assembly lines.

The enemy's batteries do not show any tendency to decrease on the Flanders front, and every day they lay heavy barrages on the British lines in such places as Inverness Copse, Polygon Wood, and Nun's Wood, while high-velocity guns are concentrated on Ypres, Hooge, Wiltje, and the old, bad places in the salient.

The British trouble this Winter will be the same as on the Somme last year. It will be the trouble of bringing up supplies to the lines and getting shelter and any decent comfort for the men in the front and support positions. As on the Somme, but worse than there, they now have behind them an eight-mile stretch of crater land over which their battles have been fought, so that it is a great desert of mangled earth with innumerable deep pits pierced by small explosions and filled with water, and its low ground, where the brooks have slopped over in the gullies between the slopes, a bog-land and lake-land in which one sinks to his armpits. Four miles of that ground is under heavy and continuous fire; another four miles of it is under scattered and harassing fire, and nowhere is there any cover except a few splinter-proof dugouts.

All through this coming Winter masses of men will have to take their turn in this great Slough of Despond, of wet and cold, and the transport officers and "Q," that mystic letter which stands for all the organization of supplies, will not find it easy to provide them with the materials of life and war.

They will do it, but it will not be easy. They will do it by roads and tracks laid under fire, broken by shells, and laid again by fresh relays of men who work like soldier ants in all this muck heap, getting all the risks and none of the glory of war. They will do it by pack mules, heavily laden, but surefooted, among the shell craters and winding slowly in long single files across that blasted country where shells come with a scream down the wind and the earth vomits up blackly about these mud-splashed beasts. They will do it by ration parties, trudging up night after night in the black darkness, lightened only by the glare of gunfire, dodging shellbursts, stumbling and falling into shell pits, but getting there always—getting there if they have any luck. The transport drivers will take their wagons to the end of the last tracks, and unless their horses are killed or the drivers themselves hit, they will be at the dumps by the scheduled time.

"I give my men their orders and then don't worry," said one of the transport officers the other night. "I know if they are not all killed they will get the goods up all right."

BERLIN FEARS SEIZURES.

Believes Germans Here Will Lose All Their Property.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (via London.)—There is apprehension here, through reports received from Washington by way of London, to the effect that the Trading With the Enemy act will be given its widest interpretation, and that its enforcement will result in the sequestration and confiscation of German property and private rights in the United States, as has already been done in England.

Outside of the law enacted in August last, prohibiting payments to the United States, the German Government, it is declared, has up to the present taken no steps to curtail the property rights of American citizens or corporation in Germany.

DUTCH LUGGERS SUNK.

Attacked by German Naval Forces—Crew of One Ship Lost.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Ymuiden says it is officially reported that a Dutch lugger has been sunk by German naval forces, one man being drowned and the remainder being taken to Wilhelmshaven.

It is also reported that the lugger Jacoba has been sunk and all her crew drowned.

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To depositors:

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It takes up everything that's new—everything from airplanes to kitchen utensils. The 200 articles in the December number include:—

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the remarkable spread of business reading

The habit of business reading has spread among Americans. Today it is estimated that not more than 10% of the better class of business men neglect utilitarian literature.

An article in *Publishers' Weekly* shows that J. P. Morgan & Company has a library of 6,000 business books; the National City Bank 20,000 volumes and 400,000 indexed pamphlets of commercial lore; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 19,000 such works. Brentano's issues a 128-page catalog of business books. The literature is so voluminous that, like law matter, it has its current digest, published at frequent intervals by the Cumulative Digest Corporation of New York. The chief topic of discussion at the recent national convention of librarians in Louisville was keeping up with the big demand for business books.

The successful business man of 1890 was "too busy" to bother with commercial reading. Now he cannot afford to slight it.

The A. W. Shaw Company is the largest publisher of this type of reading in the world. It has distributed over two million volumes. It has 41 new books in preparation, employing a small brigade of authors, investigators, statisticians, field men, and an ultra-"finicky" breed of proofreader this labor develops. The company publishes, in addition, four business magazines: SYSTEM, British SYSTEM, SYSTEM ON THE FARM, and FACTORY.

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WAR AT A DEADLOCK, M'CORMICK'S VIEW

Illinois Congressman Declares Neither Germans Nor Allies Are Winning It.

NEEDS ALL OUR ENERGY

Thinks Victory Depends Upon Keeping American Industries at Maximum of Production.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois, who recently returned from a visit to the battlefields abroad, said today that the issues of the great world conflict would not be decided on the battlefields, but in the United States by keeping up industry here to the maximum of production and by the perfection of the American armed forces.

Mr. McCormick spent two months studying the war in Europe, visiting the British, French, and Italian fronts and the American camp in France. He conferred with the rulers of France, England, and Italy and with the commanding Generals of the great allied armies.

"The Germans are not winning this war," asserted the Congressman, and then added significantly: "Neither are we. The war today presents a stalemate from which we are unable to extricate ourselves because of the collapse of Russia and the unreadiness of the United States.

"Nowhere in Europe did I find an informed soldier or public man who believed that a military decision could be achieved before 1919, when the United States might be ready to add effectively to the sum of pressure upon the Central Empires. Perhaps economic conditions or political events in Germany may induce peace before that time, but, although Germany is suffering progressively more than her western enemies, her autocratic machinery and her economic reserves seem altogether adequate to hold her together through two more Winters.

Russia Hopeless.

"There is practically no hope," Mr. McCormick said, "that Russia can be in any sense useful during the year 1918. From the most responsible people I heard a disheartening tale of Russian inefficiency, corruption, incendiarism, and murder. Russia is so disordered that she cannot make war. Happily, in all probability, neither can she make peace. Germany might propose concessions and indemnities in the west and recoup herself in the east. What would the European democracies do under these circumstances? The principal public men with whom I talked were not certain and were not all agreed upon the answer to that question. Some who personally would oppose such terms believe that European public opinion would demand their acceptance, although that would involve an addition of 30,000,000 Poles, Lithuanians, and Livonians to the population of the Teutonic empires as well as the industrial resources and the great alluvial plain of Poland. The German autocracy would be fortified.

"With a wonderful energy, with a foresight which compels admiration, the autocracy has mobilized the power of Germany—children, women, men, food and clothing, metals and fuels. The German military machine made ready first, and, of course, as the neutral markets have been closed tighter and tighter with the tightening of the blockade, the resources of the Central Empires have been energetically spent. They are bleeding terribly, showing a steady diminution in man power and metal as compared with their French and English adversaries, and this in spite of the Russian collapse.

"But since the German High Command controls all the Central Powers from the Bosporus to the Baltic, they act with greater energy, unity, and skill than their enemies. Thus they made a seemingly successful drive into Italy. If the German command hoped for a true military success, certainly they did not believe they would achieve it. The real object of their political foray into Venetia was partly to make camouflage on a great scale to conceal their steady losses from Verdun to Passchendaele, and partly to provoke revolution in Italy."

Italians Expected It.

The German rush into Italy was not unexpected by the Italian commanders, according to Mr. McCormick.

"While I was in the now conquered Italian territory a little while ago," he said, "the Italian command expected an attack, in the neighborhood of Asiago. The Italians were under gunned, neither had they enough ammunition. The margin of subsistence in the country is so narrow that it must affect the morale of the population. But even so, the Italians would not have been driven back so far as they were if two or three divisions holding an almost impregnable point, debauched by the excellent spy system of the Germans, had not thrown down their arms. The Italians had defeated the Austrians. It was German divisions with artillery from the eastern and the western fronts, which restored the morale of the Austro-Hungarian troops and themselves led the successful thrust.

"The French and English," the Congressman said, "have a moderate preponderance in guns and man for man they outfight the Germans. All of the German class of next year's boys of seventeen are in the army and many of sixteen, whose tear-stained faces among the prisoners wrench the hearts of the Tommies and the Poilus who show them a shy, tender and clumsy kindness.

"Plainly the German resources in men and material are running low. While there are still excellent German divisions in Flanders, there was an appreciable diminution in the morale and the personal quality of the German troops on the French and British fronts, during the ten weeks in which I was in Europe. Germany everywhere had lost the offensive.

"At the battle of the Chemin des Dames, which was the greatest artillery bombardment the French have made, I had the good fortune to witness a perfect operation. The German batteries were so drenched with fire that they were unable to reply. With almost mathematical exactness, the French took the terrain which they had planned to take weeks before. Hundreds of miles of track, scores of trainloads of ammunition, hundreds and hundreds of heavy guns were employed to wreck the enemy defenses, to overwhelm and to kill the enemy before the advance was made, so, at last, when the French infantry went forward they did so with unbelievably small losses. There I witnessed the demonstration of what I had learned from the lips of the most distinguished French Generals during my wanderings along the front. This is an artillery and industrial war. That must never be forgotten."

Must Have Big Guns.

Mr. McCormick does not want the public to lose sight of the fact that shipping is necessary before anything else, because vessels must carry to France the engines of destruction.

"But above all," he said emphatically, "heavy guns are necessary—heavy guns, with their obvious complement of aircraft and rail transportation, but heavy guns, and still more heavy guns; twenty-five thousand cannon to be made in American factories and shipped to France before March 1, 1919. Time is the essence of victory, and great guns offer the only means by which it can be won. The more great guns, the fewer lives lost; the more great guns the surer the victory; the more great guns, the smaller the price we pay for our present unreadiness.

"The issue of this war will be decided not on the Isonzo or the Piave; not on the Meuse or the Rhine, but in Washington, and by the furnaces of America."

Referring to recent statements on American effort by Lord Northcliffe, head of the British War Mission, Mr. McCormick said:

"I very much admire Lord Northcliffe, but in his eagerness to shock Britain to further efforts he has painted a partial picture of American effort, which if it be taken as a faithful reflection of the whole is likely to endanger our common cause. This war must be won if we are to win, by the manufacture in America of thousands of engines of war. Men cannot win the war. The splendid little American army which already has crossed the seas rendered a great service when the echo of the first American feet upon the soil of France carried to every home which has sacrificed, (and almost all French homes have sacrificed,) the promise that the strength and still more the industrial genius of America would bring succor to France.

"France is fighting with heroic and dogged courage. Her steady, thoughtful soldiery are ready to spend their blood and to die, in the belief that America will forge the weapons to win the war. They must not be mistaken. One of the greatest of French Generals —perhaps the greatest—with the burden of the long front upon his shoulders said to me:

"'Thank God for your little army. It buoyed our faltering hopes, but its present growth costs us material. Send us cannon and munitions now, and more of them, lest there be none of us left when you really get here.'

"We cannot hope to have a vast army in France next year, but America, whose furnaces can forge as much steel as the furnaces of all Europe, can produce the cannon—25,000 cannon."

In conclusion the Congressman said: "I say very respectfully, but very earnestly, that to make that contribution to victory; that in order to make guns that lives may be saved, we must have greater co-ordination of effort than we now have. We must have more powerful direction, greater unity of effort, a true war council such as does not exist in Washington—a council of men who, irrespective of faction and party, represent in the greatest degree the energy and the genius of America.

"We must bend all our energies to make the great industrial effort in time. It will be fruitless if we are ready—too late."

PREDICT 3 YEARS OF WAR.

Americans Report Commanders Don't Expect Peace Till 1920.

Americans who returned yesterday to an Atlantic port from the French front via England on a British liner said that officials of the Allies in Paris frankly expressed the opinion that while there was no change in their views as to the defeat of the Central Powers it would take a long time to finish the war. If Russia and Italy had held out, they said, there would have been a good possibility of peace in the Fall of 1918, but since the retreat of these armies in face of the Teutonic forces the most optimistic of the military commanders did not see any chance for peace with victory before the Summer of 1920.

Among the passengers on the liner was Captain William Marshall of the Royal Naval Reserve, who has come over on a special mission for the Admiralty. He has been engaged in the North Sea for the last two years fighting submarines. He won the Distinguished Service Order for sinking four undersea craft, and has done some valuable work in mine sweeping.

Among sixty ambulance drivers who returned on the ship were Laurence B. Stoddart, Jr., and G. Parker Toms, who took part in the recent French drive at the Chemin des Dames on the Aisne front. In the attack, they said, the French used 6,000 guns. Toms, who comes from St. Louis, wore the French War Cross, which he won after six weeks' service at the front. He was badly gassed after picking up some French wounded, and has not entirely recovered.

Stoddart is the son of Laurence B. Stoddart of Bowring & Co., ship owners, of 17 Battery Place. He returned to apply for a commission in the British Army in Canada, as his father is an Englishman, and he was too young to join on the other side.

Another passenger was Lieut. Commander Frank Davis of the British Naval Air Service, who has been sent over to give instruction to American aviation students in hydroaeroplane tactics.

Henry C. Woods, the author of several works on Eastern Europe, arrived to deliver a series of lectures on the Balkan situation.

PRESIDENT THANKS THE FOUR-MINUTE MEN

Tells Theatre Speakers They Apprise the Nation of the Justice of Its Cause.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Wilson, in a letter which was given out at the White House tonight, expresses his appreciation of the patriotic work being done by the Four-Minute Men, a Government agency of 15,000 volunteer speakers who present wartime messages of the Administration to theatre audiences throughout the country.

"May I not express my very real interest in the vigorous and intelligent work your organization is doing in connection with the Committee on Public Information," said the President's letter. "It is surely a matter worthy of sincere appreciation that a body of thoughtful citizens, with the hearty cooperation of the managers of moving-picture theatres, are engaged in the presentation and discussion of the purposes and measures of these critical days.

"Men and nations are at their worst or at their best in any great struggle. The spoken word may light the fires of passion and unreason or it may inspire to highest action and noblest sacrifice a nation of free men. Upon you four-minute men, who are charged with a special duty and enjoy a special privilege in the command of your audiences, will rest in a considerable degree, the task of arousing and informing the great body of our people, so that when the record of these days is complete we shall read page for page with the deeds of army and navy the story of the unity, the spirit of sacrifice, the unceasing labors, the high courage of the men and women at home who held unbroken the inner lines. My best wishes and continuing interest are with you in your work as part of the Reserve Officer Corps in a nation thrice armed because through your efforts it knows better the justice of its cause and the value of what it defends."

TAFT ANSWERS LA FOLLETTE

Calls on All Republicans to Stand Behind Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Former President Taft, speaking here today at a mass meeting in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. $35,000,000 war fund, reviewed the causes of America's entry into the war, called upon all Republicans to stand behind President Wilson, and took issue with Senator La Follette on the sinking of the Lusitania.

"The Lusitania case," said Mr. Taft, "can't be distinguished from the landing of a Hun regiment on these shores and the shooting into American homes and the killing of American citizens, but Senator La Follette said that the right to be on those decks under those conditions was a mere technical right.

"Now, what Senator in the Congress of the United States can speak of the right of those poor victims of foreign aggression, foreign cruelty, to have their lives preserved as a technical right?

"Suppose this had been Venezuela that had sunk one of our American vessels and sent fifty of our American citizens to the bottom. It wouldn't have been long before the President and the Secretary of the Navy formulated a demand peremptory in character and possibly accompanied by a battleship and every man, woman, and child in the country, pacifists and Senator La Follette, would have approved that action demanding reparation and security against further murder of American citizens.

"Now what is the difference? There isn't any except one, and that is that Germany is the greatest military nation in the world and Venezuela isn't."

NO PIGTAIL, SAYS T.R., FOR YOUR UNCLE SAM

Colonel Tells Upton Soldiers China Is a Natural Result of Pacifism.

PRAISE FOR NEGRO TROOPS

Draws Cheers for General Bell and Tells of Pride in the National Army.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Nov. 18.—Speaking to two great meetings of soldiers at Camp Upton this afternoon, Colonel Roosevelt preached two military sermons on preparedness, anti-pacifism, universal service, square deal to negro troops, and praise to the men of the national army. The first address was delivered in the new Y. M. C. A. auditorium to 3,500 men of the 305th Field Artillery and the 302d Engineers, and the second to 1,200 men of the 367th negro infantry at the Knights of Columbus Hall.

"The greatest universities in America are the training camps presided over by professors of the type of Major Gen. Bell," Colonel Roosevelt declared. The full half minute of applause that followed was an obvious tribute to the Division Commander who was seated on the platform.

The Colonel came to the camp on the invitation of Colonel Frederick C. Doyle and Lieut. Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Cabinet, both of the 305th Field Artillery, and Colonel C. O. Sherrill of the 302d Engineers. He was introduced by Major Gen. Bell. His speech to the negro soldiers was made at his own request.

"I have come here in a sense to address you, but more really to pay my homage to you and those like you, for it is you and those like you, you comrades of the American Army, to whom all our citizens owe most at this time. You are the men pre-eminently entitled to honor of all the men in this country at this time, and words count very little when we are about to wake the guns that have no doubts.

"You stand up when 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is sung, not because of men who previously sang it, but because of the men who stood the bombardment through the night—for the man who stood up to the killing and did the killing when the need came. That is why you are proud to be Americans now. Talking amounts to less than nothing, save just to the degree in which it is turned into action, and in this country of ours the man who is not only ready to fight for it, but to fit himself to fight for it, the man who has not raised himself to be a soldier, and the woman who has not raised her boy to be a soldier for the right; neither one of them is entitled to citizenship in this Republic. Universal suffrage, to justify itself, must be based on universal service. It is only you and your kind who have the absolutely clear title to the management of this Republic. It is only the man willing, when the need arises, to fight for the nation and to die for the nation—it is only these who are really entitled to have a voice in the halls of the nation.

"We have heard a good deal, General Bell, about conscientious objectors. We here, all of us, are Americans, and nothing else. I do not care a snap of my finger where the man was born, where his parents were born, any more than I care what creed he professes, but there is one thing that I do care for, and that is loyalty to the flag. I have no use for the man of fifty-fifty allegiance.

"I want you to remember this, that before we finally entered the war the number of innocent noncombatants sunk by German submarines surpassed in number the total number of deaths of both the Union and Confederate sailors during the four years of the civil war. I would like each friend, the professional pacifist, to remember that they are the people who called 'Peace, Peace' when there was no peace. They are the people that wish this nation to go on the theory that if we are only harmless enough nobody would hurt us. After the Lusitania was sunk I read how in the Queenstown morgue our American women lay dead, still clasping in their stiff arms the dead babies they died trying to save, and I read of the great exultation in Germany over the dead and of the striking of medals to commemorate the deed.

"The nation that won't fight when its women and children are killed stands on a level with the man who won't fight when his wife is knocked down or his daughter kidnapped. What do you think of the man, who, when his wife's face is slapped, says she ought not to have been on the streets.

"If this man is worth while at all he will kick the one who did it, and if not he will get kicked in the end. The nation that gets in a corresponding position and does not act will also get kicked in the end. You can be sure of this. At this moment, if our pacifist friends who look across the water at the great, populous nation of China they will see what the policy of non-resistance in the end brings a nation to. It is a nation of great natural resources, but its mothers have for many years (and its fathers for that matter, too) refused to bring up their boys to be soldiers, and in consequence, at this time, half of the territory of China is under the control of alien nations, and in the remaining half the settlement of the destinies of China rests with other peoples, and not in the hands of the Chinese themselves. Now do not forget that every man who talks against this war at this time is trying to put a pigtail on Uncle Sam."

SPARTANBURG MEN TO DEFEND TRENCH

Two Thousand New Yorkers to Spend Tonight Under Strict War Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 18.—The first contingent of New York's former National Guard will creep into the trenches tomorrow night to get acquainted with conditions which are to be a part of their daily life at some future time. Scheduled to spend twelve hours of watchfulness in the trenches, about 2,000 men from the 105th Infantry will be under the strictest sort of discipline.

At 6:45 o'clock the First and Second Battalions of the 105th will be instructed to prepare for trench duty. Allowing them fifteen minutes in which to get ready, the soldiers will march from their regimental site over to the trenches built into the sides of three small hills. Sentry lines will be established, and no officers or men without special permits from Brig. Gen. Phillips will be allowed anywhere near the "front."

The soldiers will be required to crawl forward to the entrances to the communicating trenches. A few will be stationed in the third line of ditches, more will drop down into the second line, while the majority will settle into the first line. The trenches are of regulation dimensions, with rests for rifle firing and many single and double machine gun emplacements. No machine guns, however, will go into action tomorrow night.

Major Arthur L. Howe, signal officer, will be in charge of communications and he has installed an intricate system of telegraph and telephone lines. Because every man will be working as though he were under heavy fire, all orders will be transmitted over the wires.

Catholic Church Dedicated.

The Catholic Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, at Flushing Avenue and Union Turnpike, Flushing, was dedicated yesterday as the only church conducted by the Augustinian Fathers of Philadelphia in the Long Island diocese. Rev. Father Charles M. Driscoll, provincial, celebrated solemn high mass. Mishop McDonnell of Brooklyn presided and Father John F. Kennedy, the rector, entertained a large party of Catholic clergymen after the ceremony.

HOPE AMERICA WILL AID GREEKS IN ASIA MINOR

Minister Roussos Declares That Oppressed People Place Reliance in This Nation.

First-hand stories of the sufferings of the Greek population of Asia Minor under Turkish persecution, a fervent tribute to the works of American philanthropy among the nations suffering by the war, and a veiled intimation by G. Roussos, the Greek Minister to the United States, that the Greeks subjected to Turkey expected the influence of this country to be used for their reunion with their fellow countrymen, were the features of a mass meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Amsterdam Opera House by the Relief Committee for Greeks in Asia Minor. It was the first public gathering brought together by this organization; and about $1,000 was subscribed in cash and several thousand more in pledges.

Mr. Roussos had praised the works of American benevolence, and told of the pathetic reliance placed on America for alleviation of the sufferings of the Greeks under Turkish rule. "But are you going to stop at relief?" he asked. "I hope not, because if this were the only object of your program it would be better to let them end their lives of misery and martyrdom. It would not be human to allow them to live under such an odious yoke in future.

"The loud voice of the United States, when, entering the war, she promised liberty to all the oppressed nationalities, reached them, breaking through the distant spaces. They have heard in the depths of these distant lands the noble and generous voice of your country. They believe in America as their redeemer, and their sufferings seem to them much lighter because they are confident in the outcome of this world-wide war, and in the promise made by the United States.

"When the day of victory shall arise, America will hear from those distant countries the voices of all these martyrs imploring the Almighty for the prosperity and greatness of the United States, who by their unselfish intervention will secure liberty to the world."

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University and Honorary Chairman of the Committee, who was Minister to Greece from this country during the Balkan wars, presided. He referred to Eleutherios Venizelos as "the greatest modern statesman," and praised the ideals of Greek foreign policy in both of the conflicts which preceded the war of 1914.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, told of the treatment of Greeks, Armenians, and other subject nationalities by the Turks, and said that the death from starvation of many of the Christian population who had been deported and maltreated was inevitable unless relief were speedily sent.

Mr. Roussos said that before the war influential Greeks of Asia Minor occasionally disappeared without leaving a trace, but that since the war began a general extermination had been decided on by the Turkish authorities.

SAYS HILLQUIT GOT BIG REPUBLICAN VOTE

More Than 100,000, According to Analysis by Democratic National Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In the late election the Democrats gained two seats in the House of Representatives. The gains were made in North Dakota and Pennsylvania. John M. Baer, a former Democratic Postmaster, elected as a nonpartisan from Dakota, is claimed by the majority as being a Democrat. He has nearly always voted with that party. In Pennsylvania W. H. Beshlin, Democrat, was elected to succeed a Republican, who retired after entering a plea of nolo contendere to an indictment for violation of the Federal election laws.

Discussing the political complexion of the country, based upon the recent elections, a statement issued by the Democratic National Committee today says:

"The reversal in the Pennsylvania district was the most significant of any of the results in the Congressional elections on Nov. 6. In this district of the Keystone State a year ago a Republican was elected to Congress by a majority of 4,000. In the recent election Beshlin, the Democrat, won by more than 2,000, a change in twelve months of 6,000 votes.

"There have been seven Congressional elections since the general election of November, 1916, when President Wilson was re-elected. Six of these elections were held in districts that have usually elected Republicans. The seventh occurred in the Fifteenth District of New York City, where a Democrat was returned.

"The six Republican districts were the First New Hampshire, Sixth Indiana, First North Dakota, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Fourth Connecticut, and Sixth Massachusetts.

"In the First New Hampshire District, formerly represented by the late Republican 'warhorse,' Cy Sulloway, the Democrats reduced the normal Republican majority by nearly 1,000 votes.

"In the Sixth Indiana, Republicans elected one of their number, Representative Richard W. Elliott, to succeed Representative Comstock, Republican, deceased.

"The strongly Republican districts in Connecticut and Massachusetts voted true to form, and elected Republicans to the vacancies. Democrats likewise maintained their supremacy in the Fifteenth, New York District, where Tom Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, was elected to succeed the late Representative Conry.

"In none of the districts where the special elections were held was there any indication of a falling off in the Democratic strength. The First North Dakota and the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Districts disclosed disaffection in the Republican ranks.

"The reversals in the North Dakota and Pennsylvania districts are all the more marked when it is considered that the combined majorities in the six Republican districts where vacancies occurred were 32,874 a year ago.

"Even more significant as an indication of decreasing Republican strength is the result in the recent Mayoralty election in Greater New York. There has been much speculation as to the source from which Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, obtained his increased vote in the New York Mayoralty fight. A comparison of the Mayoralty vote with the Presidential vote of 1916 makes it evident that Hillquit gained many of his supporters from the Republican Party.

"In 1916 the total vote of the five counties in Greater New York for President was 697,431, of which Wilson received 351,312, Hughes 311,974, and Benson, Socialist, 31,787. The total vote for Mayor in 1917, according to published tables, was 642,445, or a trifle over 92 per cent. of the total vote in 1916. Hylan received 297,282. If he had received 92 per cent. of the Wilson vote he would have had 323,611. Mitchel received 149,307, Hillquit 142,178, and Bennett 53,678. Hillquit's vote represented an increase of 110,391 over the Socialist vote for President in 1916. Even though it be assumed that Hillquit received 10,000 of the unaccounted for portion of the Democratic vote not cast for Hylan, it is evident that over 100,000 of the Hillquit vote must have been cast for Hughes a year ago—31 per cent. of the Hughes vote in Greater New York.

"Viewing the New York vote from another angle, it is apparent that the Hughes vote disintegrated into the Mitchel, Bennett and Hillquit camps. Even if the total vote for Mitchel and Bennett be combined, ignoring the undoubted fact that Mitchel must have received many Democratic votes, the united strength of these two candidates amounts to only about 203,000, or 108,000 less than the Hughes vote. The greater portion of the Hillquit vote came from former Republicans. There can be no question as to this, by whatever process the vote may be analyzed."

SUGGESTS A FARM FOR EVERY SOLDIER

Senator Harding Wants Them to Have Land When They Return from the War.

VAST TRACTS AVAILABLE

Ohian Says It Is the Duty of the Government to Prepare the Way for the Men to Get Homes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—That every United States soldier, when he returns from the war, should have an opportunity to become the owner of a farm is a principle enunciated here today by Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio. That providing land for these men who have served the nation be only a part of a well-laid plan for converting the greatest possible number of citizens into productive farm owners is further urged. Senator Harding believes that the Government can no longer avoid action on the vital and fundamental problem of proper land distribution, and that action will be forced by the frame of mind that will grow out of the war.

"Every thoughtful man realizes," said Senator Harding, "that the proper distribution of the land is the very basis of national well being. The land should, as far as possible, be in the possession and ownership of the men who work it. A nation of owners of small farms which support sturdy families is the ideal. The magnificence of France when the supreme test came has been largely due to the sturdy folk of her farms. These were the people who paid the price of the loss of the Franco-Prussian war. They have been the saviors of France in many emergencies. But for the solution of the land question and its division into small tracts in the ownership of the people France would probably have ceased to exist before this.

"In the United States the drift of the people to the cities, the drift of farms into operation by tenant farmers, into ownership in large acreage by absent landlords, has been recognized as a dangerous tendency of the times. The stress has not been such in the past that action has been forced. But out of the war will grow many new demands from the people. The man on the street will appreciate his rights more clearly and will be more ready to demand them. Among his most probable demands will be his right to the land. The quicker and stronger he makes that demand, the better for the nation.

"Wise is the nation which sees the coming of such a demand and meets it before it becomes a menace. Wiser is the nation which inaugurates those reforms that are in the interest of its well being even before they are demanded.

500,000,000 Acres Available.

"The situation in the United States today is about this: Vast quantities of good farming land near the best markets in the world are not cultivated. In New England there are 30,000,000 acres of unused land that might be growing crops. New England is discovering that one great industrial plant after another is moving West, establishing itself in Ohio or Missouri or Illinois. New England has been asking why, and has found that manufacturers believe they can produce more cheaply if they are nearer the regions where food and raw materials are produced. New England, to hold her factories, must get people on her farms.

"There are 35,000,000 acres in the Middle States that might be farmed, but which are lying idle. Much of this land is in the very outskirts of cities where food prices are high and the demand unlimited. In the Pacific Coast States there are 180,000,000 acres of unused but usable land. In all 500,000,000 acres or thereabouts is lying idle, to say nothing of that which is inadequately farmed.

"In the meantime the cities are full of people whose greatest ambition is to own a piece of this waste land and to convert it into productive homes. The mass of the foreigners in this country came from agricultural communities in Europe and would like to be on farms over here. They are allowed to become submerged in foreign sections of great cities, to be swallowed up in less wholesome activities and to be lost to this sort of beneficial productiveness.

Need Farm Training.

"There is no proper agency to bring these men and the land together. There is only the land agent, whose name has often become one of reproach. His sole object is to sell land for as much money as possible. His responsibility ends there. There is no agency that goes further, that establishes the man on the land, that makes him a success. Nobody takes any care to see that he buys land that will yield crops.

"Even if the man in the city gets good land and at a fair price, it is practically impossible for him to establish himself and make a success without guidance and co-operation. The machine is not built up that will convert him from a city-dwelling wage earner to an independent farmer. That is exactly the machinery that should be developed. The proper agency to supervise its development is the Government. The time is now.

"When the 2,000,000 men to be trained for the army come home there will be an unparalleled opportunity. These young men will be unattached. They will have been weaned away from their former tasks and associates. They will be wanting to strike a field for themselves. They should have the opportunity. The nation should prepare the way. Canvasses might be taken months ahead of the disbandment of the armies and preparations made in accordance with the returns. The lumber of cantonments might be utilized in making soldier homes upon the land."

RAILROADS SEEK SPECIAL WAR RATE

Continued from Page 1.

anxiety as to further advances in the cost of materials; the rising cost of labor is now the uncertain factor. Some railroad executives are of the opinion that, for the period of the war, Government regulation of wages as well as the cost of materials would help to stabilize the transportation industry. In England, where railroad earnings are guaranteed by the Government for the period of the war, the Government has granted a special war bonus of 15 shillings a week to all railroad employes and the employes' organizations have agreed to make no further demands of higher rates of pay. The English Government also has increased passenger rates 50 per cent.

It is understood that there has been some consideration to an increase in passenger fares on all Eastern railroads.

When Mr. Willard was before the commission he said that he would maintain his property, even though it forced him to reduce dividends. Even though the Eastern railroads stopped paying all dividends, the amount so saved would be only $126,000,000—a sum not very much in excess of the increases in wages that have been granted this year. Paul Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, in his testimony on the credit situation before the commission on Friday, said that the passing of dividends would be a financial calamity. He pointed out that a number of roads, like the Erie, the New Haven, and Boston & Maine were not paying any dividends, and that, therefore, the roads most in need of relief would gain nothing by such a policy. He also said that the passing of dividends by such great systems as the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio would virtually destroy their credit and make their bonds illegal for savings bank investment.

WARN IRISH LEADERS AGAINST GERMAN PERIL

Lowell Branch of United Irish League Says Berlin Seeks to Make Catspaw of Erin.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 18.—German intrigue in Ireland was denounced in a manifesto adopted here tonight by the Lowell branch of the United Irish League and mailed to party leaders in Ireland.

"As loyal American citizens we are most deeply interested in the cause for which the United States has entered the war, and we are utterly and irrevocably opposed to any policy that might injure the United States or her Allies by giving aid and comfort to the enemy and thereby prolonging the war," says the manifesto.

After declaring the party's support of the Constitutional movement, the manifesto continues:

"As for any promises of independence for Ireland coming from Germany, with all our souls we denounce them as hypocritical and insincere, but equally to be spurned if they were sincere. Never in her history has Ireland been arrayed against human freedom, and she would be unworthy of freedom if she lined up with the modern Attila. Germany is trying to make a catspaw of Ireland, and unfortunately some Irishmen are helping her horde of paid agents in that direction.

"The wrongs which England inflicted upon Ireland in past ages, and even the recent betrayal of Ireland and her leaders by Premier Asquith, followed by the brutal execution of the Sinn Fein leaders, can never be excused or forgotten, yet we would a thousand times rather have Ireland remain under England than to pass under the sway of Germany to suffer later on such barbarous infamies as were practiced upon Poland and Belgium."

SECURITY

Look at the Lost and Found column to see whether anyone is advertising for the recovery of their Liberty Bond. Almost every day, there are significant reminders of this sort to urge you to put *yours* in a safe deposit box in the

Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.
115 Broadway, New York

PERSHING VISITS GRAVES.

Interested in French Gratitude to the American Dead.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, Nov. 17, (by The Associated Press.)—General Pershing on a trip to the front visited the newly-made graves in which lie the bodies of the three victims of the recent trench raid. They are on a green hill, overlooking a small village.

General Pershing showed especial interest in the simple markers upon the graves, recording the name, company, and regiment of each of the Americans buried there, and in the wreath of native flowers hung within the inclosure, upon which had been placed, in French, the following inscription:

"Here lie the first soldiers of the great Republic of the United States, who died on the soil of France for justice and liberty, Nov. 3, 1917."

The Ageing

process which Clysmic Ginger Ale undergoes is just one reason for its perfection in taste, tang and aroma.

Another is—it's made with Clysmic Spring Water, the universal table water of the banquet hall and the home.

Clysmic Ginger Ale

MADE AND BOTTLED BY
CLYSMIC SPRING CO.
WAUKESHA, WIS.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Main Floor
35th St.
B'way.

Macy's
R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Sale Begins Today 9 A. M.

LINE UP—MEN!

For This Sale of

10,000

Fine Cravats

Three distinct groups—each representing unusual quality and variety at its price. Made in a large open-end shape of good quality imported and American silks.

34c

Your choice of about fifty different patterns, one more attractive than the next—all of them in good taste. Striped, figured and scroll designs on dark grounds in the most desired fall and winter colorings.

59c

A carefully selected assortment of thousands of exceptional cravats in scroll, figures and other patterns in dark all-over effects. Neckwear that will appeal to men of discriminating taste—that will give them good wear.

$1.24

Of good quality imported and American silks. Rich satin brocades, two-toned effects, basket weaves, scrolls, figured Persian patterns, etc.—in colorings that are much in demand.

Stock Up Now for the Entire Season—Put Some Aside for Holiday Gift Purposes

GLOVES— THE Gift for a War Christmas

For HIM
Cape—unlined
2.00 2.50 3.00
Cape—lined
2.75 4.00 5.00
Mocha—unlined
2.75 3.00
Mocha—lined
4.00 5.00
Chamois—unlined
3.00 (natural shade)
Rawhide—unlined
3.00 (Khaki shade)
Buck—unlined
3.50 5.00
Buck—lined
3.50 5.00 7.50
Suede—unlined
2.50
French Kid
2.50
Horsehide—unlined
3.50 5.50
Horsehide—lined
4.00 4.50 6.00 7.00
Reindeer—lined
8.50 (squirrel lining)
Khaki Wool
1.75 (strap-wrist)
The Aviation
Double Tan Cape or Gray Mocha, double lined, with pouch, 10.00

For HER
Cape—unlined
2.00 2.50 2.75 3.75
Cape—lined
2.00 2.50 4.00 5.00
Mocha—unlined
2.50 2.75 4.00
Mocha—lined
3.50 (wool lining)
Rawhide—unlined
4.00
Buck—unlined
3.00
Suede—unlined
2.25 2.75
Double Silk—unlined
1.75
Lambskin—unlined
2.00
French Kid
Overseam
2.50 2.75 3.00 4.00
Pique sewn
2.75 3.50
Mousquetaire
3.25 3.75 5.00 6.50
Khaki Wool
1.75 (strap wrist)
For Juniors
Tan Cape and Gray Mocha, wool lined gloves, 2.50
Gray and Brown Mocha, wool lined mittens, 1.50 and 1.75

Only 5 Saturdays before Christmas

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Ave.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

PROMISES STREETS NOW WILL IMPROVE

Public Service Official Declares That Conditions Have Passed Their Worst Point.

NO HOPE OF WINTER RELIEF

Two Months Set as Time for the Removal of Most of the Subway Obstructions.

If one wants a sympathetic audience let him go to any person whose business or home is in Seventh Avenue below Forty-second Street, or in Broadway above Thirty-fourth Street, or in any of a number of other districts in the city, and tell the story of the visiting Englishman who, after having been personally conducted by an American friend on a tour of New York, when asked his opinion of the place, replied: "New York will be a fine city when they get it finished."

Many persons who admit that they may some day be proud of the city's new subway system are now viewing with impatience the total or partial impassability of many of the streets and avenues where for weeks and months, in some cases years, contractors have been working upon subway construction. The citizens want the subways, but most of them apparently do not believe that their thoroughfare interests have been as carefully protected as they might have been and they are wondering when the streets will be free from obstructions.

A TIMES reporter went out last week to gather what facts he could relative to the condition of the streets, and, although he found the situation bad, he received this positive promise of improvement from James B. Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission:

"Street conditions are at their worst. From now on they will get better."

Mr. Walker predicted that within two months most of the thoroughfares would be open, and that many obstructions at present complained of would be removed much sooner. Mr. Walker said that the Seventh and Lexington Avenue subway lines would be open for operation between Jan. 1 and 15, and that the Broadway line would be running up to Thirty-fourth Street by Jan. 15 and up to Forty-second Street not long thereafter. The opening of the lines, he added, meant the opening of the streets above them also.

Although somewhat encouraged by Mr. Walker's statement, many persons to whom it was repeated realized that it really promised them another Winter with the difficulties of excavations and obstructions added to those of snow and ice—and they had hoped, until recently, that the coming of the elemental interference with traffic would find most of the structural interference removed.

Charge War with Responsibility.

The effort to learn who or what should be blamed for the present condition of the streets resulted in a general fixing of responsibility upon the war. The war, it was said by representatives of the Public Service Commission and the contractors, had produced a shortage of materials and of labor that had prevented the completion of subway construction upon schedule time, and the regulation of the work in the best interests of the public.

Seventh Avenue was mentioned as an example. After having been torn up for months while excavation for the subway was in process, this thoroughfare was found still to be obstructed seriously by piles of sand, paving stones, and gravel, by many large cable spools, by depressions and openings in the pavement, and by paraphernalia of all kinds left standing at the curb. When the contractors were asked why some of these obstructions could not be removed they replied that they would all be needed soon and that there was no other place than the street where they could be kept without ruinous expense. A representative of the Public Service Commission supported the contractors, saying that everything possible had been done to prevent the unnecessary delivery of material to the avenue and to hasten the removal of obstructions.

At the offices of the Public Service Commission it was said that there were 1,500 men employed in the engineering department of the commission who were alert to prevent needless street obstruction and to investigate complaints of property holders, with power to correct abuses by the contractors. It was maintained by both the commission and the contractors that these men were always "on the job" in the interest of the public.

In an effort to determine whether there was proper supervision of the unloading of sand, gravel, steel girders, and other materials, the reporter sought information concerning the practice followed by the contractors and learned that each gang foreman for whom a load of anything was delivered usually directed the placing of the load as near as possible to the point where he wanted to use it. When asked whether the average gang foreman might not be more interested in placing the load where it would suit him than in the convenience of the public, one contractor interviewed replied that the public was protected to a considerable extent by the regulation which prohibited interference with access to theatres, manholes, fire hydrants, and buildings at which vehicles frequently stopped. This regulation was observed, said the contractor, because violations usually resulted in complaints by property holders to the Public Service Commission, immediate orders from the commission for the removal of obstructions, and the disciplining of the negligent foremen by their employers, who were forced to unnecessary expense because of the removals. In addition, it was said that the activities of engineers from the Public Service Commission and the contractors' offices constituted adequate supervision. Some critics, however, believe they see in the system for unloading materials on the street, by which a great deal of responsibility is left with gang foremen, one of the causes of needless obstruction.

Acquits Subway Contractors.

Mr. Walker of the Public Service Commission would not charge any contractor in the city with undue negligence of the public's interest in closing streets with structural work or in obstructing them with materials and apparatus employed in work. He said that, making allowances for human shortcomings, he could give all of the contractors credit for co-operating with the commission in attempting to cause the public as little inconvenience as possible. The contractors, on their part, had only words of commendation for the commission, saying that the commission's engineers were always active on behalf of the public.

Some of the complaints of street conditions heard by the reporter came from persons who called attention to the fact that, while some streets were torn up or obstructed by subway work, other adjacent and parallel thoroughfares were torn up for repaving, with the result that congestion was increased. The most noticeable instance of this condition was pointed out as that of Broadway and Sixth Avenue for several blocks above Thirty-fourth Street, the former being affected by subway work and the latter by paving.

When an explanation was sought from the Bureau of Highways of the Borough President's office, which has charge of paving matters, it was said that one of the first rules of the department was that no street paralleling one not completely open to traffic should be closed for paving work except in cases of practical necessity. Sixth Avenue, it was said, had been subjected to the wear and tear of extraordinary traffic during the years of subway work on Seventh Avenue and the months of work on Broadway, until its pavement, which had not been replaced for sixteen years, had given way completely under the strain.

Conditions on Sixth Avenue had become so bad, it was insisted, that the thoroughfare was almost impassable and might as well be closed for a time while it was being repaved. If the work on Seventh Avenue had not been delayed so long beyond the time estimated for its completion, it was pointed out, Sixth Avenue would have been able to stand the traffic of both avenues until Seventh was restored to vehicles. The work on Sixth Avenue was being rushed and would be completed at the earliest possible moment, it was promised.

JOIN ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

Enlistment of Two Rothschilds Reported in London Dispatch.

The Jewish Morning Journal published the following yesterday as a special dispatch from London:

"At a reception held in Princess' Hall, Piccadilly, London, given by Lord Rothschild, the head of the Rothschild family in England, in celebration of the official declaration by the British Government in favor of a Jewish home land in Palestine, Lord Rothschild announced that his younger brother, Charles, and Baron Edmund De Rothschild of Paris, head of the French branch of the Rothschild family, had joined the Zionist movement.

"The reception was attended by all the Zionist leaders in England as well as by prominent Jews and gentiles. One of the latter, a priest, presented Lord Rothschild with a handsome volume of suitable texts relating to the return of the Jews to Palestine.

"The prevailing opinion in well-informed Zionist circles in London is that Russia will urge the interallied conference, to be held soon in Paris, to give its approval to Zionism. The Armenian Consul in London congratulated the Zionist leaders on their excellent prospect of getting Palestine, and expressed a hope that the Jews would prove good neighbors.

"Lord Swaythling, Lucien Wolf, the publicist, who is the foreign editor of the London Daily Graphic, and Sir Philip Magnus, a Member of Parliament, formed a league of British Jews to combat the view that the Jews form a nation, as manifest by the Palestine declaration of the British Government. This league, however, expresses the readiness to facilitate the settlement of the Jews in Palestine.

"The German newspaper, Germania, organ of the German Catholic Party, urges the German Government to take steps against the alliance of Great Britain and the Zionists."

Despondent Widow Found Dead.

Mrs. Anna Maude Cummings, 48 years old, was found dead with a bullet wound in her temple yesterday afternoon in her apartment at 772 St. Nicholas Avenue, after the report of a revolver shot had brought others in the building to her room. On a table was a note saying that she could no longer bear her troubles. Mrs. Cummings had brooded over the fact that her husband, a retired lawyer, had suffered a paralytic stroke and was in a sanitarium in a helpless condition.

Railway Strike Call in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 18.—The Federation of Railway Employes announces that a strike will be called Tuesday on the Western and State railways.

DIET KITCHEN TO BE OPENED

Instructions Will Be Given in Solving Food Problems.

A new war conservation kitchen is to be opened at 305 West Thirteenth Street by Mrs. John Wood Stewart. The kitchen will be in charge of a professional dietitian and will be open to all who have food problems to solve. Mrs. Stewart, who is founder and President of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, will be at the kitchen much of the time to oversee the work. She has purchased two houses on Thirteenth Street and is having the upper floors of one of the houses remodeled into an apartment for herself and family.

The yards surrounding the houses will be turned into ideal garden plots.

The Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild will carry on its conservation work in the basement of one of the buildings. The dietitian will make her home here and there will be rooms where lectures will be given and others will be used for practical demonstrations. Jellies are now being made for the soldiers. In one of the dismantled houses, yesterday, hundreds of bushels of apples were being sorted for jelly, apple butter and other conserves. The Guild has already sent 2,000 jars of jelly to the soldiers in France and is to send more to the soldiers in camp hospitals at home.

Established 1723

FUR COATS
FUR SETS
FUR CAPES

Revillon Frères
5th Avenue
at 53d Street

Don't be content with "middling-good" in your cigars when you can get *just the right proportions* of richness and mildness in—

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

THE FIRST SIGN

of financial standing is your name on a check. You will not be taken seriously until you have a bank account. We will accept your $500 balance.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

At no time has the desirability of acquiring foreign languages been more pronounced. Consult the instruction columns of The New York Times.—Advt.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

A Very Important Offering Monday

Fashionable Winter Coats for Women, Special at $45

An exact duplicate of one of the most exquisite imported winter coats shown in New York this season. Developed in Bolivia Cloth, displaying large square collar of Nutria.

Handsomely lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined. Obtainable in Taupe, Brown, Green, Plum, Pekin or Black.

This is only one of many splendid coat values to be found at Saks' today.

We shall also offer today and Tuesday:

At $19.50 — PEBBLE CHEVIOT COATS, and many others in Wool Velour, cleverly tailored. Lined throughout with Satin and interlined. Colors: Black, Navy Blue, Brown.

At $25 — COATS OF WOOL VELOUR, Burella or Wool Velour, with large collar of Coney, Muskrat or self fabric. Half or full lined and interlined. All colors.

At $29.50—COATS OF BURELLA CLOTH, Wool Velour, Arcadian Lamb or Esquimette Plush, in several stunning models. Beautifully trimmed with Natural Raccoon, Skunk-Opossum, Muskrat, Moufflon or Coney.

At $39.50 — VERY MODISH COATS of Broadcloth Wool Velour, Salt's Sealette, Esquimette, Plush or Arcadian Lamb. Trimmed with Nutria, Hudson Seal, Skunk-Raccoon, Muskrat or self fabric. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined.

At $50 — FASHIONABLE COATS in almost every modish material and coloring, luxuriously trimmed with the most wanted furs. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and interlined. All colors and sizes.

At $60—A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF COATS in the most individual models introduced this season, beautifully fashioned of Bolivia, "Doe Skin," or Wool Velour, trimmed with the wanted furs. Handsomely lined and interlined. All colors.

A Sale of Women's New Winter Boots at $10

For dress or street wear, these fine boots are the best shown this season, and are offered at this very special price. Made with turn soles and Louis XV heels, cut on long, slender lines, with high arch. Obtainable in these ten new colors in fine kidskin.

White, Seal Brown, Beaver Brown, Navy Blue, Slate Grey, Green, Champagne, Canary, Mustard, and Purple.

Compare these shoes with any others at this price. They are without a parallel in Greater New York.

We shall offer on the Fourth Floor today
Most Extraordinary Values in
Women's Fashionable Dresses
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Sample garments from a leading maker and high-grade frocks from regular stock at prices which are much below regular.

Serge and Satin Dresses at $12.50

Fashioned of All Wool Serge, exceptionally well made and tailored. Also small lots of afternoon frocks in Satin or Meteor reduced from $18.50 and $20.

Dainty Charmeuse Dresses at $15
Regularly $25 and $29.50

For afternoon use, fashioned of fine quality Charmeuse or Satin trimmed with braid or embroidery. Many in combination with Georgette Crepe.

Smart Serge Dresses at $15
Regularly $25

Well tailored dresses of All Wool Botany Serge or Wool Velour, with draped or plaited skirts.

Velveteen, Charmeuse or Satin Afternoon Dresses, $18.50
Regularly $29.50

Stunning frocks of Satin and Charmeuse combined with Georgette Crepe, trimmed with embroidery; also Twill-back Velveteen dresses in smart tailored effects, some fur-trimmed.

Dressy Afternoon Frocks at $25
Regularly $45 to $49.50

Bead-trimmed Georgette Crepe and Satin dresses, and most exquisite frocks of Chiffon Velvet, suitable for afternoon, matinee, or card parties.

Three Special Groups of
Women's Winter Suits
Formerly $29.50 to $69
Reduced to $22.50 $32 $42.50

These are all unusually beautiful models, tailored with that care characteristic only of the highest-priced custom-tailored suits. Fancy tailored, plain tailleur and sport effects, all beautifully lined and interlined.

Look them over—the values are nothing short of extraordinary!

Fourth Floor.

Of Marked Importance Today

Misses' Practical and Dressy Coats, at $39.50

The very newest tucked, pleated and belted models, fashioned of Wool Velour, with large collar of Near Seal, Nutria, or Coney. Beautifully lined with Peau de Cygne and heavily interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Winter Suits Reduced to $18.50 and $24

Dressy models, and very smart tailored suits, fashioned of Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Heather Mixtures or Burella, in all wanted street shades. Coats are lined and interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

An Offering of Extraordinary Importance

Two Stunning Winter Blouses at $3.95

We picture at left two of the season's most cleverly styled Winter Blouses. One in Washable Satin with slashed pointed collar and cuffs hand-embroidered with self-color floss—outlined with Black floss.

The other is a beautiful Georgette Crepe Blouse, tastefully hand-embroidered with silk floss and embellished with crystal beading.

$3.95

Smart Blouses in Extra Sizes

The woman of extra size will be delighted with these wonderful blouses especially designed for her, now assembled in the Saks Blouse Department. Sizes range from 46 to 52 bust, and the prices from $5 to $18.

Hand-Beaded Bags, Special at $22.50

In the new and very modish covered frame model, now selling around town at much higher cost. The beautiful colorings and original designs will be readily appreciated by the woman of Fashion. One model *illustrated*.

An Unusually Smart Coiffure

Gives dash, style and touch of youthfulness to your entire appearance. It is easy to becomingly arrange your hair with one of our handsome switches mounted on three separate stems. Priced for Today only, $4.95.

Fashionable Fur Coats

in new and exclusive Saks models, today at very modest prices.

Hudson Seal Coats in new 45-inch belted model. Made of selected skins.......$137.50
Hudson Seal Coats with large Skunk collar, or Jap. Mink collar and cuffs.....$135.00
Hudson Seal Coats in exquisite and very attractive 48-inch model.............$175.00
Hudson Seal Coats in short models. Ideal for misses and small women........$85 to $195
Natural Muskrat Coats in 45-inch model. Made of the much-desired dark skins...........$82.50
New Skunk Scarfs........................$32.50
Skunk Muffs to match....................$22.50
Hudson Seal Stoles—two yards long.......$35.00
Hudson Seal Muffs.......................$12.50

A Special Demonstration of New Binner Corsets

is now being held in the Saks' Corset Department. All the new models are on sale, made of the most exquisite materials and trimmings, and in a number of delicate colorings. Miss K. Mara will gladly give advice as to the particular model best suited to your individual requirements. Special attention given to those requiring extra sizes.

Prices $5 to $16.50

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Price—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Styles for Men of Every Type

To get them we have called upon America's leading clothes makers — choosing from their lines styles which we knew would meet with the tastes of the men of the Metropolitan Section. In addition, quality for quality, they are priced much lower than clothes you will find elsewhere.

Men's Suits At $24.75

such as we are showing this Fall are tailored of all-wool fabrics in ultra extreme, ultra conservative and in-between styles. Even if wearing quality were their only good point they would be a good investment at this price.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Wool Socks, 59c

Full-fashioned, medium weight, black with gray merino heels and toes. Reinforced heels, soles and toes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Sweaters at Savings

All Worsted Heavy Weight, V-neck, coat style, full-fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon, also black and white. $7.39.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Typewriter Ribbons at Real Savings

The office manager who makes good knows that little economies pave the way to big earnings. We suggest that he stock up on typewriter ribbons here—ribbons that have all the wearing quality and service that you will find in those offered elsewhere at higher prices.

Record Ribbons 47c
Copy Ribbons 54c

Macy's Own Merchandise

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Fur-Lined Coats, For Men, $61.50 to $396.00

A good assortment of well tailored garments, in a conservative model, with shells of dark Oxford or black kersey, and lined with carefully selected and well matched skins, with shawl collars of various furs—too numerous to mention here.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

How to Reach the Men's Departments

Coming in at the Broadway and 35th St. entrance, you will find all the men's departments right at hand. On the Main Floor: Men's Furnishings, Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery, Underwear, Books and Stationery.

On the Fifth Floor, quickly reached by elevator: Clothing, Sporting Goods, Motor Goods, Cameras and Cigars.

TRIAL BEGINS TODAY OF MRS. DE SAULLES

Young Woman Who Killed Divorced Husband at His Home on Aug. 3 Will Plead Insanity.

GREAT INTEREST IN CASE

Justice Manning Refuses to Reserve Seats and Warns Against Knitting and Cameras.

The trial of Mrs. Blanca de Saulles for the murder of her divorced husband, John Longer de Saulles, former Yale football star and politician, will begin this morning at 10 o'clock in the courtroom of Supreme Court Justice Manning at Mineola, L. I.

One hundred and fifty men have been called from among whom to select a jury. Because of the wide publicity given to the case, great care will be exercised in the selection of the jury, especially on the part of District Attorney Charles R. Weeks. If the jury is completed today, however, it is expected that the trial will not last beyond the present week, because the issues are comparatively simple. There is no dispute regarding the fact that Mrs. de Saulles shot her husband to death and little conflict as to the manner in which she did it.

The prisoner can well set up a defense of insanity. The foundation has been laid for a partial assertion of self-defense in the statement of the maid of Mrs. de Saulles, who saw the killing, that the husband looked as if he was about to attack her.

But the real defense, as has been admitted by Henry A. Uterhart, counsel for Mrs. de Saulles, will be that she was driven to desperation by the fear that her husband was poisoning the mind of their child against her, and would supplant her in his affections. After hearing for the first time the young woman's recital of how she had been brought from her home in Chile to a land of strangers, neglected for other women, and then threatened with the loss of her child, the lawyer said: "If I fail to acquit this young woman I will give up my license to practice law."

Unacquainted with Our Laws.

One plea which was effectively used in the Josephine Terranova case, though it bears no resemblance in other particulars to this trial, was the argument to the jury that the young woman could not justly be credited with the full responsibility for her act for the reason that she was brought up in another country, with different laws and customs, and had not the friends in this country or the knowledge of American institutions, which would enable her to obtain redress in a lawful manner.

One of the interesting questions, which has not been cleared up, but which will probably become an important issue in the trial, is how it happened that John L. de Saulles, though his guilt was established at the divorce trial, was granted an equal or greater interest and share in the custody of the child than was allowed to the mother, whose innocence was not called in question. It has been asserted on behalf of the relatives of the late John L. de Saulles that the young woman agreed to these unusual terms, but this has been emphatically denied by Mrs. de Saulles herself, who insisted that she was not a willing party to any such stipulation.

While this and other things caused the bitterness of the younger woman toward her divorced husband, the act itself was prompted, it will be alleged, by the fact that Mrs. de Saulles believed that her husband had broken his word and had kept the boy from her during a period when the child should have been in her possession, according to their agreement. It has been asserted by counsel for the young woman that she went to de Saulles' country home, The Box, near the Meadowbrook Club on Aug. 3, with no purpose beyond that of obtaining possession of the boy, and that the alleged rudeness and deception with which she was received caused her on the impulse of the moment to shoot. Various other circumstances have been alleged to prove lack of premeditation.

District Attorney Weeks, who has a record in Nassau County as an unrelenting and effective prosecutor, insists that he can see nothing in the case but deliberate, cold-blooded murder. He will be assisted in the prosecution by Charles I. Wood and Elvin N. Edwards, attached to his office. Mr. Uterhart will be assisted by Judge Lewis J. Smith, who prosecuted Mrs. Carman in the same Court House.

Assurances of Decorum.

Supreme Court Justice Manning, who presides at the trial, is a believer in the strictest decorum in the courtroom, and has taken steps to insure a neutral and judicial courtroom atmosphere. A warning has been issued to the public against the slightest infringement of courtroom etiquette at the trial, with special admonitions against knitting and the use of cameras. Because of the limited seating capacity and the wide public interest, the Clerk of the Court has issued tickets to newspaper men and others with business in the court. The remaining 175 seats will be open to the public, first come, first served. Many applications for reserved seats were made, some by people prominent in society, who had been friendly to De Saulles, but it was ruled that none except those directly interested in the case should receive favor.

The four-and-a-half-year-old boy, for whose possession the mother committed the act for which she is on trial, will probably not be in the courtroom. He is at present with Mrs. Caroline Degener and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, relatives of De Saulles. The family of De Saulles, so far as is known, has not interested itself in the prosecution, although Charles de Saulles, a brother of the dead man, engaged counsel a few days after the killing to protect his brother's name. The District Attorney will not be assisted by counsel engaged by the family.

Mrs. de Saulles will be accompanied in court by her mother, Mme. Errazuriz-Vergara of Santiago, Chile, who came here on the first steamer leaving Chile after the arrest of her daughter.

CHARITY NEEDED AT HOME.

Organization Society, Mr. De Forest Urges, Requires Support Now.

Robert W. de Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, in a statement given out yesterday, urged the people of this city not to neglect the needs of social work here in making sacrifices demanded by the war. Whatever economies that could be made without inpairing its helpfulness have been effected by the society, Mr. de Forest said, but many families seeking its assistance were beginning to suffer because of the rise in prices.

"Under the care of the society last year were 5,326 families, which were so handicapped as to be unable to take advantage of the general demand for labor," added Mr. de Forest, "and a valuable national service is being performed in working to reorganize these households to make their members available for the ranks of industry. The Charity Organization Society is confident that the people of New York will make sacrifices, if need be, that those in distress at home may not suffer."

AID FOR RUMANIAN JEWS.

Their Countrymen in America to Send a Relief Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Dispatch of a commission of prominent American Jews to Rumania to direct relief work for the Jewish population of that country is planned by the American Union of Rumanian Jews. In making this announcement tonight the union said:

"The plight of the Jews in Rumania at the present time is perhaps worse than that of any other people in the war zone. It not only is a question of money that should be sent to them, but also food and clothing."

ALASKAN STEAMER LOST.

All of the Mariposa's 265 Passengers Reported Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The Alaska Steamship Company's steamer Mariposa, one of the finest vessels on the Alaska route, was wrecked on Straits Island, Sumner Sound, Southeastern Alaska, today, according to advices received tonight by the Chamber of Commerce here.

It was said that all of the ship's 265 passengers were landed safely.

Japanese "Invention" Old Here.

Commenting on the Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, to the effect that two Japanese had invented a method by which communication could be freely made between an ordinary telephone wire system and a wireless system, Professor M. I. Pupin of Columbia University and Colonel John J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company pointed out that a similar invention had been made by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company several years ago, and that a year ago President Theodore N. Vail of the company talked from New York to Mare's Island by means of an ordinary long-distance telephone which was hooked up to a radio apparatus at Arlington.

Chauffeurs Needed for Army Now.

In connection with recruiting for the Quartermaster Corps an appeal was sent out yesterday for volunteer chauffeurs for immediate service. Men capable of handling and caring for Army trucks are urgently needed. All enlistments are made in the grade of private, recruiting officers said, but men who prove their ability can be assured of promotion. Applications should be made in person at 357 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin Streets.

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CARTIER

beg to inform their patrons that they will gladly receive cash deposits to be transferred to their Paris or London houses enabling friends fighting in Europe to select their gifts personally

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Cost
of glove leather has gone up enormously... Hence these points are worth remembering:
1. Buy good gloves—for true economy.
2. Buy genuine "Capes", for greatest durability.
3. Buy gloves which you can wash.
Fownes Capes combine all these advantages, in addition to their celebrated style and perfect fit, so that if it's a
FOWNES
that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

"Paris in New York"
Café des
Beaux-Arts
80 W. 40th St.
Dinner & Supper Dances
With AYDA & SENOR ARBOZ

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

Southern Pacific Lines

Motoring In Wonderland
Where the rugged grandeur of massive buttes and vast canyons may be enjoyed on a delightful auto trip over America's Oldest Highway—
THE APACHE TRAIL
See Arizona's ancient cliff dwellings and the remarkable Roosevelt Dam as a fascinating diversion on your way to California via the
SUNSET ROUTE
Sleepers direct to the Trail in connection with the Sunset Limited.

In its decision in a recent rate case the
Interstate Commerce Commission said:
"The carriers were clearly within their rights in bringing these matters to our attention when they did . . . Their action is an added evidence of the farsightedness and sense of responsibility in the performance of their duties toward the public with which so many of their officials are managing and administering the affairs of their respective properties." Ask the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
for literature on THE APACHE TRAIL OF ARIZONA
1158 Broadway at 27th St.
366 Broadway at Franklin St.
33 Broadway near Wall St.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

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EQUITABLE BLDG., 120 BROADWAY
Open for Breakfast After 8 A. M.

LUNCHEON SPECIALTIES
Ready at 11:30 A. M.
Luncheon specialties (ready dishes) are served in all of the Savarin Restaurants, including the Ladies' Restaurant.

DINNER IS SERVED
Until 9 P. M.
Only entrance to Cafe Savarin after 7 P. M. is by the Broadway entrance of Equitable Building and Savarin private entrance on Pine St.

Half Price Sale
of Fine China

AN extremely fortunate purchase of imported china enables us to announce a sale of remarkable opportunity. Ovington's policy is to carry in stock only china made expressly for or imported by Ovington's. And that is why we are closing out so rapidly this complete shipment—bearing the name of Richard Briggs & Company, the exclusive Boston dealers for whom it was imported—purchased at a 50% reduction. Come today while the selection is greatest and take advantage of prices that are exactly half the usual figures.

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McGIBBON & CO.
Table Linens for Family and Guests.
Towels, many, for every use wanted.
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases—all sizes.
Lace Curtains and Dainty Bed Sets.
Easy Chairs, Library Tables and Novelty Lamps.
Oriental and American Rugs and Carpets.
These all offered this month NOVEMBER
with Special Benefit of
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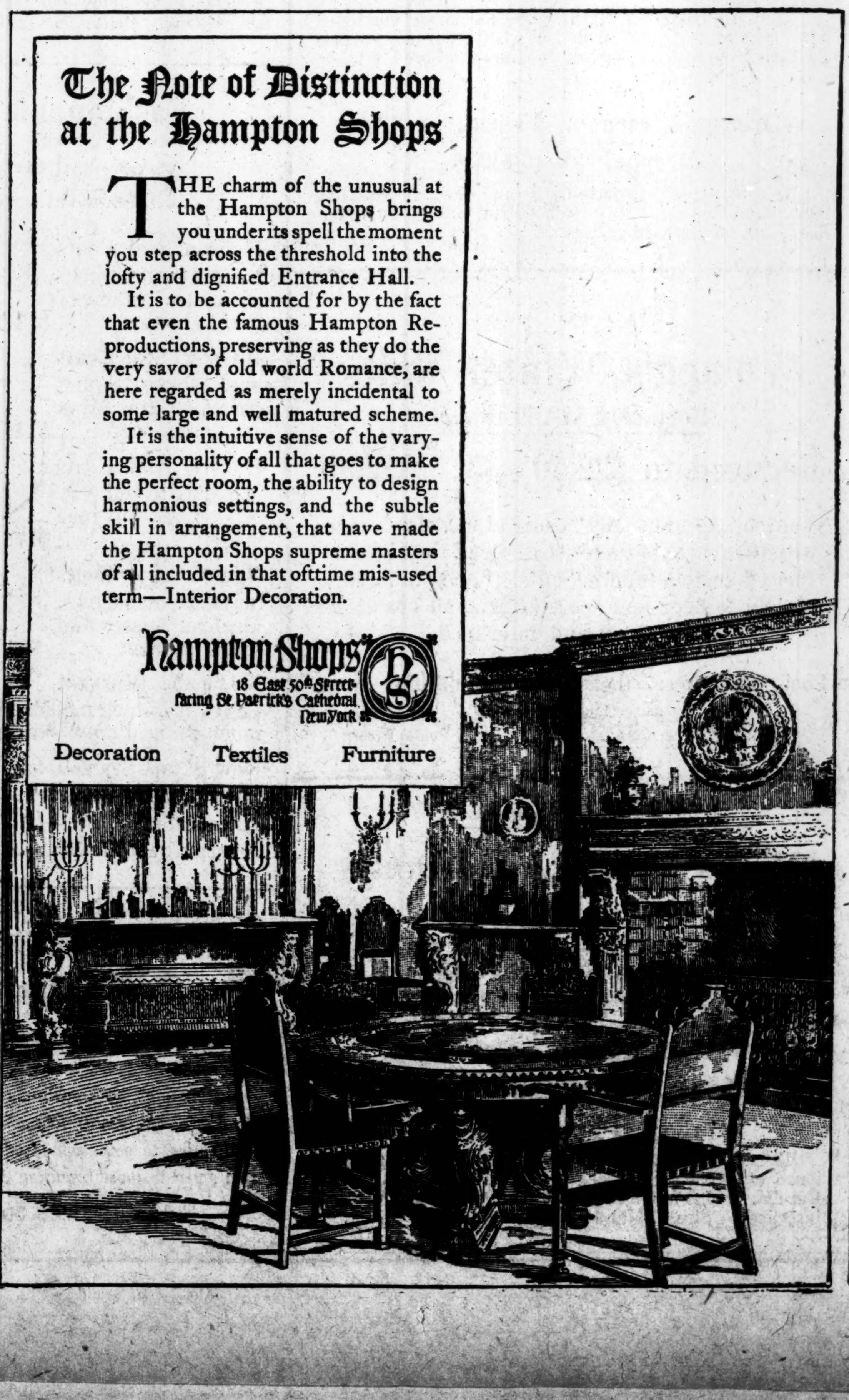
37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.



The Note of Distinction at the Hampton Shops

THE charm of the unusual at the Hampton Shops brings you underits spell the moment you step across the threshold into the lofty and dignified Entrance Hall.

It is to be accounted for by the fact that even the famous Hampton Reproductions, preserving as they do the very savor of old world Romance, are here regarded as merely incidental to some large and well matured scheme.

It is the intuitive sense of the varying personality of all that goes to make the perfect room, the ability to design harmonious settings, and the subtle skill in arrangement, that have made the Hampton Shops supreme masters of all included in that ofttime mis-used term—Interior Decoration.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture

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Miss Wilson may be nimble-fingered—but the speed which produces the Barrett order depends on the files.

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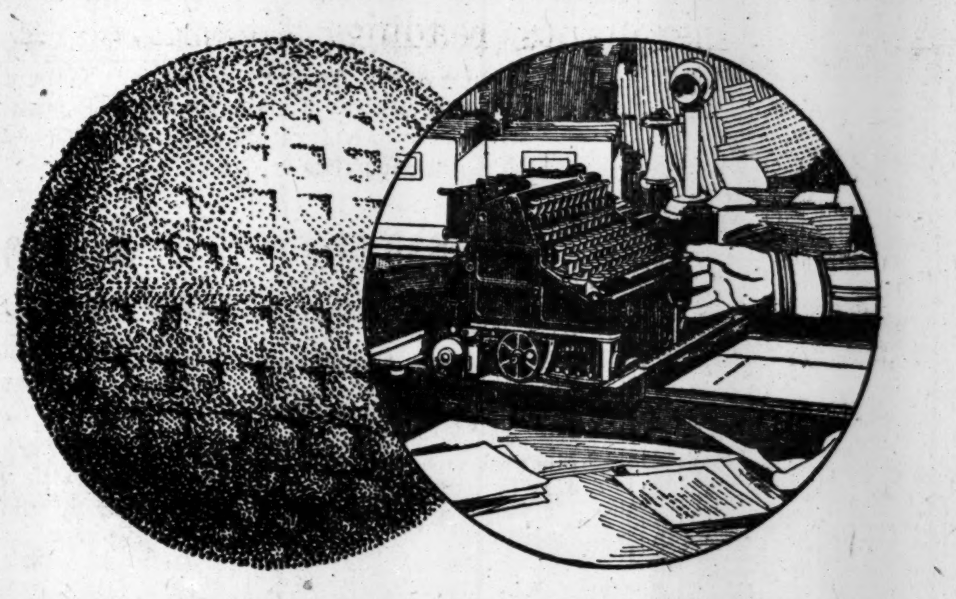

Half Million Dollar Golf Business
Without Accounting Troubles

With a thousand dollars worth of stock, an idea and a policy, George H. Lambert of Chicago rented a little upstairs room over on Dearborn Street near the Post Office in the summer of 1910. The stock was golf clubs—the idea an exclusive Golf Specialty Shop—and the policy one of "service to customers."

The little Golf Shop has grown in seven years to a half million dollar business. Business expansion was so rapid the bookkeeping department could not keep pace with sales. Three years ago three women did all the bookkeeping and stenography. Two years later twelve people could not handle the accounts alone—the pen and ink way—for the Golf Shop was adding new customers at the rate of 300 a week. Customers statements were never mailed on time—trial balance difficulties were common instead of extraordinary and the Golf Shop—as Mr. L. F. Marshall, its Treasurer, remarked—"was up against it."

About that time Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine was installed.

Note the flat writing surface on which forms are held in the natural flat writing position. This makes the proof sheet possible.

Six months later Mr. Marshall reported, "We have no accounting troubles now. It seems almost miraculous how Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine turns out the work for us, makes statements, posts ledger and proves balances. The machine does everything but sell the goods—in fact the chances are the neatness, accuracy and promptness made possible by the Elliott-Fisher Machines have a lot to do with making satisfied customers of our trade, which is extremely exclusive and critical."

The Golf Shop now has one Elliott-Fisher operator doing the work it took three people previously to do.

Again quoting from Mr. Marshall, "Any mercantile firm, in my opinion, which hasn't Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine is doing its profits an injustice."

We shall be glad to furnish further information should you wish to put your bookkeeping on a more profitable basis. We have offices in all principal cities. Address

Elliott-Fisher Company, 217 Broadway

Elliott-Fisher
Bookkeeping Machine
with the Proof Sheet and the Flat Writing Surface

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The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

"At the Flaming Forge of Life"—

—the fortunes of a world are being wrought.

Never have men of any age seen what we are seeing. Never have changes so violent, so tremendous, so rapid, in the entire structure of national, business, and social life heaved up the very foundations of the world. Never have so many new problems, so many demands for readjustment, thrust themselves upon men and women for settlement.

Things big with fate are happening fast. They are arousing violent prejudices, with clashing opinions in every assembly and in every newspaper where the minds and hearts of men find expression.

The need for exact information is imperative. Clear understanding of what is going on is indispensable. Busy men and women throughout the nation are demanding to know the real facts and the real meanings of them. Confusion, uncertainty, mistake, lack of correct information may mean disaster to their dearest interests.

Why in all this turmoil of events and jangling voices, are two million of the best citizens of America turning, each week, to THE LITERARY DIGEST?

Why are more than 282,000 manufacturers and merchants reading it closely? It is not devoted especially to factory or trade.

Why do more than fifty thousand physicians and more than forty-six thousand lawyers buy THE LITERARY DIGEST? It certainly is not a medical journal, nor is it given over to discussions of law.

Why is it bought regularly by more than eighty thousand officials of the United States Government, State and Municipal officials, officers in public service companies, bankers, contractors, builders, and engineers? It does not specialize in any of their particular affairs.

Why do more than a hundred thousand newspaper editors, publishers, superintendents of schools, educators, libraries, colleges, and professional men subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST? It is not planned particularly for them, nor for the many thousands of brokers, real-estate dealers, or other special classes of active men and women who are finding it their most valuable magazine.

One all-controlling reason must be given. We're in a world crisis. America has taken up the greatest burdens that can come to the richest, strongest nation on earth. All of us, business men, professional men, officials, and laboring men, are, first and last, Americans, and these tasks and problems come straight home to us. Our blood and our treasure are called into this supreme struggle of humanity. We must know how to win, and how to adjust our business, our homes, our personal lives to the new conditions. There is no time for roundabout, fragmentary, or unreliable information. There is no strength to waste in prejudice or partizanship.

Nowhere, except in THE LITERARY DIGEST, is it possible to find all the vital news of world events clearly and truthfully explained, without editorial bias, together with an impartial record of the leading opinions of men and women, newspapers and magazines from every land in this great, throbbing world of action.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is the one satisfying magazine for all Americans. It knows no party, no creed, no social division. It brings, each week, to all alike, the important things of business, of politics, of industry, education, religion, science, literature, and art, and of the great happenings of the world war.

Lord Northcliffe, Publisher of the *London Times*, speaks with reason, then, as well as authority, when he says that "THE LITERARY DIGEST is the most indispensable weekly publication in the world."

THE LITERARY DIGEST has searched for you the work-shops and has read for you the thousands of newspapers and magazines of civilization, and it tells you what they all are doing and saying.

THE LITERARY DIGEST has reached into the power houses of the world, and it connects you by its own live wire, each week, with the great forces which are remaking the nations of earth and changing the destinies of humanity.

THE LITERARY DIGEST stands close to the "Flaming Forge of Life," and out of the white heat of a world's mighty labors, and strivings, and discussions, it brings to you, week by week—

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QUAKERS ROUNDING INTO SUPERB FORM AS FOOTBALL SEASON DRAWS TO A CLOSE

MICHIGAN ELEVEN LACKS OPEN GAME

Wolverines Had No Varied Attack to Overcome Penn's Stubborn Defense.

FEW TEAMS OF HIGH RATING

Football of 1917 Provides Little of Lustre Found in Seasons of the Past.

As far as general interest goes in an unsettled football season, such as the one now drawing to a close, no game on the Eastern gridiron came in for more attention than the Pennsylvania-Michigan contest Saturday True, Penn is not the best team in the East, by any means, nor is Michigan the best in the West, but Pennsylvania is an excellent example of the development of an eleven under adverse conditions From a 41 to 0 defeat early in the season by Georgia Tech, Penn has kept everlastingly at it until Coach Bob Folwell has turned out a team which has done remarkably well under conditions which call for military drill, no training table, no early season practice, shorter practice hours, and limited coaching

Michigan, of course, had to work under much the same handicap. The Maize and Blue captain, Smith, is in the service of Uncle Sam, and no player was elected to succeed him, as was the case at Brown when the captain-elect, Mark Farnum, joined the colors. Both Smith and Farnum will live in the college records as the leaders of the 1917 elevens at Michigan and Brown. Feilding Yost met with great success with the green eleven which he built up, but like other Western elevens in the past, the Michigan team was over-rated. It was not as good a team as advance reports made it.

Michigan went onto Franklin Field a decided favorite over Penn, but when the elevens clashed it was easily seen that the Wolverines were not as good as the Quakers. The loss of Weston was a heavy one to Michigan, but it was no harder blow than the loss of Straus to Penn. The fight on the field between these two players was the most flagrant outburst of its kind that has been seen in an important game in a long time. Umpire Dave Fultz's prompt measure of discipline in disqualifying the players put a quick stop to the slugging.

The two first downs which Michigan made in the game came in the first period, when Weston was the leading spirit of the rushing. However, four successive first downs by Penn came in that same period, with Straus leading the attack.

Michigan Lacked Versatility.

Michigan has nothing in the way of open game tactics. It relied on old line-smashing plays to gain, which did not work out against a fighting line such as Penn had. The Wolverines' attack was always apparent, never tricky or never cleverly executed. They could not use the forward pass at all. The shift plays and fake formations of Penn were simple enough tactics but Michigan failed to diagnose them.

There was some good football and much bad football in the Michigan-Penn clash. In fact, it has been much that way in all the games this season. None of the elevens have the finish of the best teams of past seasons. They lack that polish which comes from constant expert coaching. Under the war conditions, the best teams are probably better than was expected but they are far from being high-class gridiron machines.

It was the spirit and the aggressiveness of Penn rather than superior football knowledge which carried it to victory. It happened to be one of the temperamental Howard Berry's good days. The conditions under which he kicked two of his three field goals were very favorable and the other kick was a beauty from a difficult angle. But Penn's scoring processes this season have been neither consistent nor reliable. The chief asset of the eleven is its fine defense. The work of Wray at centre, of Maynard and Thomas, the tackles, of Miller and Van Ginkel, the ends, and of Light the half back, in stopping the Michigan backs with deadly tackling, was defensive football of high order.

Dartmouth's downfall in the game with Tufts was a great surprise, because, after the stiff fight that the Hanover boys gave Penn, it looked as if the Green would have no trouble with Tufts, which a few weeks ago was beaten 58 to 0 by Syracuse. One explanation of the Green's tumble is that the team was all used up after the Penn ordeal and had nothing in reserve. Early in the season the Brown-Dartmouth struggle, which is to be played next Saturday, gave promise of being one of the best contests of the season, but much of the lustre has been stripped from the game because both teams have suffered decisive defeats.

Colgate Loses Prestige.

Colgate is another team which has gone stale after a good beginning. Syracuse gave the Hamilton eleven a bad drubbing, and Colgate's crack backfield, which was ranked as one of the best last season, has been effectively subdued this year.

Annapolis ended the season by running up their largest score of the year against Villanova. The Navy eleven, under Dobie's coaching, has developed into an unusually fast and powerful team. An effort is being made by the Navy officials to arrange a game for Saturday. The Army, with Oliphant doing most of the work, easily defeated Lebanon Valley, and it has one more game to play with Brickley's Boston College team.

Cornell's chances against Penn on Thanksgiving Day have faded into oblivion, for there seems to be little hope of a revival at Ithaca after being defeated by Fordham so badly Saturday. Fordham had its open game working beautifully, and the forward passes were more than Cornell bargained for. Cornell has had one of the worst seasons in football history, having been defeated four times.

Williams finished the season, for the first time, without a defeat. The great work of Boynton, the Williams quarterback, figured conspicuously in the defeat of Amherst. Williams has gone through the season without a defeat, one no score tie game being played with Wesleyan.

The two best elevens of the year, Georgia Tech and Pittsburgh, disposed of easy opponents. Georgia Tech ran up the high score of 98 to 0 against Carlisle, which is the worst beating the Indians have suffered this season. Pitt toppled over Carnegie Tech by 27 to 0. There is no question about Pitt having the greatest of the eastern elevens, but it would seem that the question of superiority between the Panthers and Georgia must remain unsolved.

Yale Freshmen in Van.

The question of gridiron supremacy among Harvard, Yale, and Princeton this season appears again to rest with Yale. The freshman elevens are furnishing the only competition between these institutions this year, and on Saturday the Yale cubs went to Cambridge and gave Harvard's promising team a severe spanking by 14 to 0. After Harvard's decisive defeat of the Princeton freshmen a week ago by 24 to 0 it was believed that the Crimson would give Yale much trouble, but after Yale's showing it looks as if the Princeton-Yale freshmen clash at New Haven Saturday would place Yale at the top of the "Big Three."

The Exeter-Andover game was one of the closest of the day. In the annual battle between these traditional rivals Exeter won 3 to 0. Harvard's informal eleven met a Tartar in Cupid Black's all stars in Newport, being defeated 14 to 0. The Yale informal eleven played its only game of the season at the Bowl with Trinity and had a hard job winning by a single touchdown. The Princeton informals had an easy time with Naval Reserves from Cape May, rolling up 41 points.

Sol Metzger's Washington and Jefferson eleven, another team which gave much promise during the season, was beaten by West Virginia, but, as in the case with Dartmouth, Washington and Jefferson expended all it had against Pitt a week ago and probably had not fully recovered from the shock. Among the soldier elevens Camp Dix, captained by Huntington, the former Colgate All-America quarterback, easily defeated Percy Haughton's Camp Devens team.

New York will have a chance to see the soldier elevens in action Saturday, when Camp Upton will play Camp Devens at the Polo Grounds, and Cupid Black's stars will play Rutgers at Ebbets Field.

SEASON ENDS AT HARVARD.

Players on Informal Eleven Will Join Naval Reserve Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 18.—Harvard's football season closed with Saturday's game, in which the 'Varsity was beaten at Newport and the Freshmen were taken into camp by the Yale Freshmen. However, several of the 'Varsity players will continue in the game. Among them are Captain Arnold Horween, the fullback, and Tom Woods, the right tackle Both are in the Naval Reserve, returning to college this Fall, as they are under draft age

Both players are expected to join Leo Leary's Charlestown Navy Yard team, which is now drilling for its big game, which will be played against "Cupid" Black's All-Stars in December. Wingate Rollins, the Harvard 'Varsity coach, who has been playing more or less football, is in the Naval Aviation Corps, and he also will be pressed into service for the Charlestown Navy team.

OHIO STATE TAKES TITLE.

Three Western Elevens in Race for Secondary Honors.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—With Ohio State in possession of the "Big Ten" football championship for the second consecutive season, Chicago, Illinois, and Minnesota, each with a defeat chalked up against it will fight it out next Saturday for secondary honors of the Western conference race.

The powerful Ohio eleven, with "Chick" Harley, All-American halfback, again its star, came through the championship schedule in accordance with early season predictions.

Minnesota displayed a surprising reversal of form in downing Chicago, 33 to 0. The defeat of the Maroons—the first of the year—was one of the upsets of the year.

TO RAISE AMBULANCE FUND.

Billiard Players Start Campaign to Collect $300,000.

The campaign among the billiard players of the United States to raise a $300,000 ambulance fund for the American Army has already begun operations in many parts of the country. Illinois has pledged $75,000 and Connecticut has set a mark of $25,000, which even now is well within the realm of possibility.

The billiard players of New York will meet for organization this evening at 8:30 o'clock at Thum's Billiard Academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway.

The first ambulance was purchased yesterday and will soon be on exhibition here in New York.

ADMIRAL USHER SEES GAME.

Fort Slocum Eleven Defeats Pelham Naval Reserves, 13 to 0.

While prominent naval officials looked on, the Fort Slocum football eleven yesterday defeated the Naval Reserves of Pelham Bay at Travers Island by a score of 13 to 0. The game was well attended by representatives of both branches of the service, with the teams having their bands on hand to enliven the occasion, while the army eleven had its mule for a mascot and the navy team its goat. About 4,500 spectators witnessed the game, the majority being enlisted men.

Both teams had former college players. In the first half there was no score by either team. The army backfield showed up strongly in the last two quarters, mainly through the work of Pete Maxfield, the former Lafayette student, whose gridiron work at Mercersburg Academy is still remembered. Maxfield carried the ball over for the first army touchdown in the third quarter after a series of line plunges, and also kicked a goal. In the final quarter another Fort Slocum touchdown was made when, with a few minutes to go, the army men broke through on an attempted punt by O'Boyle from behind the navy goal line and Smith carried the ball over from the 3-yard mark.

At the game were Admiral Usher, Captain D. E. Speyer, Commander Franklin, and Commander Boyle of Pelham Bay. Walter Camp also saw the teams in action.

The lineup:

Ft. Slocum, (13.)	Position.	Naval Res., (0.)
Earl	L. E.	Johnston
Carey	L. T.	Holden
Ritter	L. G.	Hofey
McDonald	C.	Targerelli
Krahnert	R. G.	Jacques
Haley	R. T.	Dickinson
Pastoria	R. E.	Sin
Franner	Q. B.	Miller
Charles	L. H. B.	Peacock
Hackbash	R. H. B.	Flynn
Maxfield	F. B.	O'Boyle

Score by periods:

Fort Slocum	0	0	7	6	—13
Naval Reserves	0	0	0	0	— 0

Touchdowns—Smith, Maxfield. Goal from touchdown—Maxfield. Referee—E. Thorp, De La Salle. Umpire—C. J. Kilpatrick, Yale. Linesman—Mr. Butterfield. Time of quarters—15 minutes.

Substitutions: Fort Slocum—Smith for Earl, Foster for Carey, Greenman for Maxfield, Maxfield for Greenman, Mazzes for Cahries. Naval Reserves—Levy for Johnston, Griffen for Holden, Andrews for Griffen, Kerwin for Targerelli, Peterson for Jacques, Goode for Sin, Hull for Miller, McDermott or Flynn, Donnelly for McDermott, Flynn for Donnelly.

BRIDGEPORT ELEVEN WINS.

Connecticut Soccer Team Eliminates Clan MacDuffs by 2 Goals to 1.

The Bridgeport City soccer team defeated Clan MacDuff by 2 goals to 1 yesterday at Lenox Oval in the replay from the first round of the cup competition of the American Football Association. While the New Yorkers were eliminated, Bridgeport City advances into the second round to meet the Cromptons of Rhode Island. Both of the goals were scored for the visitors by Sanderson, their outside left.

Another battle royal marked the third meeting between the Scottish-Americans of Newark and the Babcock & Wilcox soccer eleven of Bayonne in the National Challenge Trophy competition at the West Side Baseball Park in Jersey City. Twice the two rival teams had played to a tie, but this time victory by 2 goals to 1 perched upon the banners of the Scottish-Americans.

Playing much the faster football, the West Hudsons of Newark defeated the soccer eleven of the Disston A. A. of Philadelphia by 3 goals to 0 in the annual championship series of the National Football League.

The New York League championship game between the Overseas Wanderers and Greenpoint at Flood's Oval resulted in victory for the Wanderers by 2 goals to 1. In the second period Irvine of the Wanderers scored the deciding goal.

Maintaining their unbeaten record, the La Sultana soccer eleven defeated the Fifth Avenue Coach team by 5 goals to 1 in the Metropolitan League championship match at the Oval in Astoria. Walmsley scored twice and Scott once in the first half, at the end of which the La Sultanas led by 3 to 0.

The Tryconnell Celts defeated the soccer eleven of the Prospect Football Club by 3 goals to 1 at Taft's Oval in Brooklyn yesterday The goals were scored by J. O'Halloran, Ferry and MacFadden.

White Rose defeated the West New York Blues by 5 to 2 in a Metropolitan League game at West New York. The State League game at Woodside, L. I., was forfeited by the Fulton A. C. to the Clan MacDonalds.

Another victory for the soccer eleven representing the Interborough Rapid Transit Company resulted from the New York State League match at Clan Park, Yonkers, where the Yonkers Caledonians were defeated by 3 goals to 1.

MEMBERSHIP PLAN REFUGE OF BOXING

Death of Frawley Law Finds Managers Ready to Return to Former System.

GOVERNOR'S WORDS BASIS

Whitman's Statement in Buffalo Encourages Test of Holding Bouts Under Club Auspices.

New York State has had its first "membership" boxing show, and without any unusual attendant features or adverse attention from the police officials, who henceforth will watch closely every boxing bout staged. The new conditions were initiated Saturday night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, where a card featuring three ten-round exhibitions of "scientific boxing"—according to Announcer John T. Dunn—were given. This show, ushering in the new order of things pugilistic, was run off with success. Two of the bouts went their ten-round limit and the other was stopped in two rounds when it was evident one of the principals was hopelessly outclassed. And the police officials assigned to duty at the club looked on interestedly.

This will give heart to the managers of the various other clubs in the metropolitan district, and it is possible that within a short time clubs will be running shows regularly under the circumstances which prevailed before the Frawley law came into existence. The words credited to Governor Whitman a week ago, to the effect that boxing is not illegal when conducted properly, have led to a scurrying about in the cobwebby corners of the managers' desks and the dusty old shelves that have been forgotten during the last six years for the old, now time-worn membership books. The successful attempt on Saturday, together with Governor Whitman's view on the sport, has supplied confidence among the local club managers, and it is expected that they will now continue holding boxing shows under restricted conditions.

It is a question, however, whether the pastime will be furnished on a large scale in local circles, despite the expectation of those most keenly anxious to keep the sport alive. The sport, with its exponents, promoters, supervisers, and hangers-on, killed itself, is the general opinion, and, since its best chance for life was under the Frawley law, it is universally expected that the same reasons, combining principally greed and disregard of the law, will result in sending the sport below its present level.

The ring game in local circles has suffered many a knock in the past, but there has never been any one at fault except those most directly concerned with its promotion. Figuratively the promoters and others responsible for the death of the Frawley law drew the noose about their own necks, and it now rests absolutely with them whether the sport will be abolished entirely. Certainly it can be expected that there will be no civic or State toleration of illegal or unethical methods in the conduct of the sport under the membership plan which will in future hold sway, at least until the next Legislature convenes, when it is expected that another law for the government and betterment of the game will be drawn up.

Sport Popular in State.

That boxing is popular with residents of this State is manifest in the records kept in the archives of the late New York State Athletic Commission, more generally known as the Boxing Commission. William F. Mathewson, Secretary of the now defunct commission, has shown by his records that over $5,000,000 was paid by the inhabitants of this State for the privilege of watching two trained athletes perform in the roped arena during the six years' reign of the Frawley law.

This amount gives a good idea of the number of people interested in the sport. It includes the receipts of shows held through the present year up to last Wednesday night. Out of this sum a total of over $300,000 was remitted to the State, through taxation, the State levying a tax on all boxing shows held under the law. Naturally, when the law fails to govern the sport this tax will be a thing of the past.

The high-water mark in boxing finances was reached in 1916, when $1,066,468.25 was paid for the exhibitions held, and of this sum the State's revenue was $79,985.11. In 1912, the second year of the Frawley law, bouts attracted aggregate purses of $983,826.20, of which the State's share was $49,195.41. The following table will give the records of the gross receipts and State's share of boxing shows from 1911 up to the final bout under the law:

	Gross Receipts.	State's Revenue.
1911	$235,373.75	$11,768.68
1912	983,826.20	49,195.31
1913	775,596.96	38,781.05
1914	636,913.55	31,846.30
1915	804,101.81	50,687.10
1916	1,066,468.25	79,985.11
1917	873,610.00	65,520.80
Totals	$5,375,890.81	$327,784.30

The law came into effect under worthy conditions but, unfortunately, went out of existence with decidedly bad repute. The final Frawley law bout of importance was the one in which Mike O'Dowd of St. Paul took the middleweight title away from Al McCoy of Brooklyn by scoring a knockout in six rounds. This contest aroused a hue and cry which was anything but favorable to a further continuance of boxing in this State, but out of all the commotion nothing tangible has been produced.

Three Titles Changed Hands.

To all but a scant few who were in at the death of boxing on that memorable night it was apparent that McCoy was hopelessly outclassed and lost his title to a better man, yet there were cries of "fake" which gave boxing unfavorable impetus on its dubious membership way. This, incidentally, was the third historic feature of the Frawley law, in so far as the changing of titles under the law is concerned. The other performances were McCoy's knockout of George Chip, then middleweight champion, and Benny Leonard's feat in taking from Freddie Welsh his lightweight championship.

Otherwise the sport has been uneventful since 1911, although any number of good bouts, with prominent boxers as participants, have been staged. Jess Willard, heavyweight champion, displayed his ability before the biggest crowd of enthusiasts that was ever in attendance at a local boxing bout and for the biggest purse that was ever given a boxer in a New York ring. But that is all Jess did.

In twenty-three States of the Union boxing is allowed under State supervision. The contests permitted range from the four-round, no decision variety, found in California, to the forty rounds with decision exhibitions permitted in Maryland. Connecticut permits bouts of twenty rounds duration to a decision; Massachusetts has twelve-round decision bouts, and Rhode Island has fifteen to twenty round decision contests, so that it is expected that the leading local boxers will hereafter bend their efforts to these out-of-town clubs. A number have already departed for California, where the four-round matches rule.

A number of local club managers have already received applications for membership, in order that those filing the applications may be enabled to see the bouts which the managers intend putting on in the future. Several thousands of these applications have been received, the Broadway and Clermont Sporting Clubs of Brooklyn being among the first to announce intention of continuing. They head the list with more than 2,500 each, and the respective managers of both clubs are hopeful that the authorities will permit their shows unmolested.

One of the biggest assets which the boxing fraternity is now pointing to with pride is the attitude of the National Government with respect to boxing, since the entry of this country in the war. At all the camps and cantonments throughout the country boxing is a part of the curriculum, and many of the leading boxers have been appointed instructors at these camps for the purpose of teaching the soldiers in the manly art. The rudimentary knowledge of boxing has also been found to be beneficial in bayonet charges, and it is on this point chiefly that the promotes' hope for unmolested continuance of their sport under restricted conditions is based.

SPIES DEFEATS BIG FIELD.

Takes Open Road Race Over Harlem Streets by Sprint.

Of a field of 200 harriers who started yesterday in the St. Christopher Club's open road race, Harry Spies of the Morningside A. C. proved best. He had a handicap allowance of 3:30 and finished first in 28:39. The run was the first important one of the season for the local clubs. The field raced over the Harlem Athletic League's course of about five miles, starting from the Spartan Field Club in West 137th Street.

After the first mile Spies and H. Brown, Harbrook A. C., who finished second from the four-minute mark, went to the lead and set the pace to the finish. These two frequently alternated the pace, and near the finish line a sprint won for Spies. Brown finished about ten yards ahead of A. Wyberg, Swedish-American A. C., who was third.

Eddie Mayo, the Brooklyn A. A. distance runner, starting from scratch, won the fast-time prize. He finished in sixty-fourth position. His time was 27:01. The team prize went to the Morningside A. C. athletes, who had 63 points. The Paulist A. C. also had 63 points, but the victory of Spies gave the team laurels to the Morningside harriers, who also won the interleague club prize.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hand'p.	Actual Time.
1	H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	3:30	28:39
2	H. Brown, Harbrook A. C.	4.00	28:57
3	A. Wyberg, Swedish-Am. A. C.	3:45	28:50
4	G. Williams, St. Chr'pher Club.	2.30	27:40
5	L. Kaufman, Brooklyn A. A.	2:00	27:18
6	J. McCormick, Paulist A. C.	4:00	29:19
7	J. O'Connor, unattached	3:15	28:35
8	C. C. Jackson, Alpha P. C. C.	4:00	29:34
9	S. Kieley, Morningside A. C.	3:15	29:00
10	J. Bjork, Finnish-Amer. A. C.	4:00	29:46

C. Jordan, unattached, (4:00,) 29:54; P. Trivoulides, unattached, (2:30,) 28:25; M. Bohland, Paulist A. C., (2:30,) 28:28; L. Lieberman, Pastime A. C., (3:45,) 29:45; P. Keaton, Camp Dix, (4:00,) 30:01; J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C., (2:15,) 28:00; F. Lavery, Paulist A. C., (3:15;) 29:18; F. Centrell, Morningside A. C., (3:45,) 29:50; M. Finkelstein, Brooklyn A. A., (3:45,) 29:55; F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C., (1:30,) 34:12; F. Titterton, Pastime A. C., (3:00,) 29:15; F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., (2:30,) 28:47; J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C., (2:30,) 28:48; W. Franz, Mohawk A. C., (3:30,) 29:49; M. Gross, Brooklyn A. C., (2:30,) 28:50; A. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., (2:30,) 28:53; S. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A., (3:45,) 30:09; H. Schuster, unattached, (1:45,) 28:10; I. Lehman, Morningside A. C., (1:45,) 28:11; J. Feinberg, Y. M. H. A., (3:30,) 29:57; D. Schneider, Kings County A. A., (3:45,) 30:13; M. J. Tea, Glencoe A. C., (4:00,) 30:29; J. Costello, Paulist A. C., (2:00,) 28:30; L. J. Heydet, Morningside A. C., (3:00,) 29:31; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., (2:15,) 29:47.

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	1	6	11	21	24	— 63
Paulist A. C.	4	7	10	19	23	— 63
Brooklyn A. A.	3	12	15	18	20	— 68
Mohawk A. C.	9	13	16	17	25	— 80
Y. M. H. A.	22	26	33	35	36	—152
Pastime A. C.	8	14	42	44	48	—156
Pennant A. C.	29	32	40	41	43	—185
Swedish-American A. C.	27	30	46	49	51	—203
Hungarian-American A. C.	28	37	47	50	52	—214

TIGER PASSERS IN LEAGUE.

Princeton to Build Basket Ball Team for Title Series.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 18.—The Princeton basket ball team has received permission by the Board of Athletic Control to enter the Intercollegiate League this season. More than forty candidates reported to Coach Fred W. Luehring when he issued the initial call this week, and it is expected that this number will be increased when the football and crew activities cease.

Coach Luehring will have a difficult task in building up a successful team There is not a man in college who has had any experience in league games. Captain Parmelee has joined the Naval Reserve and McGraw, the centre, holds a Captain's commission in the Reserve Corps. Haas, Paulsen, Foster, Eddy and Cuneo were graduated last June. Flinn and Taylor are the only men here who have ever represented Princeton in a contest. Gregory, Sinclaire, Kelsey, Siedler, Stricker and Williamson are men who are considered likely candidates.

Princeton's season will open Dec. 4, when the Tigers will play Manhattan College. The league schedule is now in process of adoption. John C. Taylor of Shady Gap, Penn., has been appointed manager of the team.

Arnold Wins Pastime A. C. Walk.

A. Arnold, the veteran walker of the Pastime A. C., yesterday won the club's handicap walk, over a distance of about five miles, in the Bronx. Arnold had a handicap of 6:45, and crossed the finish line a winner in 40:35. J. Aronson, who started from scratch, won the fast time prize, finishing fifth in 35:07.

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OUIMET FIGHT MAY BE LOST

Little Chance for Reinstatement of Popular Boston Player at Next Annual Meeting.

Possibilities of a change in the present amateur definition in the rules of the United States Golf Association appears more obscure than ever, according to local golfers, who have had a chance to scan over the names of the men nominated for office and to be elected at the next meeting of the national body in Philadelphia during January. Although some of the present officials repeatedly have made it known that they would not be averse to a new rule, members of the so-called old guard have been openly against any changes, especially during the war.

When Howard W. Perrin lays aside the gavel and ascends to the golfing ranks once more, as seems certain he will do at the next annual meeting, since Frederick S. Wheeler is nominated to succeed the popular Philadelphian, followers of Francis Ouimet will lose a strong champion. Mr. Perrin has been in favor of a change in the constitution of the national association which would allow the reinstatement of the young Boston golfer, and suggested that at the next meeting the delegates would have a chance to present a new rule before him, but business has forestalled this by calling Mr. Perrin from the golf world, and for the first time in the history of golf giving a President only one term in office.

The old guard again will be in strong command, and it is plain to local followers of the politics of golf that the West is not going to be encouraged in its insurgency. Many Western clubs have instructed their delegates for a fight for a more lenient interpretation of the amateur rule, and also for a rule abolishing the stymie, both of which were passed by the Western Golf Association last Spring. However, these delegates may find it hard sledding when the annual meeting convenes, because most of the men now nominated are known to be against abolishing the stymie, as well as against any amateur rule other than the one in existence now.

Ouimet Still on Outside.

The Woodland Golf Club at this time last year was making a fight, openly and with wide publicity, for the reinstatement of Ouimet to amateur rights. At the meeting last year the Woodland Club was downed and a proposed amendment to the constitution tabled by the superiority of the old guard. This time members of the Woodland Club have remained quiet, but have been working as assiduously to achieve their desire, but again they seem to have been foiled, since the old guard again is to command.

Not long ago Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the U. S. G. A., declared, in an interview, that it was not the policy of the U. S. G. A. to wander about in its rule-makings, and that most of the Executive Committee members were desirous of leaving the present rules as they are until after the war at least. He acknowledged that there may be other amateur rules better fitted for the service intended, but he thought that under the circumstances golf in America should not be tampered with until it were possible to give deep thought to correcting existing faults.

Other golf leaders are very much against changing any of the present rules now. They are especially lined up against any of the revolutionary ideas which were enacted in the West. While most of the players agree that the stymie is a matter of luck, most of the time, and on a great many occasions unplayable, these same golfers are not in favor of abolishing the rule until it is possible to take the whole constitution and give it a thorough overhauling.

Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, Chairman of the nominating committee, who selected the new official family-to-be of the U. S. G. A., made a stirring speech in favor of Francis Ouimet but against any change in the amateur rule at the last annual meeting of the national body. Mr. Strawn, a former President, paid tribute to the character of the man and the golf of Ouimet but at the same time he made it plain to the assembled delegates that any drastic action at that time would react against the sport, rather than help it. It was this speech of Mr. Strawn's, more than anything else during the meeting, which prevented a vote on a motion offered by the Woodland delegates, which would have brought about a new amateur rule.

In picking the new officials Mr. Strawn may not have been swayed by a judgment to prevent any reopening of the amateur question but it seems, from the personnel of the new family, that the present code is to remain.

F. S. Wheeler Good Player.

Of the men nominated for office, Frederick S. Wheeler of Apawamis ascends to the Presidency after two years as Treasurer of the U. S. G. A. and with a record as a player the equal of any President of the association. In fact, Mr. Wheeler probably could take any of the past Presidents to the links and teach each one of them several fine points of the game.

Dr. Walter S. Harban of the Columbia Country Club was a member of the official family last year, and is nominated to serve another term as Vice President. He is a prominent Washington golfer, whose hobby is defeating some of the well-known Senators who continually keep the greens of Chevy Chase busy.

Sterling E. Edmunds of the St. Louis Country Club has served on the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. during the last year, but is nominated this time to succeed M. Lewis Crosby of the Country Club of Brookline as Vice President. Mr. Crosby finds his business demands too great for further golf work. He was prominent in the last Ouimet controversy, since he was forced to handle most of the work, because Ouimet was a member from the Boston district.

Another Executive Committee member who is to become an officer of the association at the next election is Mortimer N. Buckner of Garden City. Mr. Buckner is nominated to succeed Mr. Wheeler as Treasurer during the time Mr. Wheeler is handling the executive reins.

Several hundred dollars additional has been received for the U. S. G. A. ambulance fund since the total was announced at a little more than $72,000. The Rumson Country Club's offering of $510.50 came along just after the first list was printed. and with it was $86 from Wykagyl, $100 from the Lexington Golf Club of Lexington, Mass.; $120 from the Englewood Golf Club, $86 from the Bellport, N. Y., Golf Club, $62.50 from the Crescent Club of Evansville, Ind., and $22 from the Del Paso Club of Sacramento, Cal.

Recently several golfers from the Oakland Golf Club got far enough away from the charred ruins of their clubhouse to forget about the fire and defeat an equal number of rivals. It was the annual match between the Oakland members and the Elkridge Kennels of Baltimore, played at Baltimore, and resulted in a victory for Oakland, 18 to 17. The members of the victorious team were H. S. Williams, Edward R. McCall, Dr. Carlos MacDonald, Joseph A. Flynn, Lamar Hardy, Charles L. Guy, Isaac P. Upham, John Whalen, Darwin P. Kingsley, Albert Ashford, R. A. C. Smith, R. W. Poor, Frank Presbrey, Edwin B. Holmes, Lincoln Grant, John F. O'Rourke, Wilson S. Kinnear, John McKay, and Thomas McGill.

Joshua Crane, for years one of the leading court tennis players of the country, lately has taken up golf and has made rapid strides at the new game. His best achievement was in a four-ball tournament paired with William Ogg, professional at the Dedham Country and Polo Club. Mr. Crane and his partner won the event with best ball rounds of 77 and 73.

The unusual amount of business before the officials of the Professional Golfers' Association has forced the local members to open an office of their own at 366 Fifth Avenue, where all meetings will be held in the future, instead of at the Hotel Martinque, as in the past.

In three exhibitions of eighteen holes over as many different courses at St. Louis, Chick Evans, the national amateur and open champion, recently totaled 222 strokes. He had a 76 at the Algonquin Country Club, a 72 at the St. Louis Country Club and a 74 at the Sunset Hill Club. An average of 74 for three trips around strange links is exceptional and again goes to prove that Evans is a champion in his game as well as by name.

Nov
1874
1917

November, 1874.
November, 1917.

While our business ancestry goes back to '37, it was forty-three years this very month that our firm was organized.

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Allowances for every fault of merchandise.

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Every Make Represented and Fresh Daily. Big Stock. Lowest Prices. Soiled, Used and Odd Sizes "Dirt Cheap." Sundries at Cost.
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SPEEDWAY LAURELS FOR CLOVER PATCH

Murphy's Pacer Displays Top Form in Feature Event of Matinee.

J. A. Murphy's Clover Patch displayed a flash of her old-time form yesterday in winning the 1:03 pace of the Road Drivers' Association's ninth fall meeting on the Harlem speedway. The race went to three heats before it was decided. Against Clover Patch were M. F. Kearns's Lustrus McKinney and C. C. Cramer's Baron A, which finished in the order named. Jesse Smith held the reins on the old speedway champion and sent her in front by a length in the first heat and a bigger margin in the third.

The large crowd was treated to a neck-and-neck battle in the second heat, in which Lustrus McKinney led Clover Patch over the mark, by a head.

J. F. O'Shea and E. Carpenter were the day's successful drivers, each carrying off two firsts. O'Shea's David Busbey won the 1:05 trot in split heats, and in the 1:15 trot Miss Wiggins, handled by O'Shea, won in straight heats. Carpenter's victories were registered in the 1:17 trot and 1:15 trot with Catherine P. and Bessie Baron respectively. Each event went to three heats.

The summaries:

1:12 PACE.

Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard) 1 1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore) 2 2
Time—1:20; 1:19.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

David Busbey, b. g., (J. F. O'Shea) 1 2 1
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy) 2 1 2
Time—1:07; 1:09; 1:08½.

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter) 1 3 1
Libby Medium, br. m., (J. F. Dinan) 2 1 2
Gunfire, gr. g., (W. C. Urban) 3 2 3
Time—1:09¾; 1:08; 1:07½.

1:03 CLASS—PACING.

Clover Patch, br. m., (J. Smith) 1 2 1
Lustrus McKinney, b. g., (M. F. Kearns) 3 1 3
Baron A., b. g., (C. C. Cramer) 2 3 2
Time—1:03; 1:03; 1:04.

1:15 CLASS—TROTTING.

Miss Wiggins, b. f., (J. F. O'Shea) 1 1
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel) 2 2
Josephine B., br. f., (M. I. Aronson) 3 3
Time—1:15; 1:17.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Lillian W., ch. m., (J. Flaherty) 2 1 1
Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel) 1 3 2
Automatism, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil) 3 2 3
Time—1:06; 1:05; 1:08.

1:11 CLASS—TROTTING.

Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter) 2 1 1
Kinetic, r. m., (W. J. O'Neil) 1 3 3
Princess Mae, b. f., (J. Callahan) 3 2 2
Time—1:11; 1:12; 1:12.

1:09 CLASS—PACING.

The Earl, b. g., (J. Flaherty) 1 1
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. g., (P. Conroy) 2 2
Hal Direct, ch. g., (M. I. Aronson) 3 3
Time—No time; 1:09.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS—PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (J. Smith) 1 1
Time—1:03; 1:04.

EXHIBITION TROT.

David Busbey, b. g., (J. F. O'Shea) 1
Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt) 2
Time—1:06.

Kramer May Ride at Garden.

Frank Kramer, the noted ex-champion cyclist, has been invited by Promoter William H. Wellman to compete in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden the week of Dec. 2 to 8. Should Kramer consent to ride, he may be teamed with Alfred Goullet, winner of two Garden grinds.

SOME SAVING!

On one of the greatest building operations of the age we saved to the Owner, in one line of the work alone, practically half a million dollars on the price to which he had tentatively committed himself.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

GOLFERS EVENLY MATCHED.

Fox Hills Pair Defeat Richmond County Duo at Twentieth Hole.

Two weeks ago A. F. Kammer, amateur leader of Fox Hills, and Tom Boyd, professional at Fox Hills, visited Richmond County and won a bestball fourball match against A. L. Walker, Jr., amateur champion of Staten Island, and Jack Pirie, professional at Richmond County, at the nineteenth hole. Yesterday Walker and Pirie repaid the visit with a trip to Fox Hills, where another exhibition of eighteen holes was announced, and this time Walker and Pirie evened up matters; but twenty-one holes were needed before young Walker got a 4 at the 230-yard third extra hole to decide the match.

Two weeks ago Boyd and Pirie paired against Walker and Kammer in the afternoon at Richmond County and won from the amateurs at the twentieth hole. Again the professionals paired against the amateurs at Fox Hills yesterday and once more twenty holes were needed before Boyd settled the issue with a 4 at the second extra hole. Inasmuch as the four involved are the outstanding leaders of Staten Island's golf world and the exhibition was for the Red Cross fund an extra large crowd was on hand.

In the morning match Walker and Pirie had 39 out and 39 in for a 78, while Kammer and Boyd took only 38 out, but were forced to come back in 40. In the afternoon affair the amateurs were three down at the twelfth, because of a 2 at the twelfth by Pirie. Walker began to play magnificently at the thirteenth, where his 4 won back one hole. At the sixteenth Walker got a 2 on the short but well trapped hole and evened the match at the seventeenth with a birdie 3. Boyd won the match at the second extra hole with a par 4, where the amateurs fell down on a comparatively easy 4 hole.

Baltusrol to Have New Course.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 18.—At a cost of $500,000 the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills has purchased 300 acres of ground at that place. The purchase includes 140 acres, the present golf course of the club, and an additional 160 acres which adjoins. This will afford sufficient room to lay out two eighteen-hole courses. The club now has a membership of 750.

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A BEVERAGE
—the home drink

Besides its popularity at drug stores, fountains and restaurants, *Bevo* has found a welcome place in the home. A family beverage—a guest offering—a table drink that goes perfectly with all food.

As a suggestion for Sunday supper—Sweet red or green peppers stuffed with cream cheese and chopped nuts or olives, served on lettuce leaves. French dressing. Cold meat. Toasted crackers. Bevo for everyone. A beverage that tastes like no other soft drink. Pure, wholesome and nutritious.

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ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

34B

TELLS OF RED CROSS WORK IN WAR ZONE

American Commissioner Makes First Report on What Has Been Done in France.

LAUDS AMBULANCE SERVICE

Rest Stations Built Along the Lines of Communication Equipped with Comforts for Soldiers.

The first report of Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, the American Red Cross Commissioner in Europe, in which he tells of the work accomplished, as well as planned, of the American organization in France, was made public yesterday by Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council.

"First of all," Major Murphy says in his report, "the American Red Cross stands ready as a semi-official voluntary body to put its money, supplies and organization at the call of the American Army for Red Cross service, at every point and at any time, wherever and whenever they can be of use. It organizes, equips, and turns over to the Government absolutely the hospital units that are employed in France. Its medical and surgical division in France acts as an auxiliary to the Medical Department of the United States Army, which is charged with responsibility for the sanitary and medical service of the troops in France. So also its United States Army Division acts as auxiliary to the expeditionary force.

"An army medical department, to do justice to its wounded, must be ready to care for them within twelve hours; it must go to the wounded soldier, not wait until the wounded soldier is brought back. This, in modern war, calls, with variations, for regimental dressing stations as near as they can be brought to the lines; field dressing stations from which the seriously wounded are sent back, either to movable field hospitals or evacuation hospitals of from 1,000 to 1,500 beds each (where head, chest and abdominal wounds must be operated upon or you lose your men); and base hospitals, to which the sick and wounded are removed as rapidly as they safely can be transported.

"It is with this general system of the United States Army Medical Department that the Red Cross stands ready to co-operate at every point, through installing rest stations and infirmaries on the line of communication, recuperating stations back from the war zone; neighborhood dispensaries in army villages; diet kitchens and homes for nurses; auxiliary plants for the manufacture of anaesthetics, ice, splints; a fund for scientific research and a bureau of information on methods in field hospital practice, and great and thorough reserves of emergency supplies of everything from a bandage to a mobile hospital."

After thus outlining the scope of the Red Cross work in France, Major Murphy gives in detail the story of the great work already accomplished in the war zones of the western front. He begins with a laudatory reference to the work of the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Service, which after long and efficient service in France was taken over by the Red Cross last June. Continuing, he states that the Red Cross, acting through the United States Army Division, has undertaken the work of placing in operation eighteen rest stations at proper intervals along the communication lines which connect the American ports of debarkation with the fighting lines, each of these stations being made up of from two to four barracks, 40 to 160 feet long. These stations are fully equipped with baths, laundries, disinfecting plants, kitchens, dispensaries, rest and reading rooms. The dormitories contain from 40 to 200 beds.

It is also pointed out that forty dispensaries have been established in villages and towns located in the vicinity of American camps. These dispensaries and the doctors assigned to duty in them care for the civilian population.

The report next tells of the installation of portable kitchens to serve the men in the trenches, of portable ice plants wherever needed, portable laundries and portable baths. There are also in operation portable dental ambulances to serve districts where dental rooms are not to be found; portable ophthalmological ambulances for the treatment of injuries to the eyes due to shell explosions and gas attacks when "speedy treatment may mean the saving of sight."

It is also announced that the Red Cross is about to install an artificial limb factory in France, which will supply its output to the French Government at cost. A nitrous oxide plant is also to be installed within the next few weeks. The medical and surgical division of the organization is now making an expert study of "shell shock" and is making an investigation of the methods adopted by the French for dealing with this tragic phase of war.

The medical supplies service of the Red Cross is now serving 3,617 hospitals and about 100 hospitals are being added every month. In the few months the Red Cross has directer this supply service it has tripled in size. The French railroads serve free of charge the supplies service. It is stated that the Red Cross is now busy placing in reserve a great quantity of emergency supplies.

Under the caption "Aiding Troops En Route," the report says:

> At junction points on the French lines of communication, troops going forward or back on leave often have to spend hours waiting for trains, without any means for rest or food, occasionally sleeping in the open in the rain. Canteens have been opened by the American Red Cross at four junctions through which approximately a total of 18,000 men pass a day. The troops on permission find opportunity to obtain substantial hot meals at cost price, clean sleeping quarters, proper washing facilities, a chance to change their linen, and reading, writing, and recreation rooms. They come in from the fighting zone, tired, dirty, hungry, infested with trench vermin; they take the trains out refreshed both in body and spirit. By the time the cold weather sets in this service will be covering a big territory.
>
> In Paris the Red Cross is supplementing the work of French oeuvres in carrying on canteens vestiaires and dortoirs, at the five chief stations and at three stations on the extra mural belt line.
>
> A bureau for investigation and relief follows up letters of appeal from commanders, priests, and groups of soldiers en repose, in canteens or in the trenches, and refers individual cases to co-operating French organizations.

At the present time the Red Cross Bureau in Paris is sending out from 40,000 to 50,000 surgical dressings daily, the greater amount of them made in this country. Five hospitals, under Red Cross direction, are giving direct treatment to the French sick and wounded, one of the hospitals being the famous American maintained hospital which, prior to the entrance of this country into the war, was known as the American Ambulance Hospital.

The Red Cross is also providing libraries for many of its hospitals, ten of which have been organized, containing an aggregate of about 4,000 of the best books published in the English language.

The casualty service of the Red Cross Army Division will act as an accessory to that of the United States Army, and will amplify and humanize the short reports which the army must of necessity give of men killed, wounded, or missing.

In line with this understanding, recreation huts are about to be erected by the Red Cross at nine base hospitals; eventually they will number sixty.

WORK FOR ITALIAN REFUGEES.

Major Murphy, Red Cross Director, Outlines Plans for Self-Help.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 17, (Delayed.)—Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, director of the American Red Cross in Europe, who is now in Rome to organize aid for the refugees from Northern Italy, said to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES today:

"I have been most deeply touched and gratified by the kindness and willingness of all Italian officials to facilitate my work here. It seems to me the Italian people understand the true spirit of Americans, which is not aiding Italy out of charity, but, since she is unable immediately to send armed forces to the Italian front, is doing her best in every other way to help the nation to attain final victory and to show her sympathy with it in its hour of need.

"The most important problem at present is the immense number of refugees who are flocking from the north, homeless, penniless, and without sufficient clothing. We have already ordered a great number of garments from our reserve stores in France, which are coming as fast as they can be transported, while we have bought here a large quantity of material. We have also ordered from America many rubber, woolen, and leather goods, which it is almost impossible to purchase in Italy.

"One thing which I am most anxious to establish as soon as possible is a house for refugees' children, where they can be looked after while their mothers are out working. It is the children who suffer most in these awful times.

"One story touched me profoundly, of a poor woman, who, being ill, was unable to join the flight from her village, and intrusted her two children of 10 and 5 years respectively to others who were departing. When saying good-bye she solemnly enjoined the elder boy, whatever might happen, never to let his brother out of his sight. The two children are now sheltered at the Royal Palace, given over by the Queen to shelter the refugees, but nothing can induce the elder to let go the hand of the younger child. So the two little boys may be seen wandering hand in hand through the immense rooms of the Quirinal, longing for the loving arms of their mother.

"Another plan which I am working out is the establishment of houses where women may come to work on articles of clothing for the soldiers. Thus two objects may be attained—employment for refugees and help for the army. It is a bad plan to continue to give money to these women without employment, as they will get into ways of laziness and unwillingness to work.

"Thirty American ambulances are coming down from Paris under their own power, and in a few days will be on the Italian front. They are driven by experienced men. We hope by Dec. 6 to have 100 ambulances in the field.

"I am expecting in a few days several officials from Paris, to whom I shall explain the organization of my plans. When these are in working order I shall start for the Italian front, where I intend to spend several days, and then come back to Rome to see that everything is going smoothly."

SWANN WOULD CHECK CHARITY FEES BY LAW

District Attorney Favors Law That Will Regulate the Profits Made by Promoters.

If District Attorney Swann, in his investigation into why the Army and Navy Bazaar took in $71,475.93 and had only about $750 left to buy comfort kits for soldiers and sailors, finds no cause for drastic action, it is probable that he will send to Albany the draft of a law regulating charities and bazaars, particularly as to the amount of fees and profits allowed to promoters.

The District Attorney, in previous investigations of charitable enterprises, has found it possible to induce managers to surrender sums retained for fees and other expenses. In the case of the Army and Navy Bazaar, it is insisted by the promoters that no one made any money except an advertising man who handled the program.

It was announced at the District Attorney's office yesterday that Mr. Swann was not prepared to state his opinion whether the Army and Navy Bazaar was properly managed.

DENIAL BY GATTI-CASAZZA.

Answers Rome Reports of German Propaganda at Opera Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 18.—Many newspapers publish from New York denials by Gatti-Casazza of the reports circulated here that the Metropolitan Opera House was the centre of German propaganda. The Idea Nazionale gives a list of American papers from which it copied reports of German influence in the opera house. Among them were The Musical Courier and Musical America, and especially a letter, signed "True American," bitterly lamenting German domination of the musical field. "To be convinced," says the paper, "one only need read the program published by The Musical Courier of the 1917-18 season and notice all the German names of artists who only very revently have become American citizens."

The Idea Nazionale ends by saying it has heard with great pleasure that German operas have been suppressed and contracts with German artists broken.

SAVED BRITISH DISPATCHES.

American Woman Who Foiled Austrian U-Boat Was Mrs. Herbin.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The name of the American woman who, as related in a military court proceeding here last Friday, saved some important British dispatches from capture by the Austrians when an Austrian submarine held up the steamer on which Captain Stanley Wilson was taking them to Malta, by hiding them while men from the submarine searched the steamer, was revealed today. She is Mrs. E. Herbin, a widow, of New York City.

The name of Mrs. Charlotte G. Herbin was mentioned in connection with the above story in the Summer of 1916, when she arrived here from Liverpool. Mrs. Herbin said that when the Austrian submarine overhauled a Greek steamer on which Captain Wilson was a passenger, the later threw a package of papers overboard, but confided to her the most important dispatches and papers in his possession, with the request that she secrete them. Being an American, she was not searched, and later she gave the papers to Lord Kitchener in person, and for her services was presented to King George and Queen Mary, from whom she received thanks

SUNDAY CONCERTS DRAW BIG HOUSES

Gabrilowitsch Gives Piano Recital Entirely of Russian Pieces.

JOHN McCORMACK SINGS

Mischa Elman Gives Violin Concert at the Metropolitan With Two Singers.

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch made the program of his pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon, in Carnegie Hall, consist entirely of Russian music. There were two sonatas, one by Glazunew and the other by Scriabin, his fifth, which had then its first New York performance. Scriabin's, like others of his "sonatas" heard here, is in one movement; in which he takes a few small and rather inconsequential thematic fragments and puts them through an elaborate series of acid disharmonies without giving them thereby any added importance or creating a musical entity that carries much conviction. But Mr. Gabrilowisch played it with great spirit and with evident conviction.

Other pieces were by Balakiref, Rachmaninof, Arensky, Tscherepnin, Rubinstein; and there were two by Mr. Gabrilowitsch himself. His playing was full of charm and poetic spirit. He was much applauded by a large audience.

Both the Metropolitan and the Hippodrome, where popular concerts were given last night, held capacity crowds, the two audiences exceeding 4,000 and 5,000, to which other musical events of the day added several thousands more. John McCormack, following his recent return to opera, was welcomed back to the concert platform by a vast outpouring of his older and faithful admirers, of whom those seated on the Hippodrome stage alone would have filled some smaller halls. The tenor sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" as he appeared in the midst of this throng, and the house rose to greet the song, but would not interrupt the singer by joining in, waiting until he finished the stanza, when there was great applause.

Mr. McCormack gave with his accustomed directness of style and pure diction two airs from Handel's oratorios of "Samson" and "Joshua," lyrics in English from Schubert, Goldmark, and Brahms, and later his Irish folksongs and pieces by Frank Tours and the Americans, Mrs. Beach, Arthur Foote, and Edwin Schneider, his accompanist. He was also assisted by a newcomer in place of Donald McBeath, the violinist, who has gone to war. André Polah, a protégé of Ysaye, was the stranger, a young man of engaging presence and musical intelligence, handicapped, as a violinist must be, in so large an auditorium and by nervousness of a début. Mr. Polah played well in his second number, including two movements from the Mendelssohn concerto. Mr. McCormack will appear next at the opera on Christmas Day.

Mischa Elman was the added star at the Metropolitan's first popular Sunday night concert to a packed house lined to the walls with standees. The Russian violinist gave the Wieniawski concerto and received enough encores to fill fifty minutes on his first appearance, with more extras after his later numbers from Wilhelmj and Paganini. Sophie Braslau sang the contralto air from Gluck's "Orpheus," and, in English, La Forge's "The Crucifix" and Manney's "Consecration." Ruth Miller, who had made her operatic début against a physician's orders, while suffering from bronchitis, was heard to better advantage as she repeated Musetta's air from Puccini's "Bohême," with Rogers's "The Star" on recall. Even the orchestra, under Hageman, took an encore. There were many men in uniform in the house, and there will be another next week on the stage, the pianist, Percy Grainger.

Two concerts at the Princess Theatre yesterday presented, in the afternoon, Arthur Friedheim, who continued his series of piano programs from Liszt and other masters, and last night Clara Pasvolsky, assisted by Vladimir Dubinsky and others, in a Russian evening, made up of composers not often represented here, and attended by as large an audience of their Russian compatriots as the little theatre would hold.

SEES HOPE IN THE DRAMA.

Professor Phelps Says Last 25 Years Have Been Fruitful.

In the course of his address on "The Drama of Today" before the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday, Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale University said:

"During the last twenty-five years more drama of merit has been written in English than has been produced during any preceding period of twenty-five years since Shakespeare. Since 1892 a succession of plays has come from Shaw and Wilde—both unique men—Pinero, the great craftsman; Galsworthy, with his social and intellectual themes, and Barrie, perhaps the greatest genius of them all. In the United States within this quarter of a century fine plays have come from Clyde Fitch, Eugene Walter, Augustus Thomas, William Vaughn Moody, and Louis Anspacher.

"At present in New York more than one-half of the forty leading theatres are presenting comedies, which is as it should be. Only two or three melodramas and a few farces are on view, whereas in 1900 most of the offerings were melodramas and farces. The motion pictures have brought about this change, for the films can provide the broad fun of slapstick farce and the thrills of melodrama at 5 per cent. of the ticket charge made by the regular theatres. The movies, then, have jacked up the drama and compelled it to come to intellectual terms with itself and restore ideas to their rightful place in the spoken drama.

"The drama in Europe is close to the people, and by the repertory system the drama could be brought close to the people of the United States. What is needed here is a return to the stock companies."

CRITICISES BARNARD STATUE

St. Mark's Rector Says His Lincoln Is "a Libel and a Lie."

In the course of a short address, following the special 4 o'clock service in St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street, west of second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, the rector, the Rev. William Norman Guthrie, denounced the Barnard statue of Lincoln in strong terms. He spoke of Washington and Lincoln as coming from families of absolutely different type, Washington representing the aristocrat, and Lincoln, the common class.

"I never saw anything quite so disreputable as Barnard has managed to make the statue of Lincoln," said Mr. Guthrie. "It is a libel and a lie. We have it in Cincinnati, but that is unimportant. We know it is not true, but don't send it to England—they might believe it."

WHITMAN TALKS IN PULPIT.

Declares His Humility Before Men Who Have Gone to War.

Governor Whitman last night declared his humility in the presence of soldiers who are offering to sacrifice everything for their country in an address delivered at the Washington Heights Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 153d Street. The services commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church, and the 141st anniversary of the battle of Fort Washington, part of which took place on the site of the church.

"It makes me feel humble," said the Governor, "when I think of the 122,000 men who have marched away from homes they loved in this State to serve their country. There doesn't seem to be much that you and I can do. We give our time, our strength, our means—what is called 'doing our bit,' but compared with what these boys are ready and willing to do it is very little. I feel like taking off my hat in their presence and praying to Almighty God to make me worthy of this land I love."

'LOSING ELOISE' HAS AN AMUSING IDEA

A High-Class Farce Built About the Eloping Wife and Her Lover.

HUSBAND AS THE CHAPERON

An Exceedingly Capable Cast, Including Charles Cherry, Violet Heming, and Lucile Watson.

LOSING ELOISE, a farce in three acts, by Fred Jackson. At the Harris Theatre.

Eloise Farrington	Violet Heming
Carter	S. Harry Irvine
Hilary Farrington	Charles Cherry
Darrell McKnight	Francis Byrne
Annette	Ethel Intropodi
Nora Gail	Lucile Watson
Thompson	Charles Mather
Bishop Kennelly	Charles Harbury

"Losing Eloise," which opened at the Harris Saturday night, employs most of the appurtenances of Palais Royal farce, even to a scene with four bedroom doors, the rapid use of which marks the climax of the action, but in spirit it is thoroughly cis-Atlantic, offending none of the moral proprieties. And it turns on an idea so new and essentially so true that with equal propriety it might have been used for the effects of straight comedy.

If you found your bride of a year in the act of eloping what would you do about it? Probably not what Charles Cherry does in Fred Jackson's play, but you could hardly improve on it. For Mr. Cherry is here a novelist, and on the spot he sketches out a brilliant and intricately detailed scenario in which he himself plays the leading part.

The central idea is that he shall accompany the elopers, as chaperon. They are making for the train to go West, but he urges that a Pullman is the most prosaic of places for a honeymoon and suggests that they go instead to his bungalow down on Long Island. When the lovers very naturally object, he flashes an automatic and delivers the two over to his chauffeur. He manages to be at the bungalow before them, and the trio is presently joined by a young widow to whom the eloping gallant had previously been engaged.

After two acts of this novel and vivacious house party it hardly needed the arrival of the young wife's uncle, the Bishop of Albany, to convince her that home life, however dull, is preferable.

The psychology of this husband's method is thoroughly sound. If, in spite of all he can do, Eloise leaves him, then he is prepared to believe that she is well lost. But, realizing that, in his preoccupation with work, he has really neglected her, he is determined to gain time for confession and repentance. So his manner, as he puts his finger in the elopers' pie of romance, is quite cool and collected. Mr. Cherry takes skillful advantages of a rare opportunity, and the result is endlessly amusing.

The scene of the first act in which he hooks up his wife's eloping gown and packs her trunk with the remains of her former trousseau is comedy of the first order. In the second act his management of the sleeping arrangements at the bungalow, which proves the lover's Waterloo, is occasion for the heartiest laughter. Throughout, Mr. Cherry is thoroughly the artist in suggesting a serious, intelligent, and resolute purpose beneath all his extraordinary doings.

The psychology of the wife is not as happy. Even as she arrives on Long Island she is in tears, and from that moment her ultimate fate is manifest. A better story would have resulted, and probably a more amusing one, if she had capitulated gradually, and, in part at least, as a result of realizing that her husband's strange conduct is inspired by care for her and love for her. But the situations are funny, and many of the lines; while Violet Heming is so charming, and so skillful in using her opportunities, that cavil seems superfluous.

Lucile Watson is the discarded widow, and though her part of pursuing female is less credible, or at least less sympathetic, she makes the most of it with her unfailing skill and humor.

Francis Byrne has the task of convincing us that, though this lover blunders at every turn and is completely foiled in the end, he is really an accomplished Lothario. That he comes off with credit is the result of exceptional skill.

Even the servants, S. Harry Irvine and Ethel Intropodi, seemed artists to the fingertips.

FAIRBANKS STILL ACROBATIC

Film Actor Appears in New Play, "Reaching for the Moon."

From the standpoint of ideas, the newest Douglas Fairbanks film, "Reaching for the Moon," which came to the Rialto yesterday afternoon, probably is a trifle less satisfactory than its predecessors. As a means for the exposition of the physical prowess of its star, however, it lacks nothing. In the course of an attempt to gain a throne in a mythical kingdom of Graustark dimensions the hero becomes involved in a series of rough-and-tumble encounters, for which he is celebrated, and adds to these escapades the scaling of a wall which gave no outward evidences of affording anything resembling a foothold. The negotiation at a single leap of a flight of a dozen or fifteen steps is also one of the star's new accomplishments.

At the Strand Theatre Pauline Frederick was the star in a picturization of "The Hungry Heart." "The Door Between" and "Fighting Mad" are the week's new attractions at the Broadway.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Faversham probably will be seen next in New York in a new play by Emile de Croissett, author of "The Hawk," which Mr. Faversham played several seasons ago. Mr. Faversham is also considering a series of Shakespearean revivals with all-star casts.

Charles Trowbridge has succeeded Robert Pitkin in the leading role of "Leave It to Jane," at the Longacre Theatre.

Seats for all performances up to Jan. 12 will be placed on sale at the Hippodrome this morning.

There will be no increase in prices for the New Year's Eve performance at the Century this year.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

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"Cheer Up" Seats Today Eight Weeks Ahead, Incl. All Holidays.
MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.00 Eves. at 8:15
At the HIPPODROME

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
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B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST.
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IRVING PLACE Irving Place & 15th Street
To-night & To-morrow } Last 2 Performances "DREIMAEDERLHAUS"
Wednesday, Nov. 21, Premiere
HEDWIG REICHER in "A Doctor's Dilemma," Comedy in 5 acts by Bernard Shaw.

LIBERTY THEA. To-morrow at 2:30. Also Nov. 22, at 2:30. Nov. 24, at 10:30.
THE PUPILS OF ISADORA DUNCAN and THE BARRERE LITTLE SYMPHONY
Good Seats All Performances $2, $1.50, $1.

THE GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th St. and 7th Av. Tel. Spring 6409. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30
3 ONE-ACT PLAYS Prices $1.50, $1, 50c

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15.
Rawles & Von Kaufman, Alice Hanson, Minna Phillips & Co., Piccolo Midgets & 5 others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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Largest Rink in Greater N. Y. 69 W. 66th St.
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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices.
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Eves. 8:15.
50c to $2.00 NO HIGHER FOR ALL PERFORMANCES INCLUDING SAT. NIGHT.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH
GREATEST OF ALL THIS THEATRE'S WONDERFUL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES!
THE RIVIERA GIRL
EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY.
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ZIEGFELD ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"A COMPLETE TRIUMPH" Herald.
ALAN DALE in The American: "It is quaint, fantastic, appealing, human, and quite amusing. It is certainly Ann Murdock's best work."
ANN MURDOCK
LOUIS SHERWIN in The Globe: "The most amusing light comedy I have seen this season."
IN EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER'S GREATEST COMEDY TRIUMPH
THE THREE BEARS

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE 43d St. & Broadway
TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:20
COHAN & HARRIS will present MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN A NEW COMEDY "THE KING" by CAILLAVET, de FLERS and ARENE.
FIRST MATINEE WED. AT 2:20.

CRITERION B'WAY 44th ST. TONIGHT at 8:20
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY 2:20.
MRS. FISKE IN A NEW COMEDY, MADAME SAND by Philipp Moeller.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25
LAST MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:25.
LAST 8 TIMES
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON'

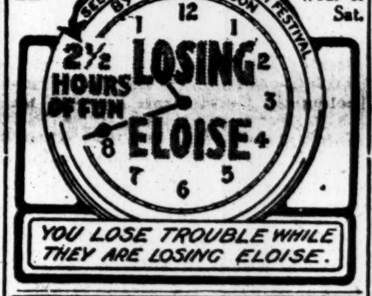
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY. The Country Cousin

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' New Comedy "The Wooing of Eve"
Noteworthy Cast includes A. E. ANSON.

LIBERTY THEATRE, Tom'w Aft. 2:30. Also Thurs., NOV. 22 at 2:30, NOV. 24 at 10:30
The Pupils of Isadora Duncan and Barrere Little Symphony
Good Seats All Performances, $2, $1.50, $1.

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

HARRIS W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat.



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DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT
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Staged by NED WAYBURN
10 Shows at the Price of One
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608 Dress Circle Seats @......$2.00
824 First Balcony @.......... 1.00
527 Second Balc. (No War Tax) .50
No Raise in Prices New Year's Eve. Wed. & Sat., also Thanksgiving Mat. Reduced Prices.
SUNDAY NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT

FULTON West 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"Red-blooded American play."—Journal.
"Broken Threads"

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose

PARK Broadway and 59th Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SPAIN IN NEW YORK! (ESPANA EN NUEVA YORK!)
Quinito Valverde's Fantastic Review THE Land of Joy (LA TIERRA DE ALEGRIA)

BELASCO West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Tom'w, Thur. & Sat. 2:30
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20

ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 52d St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
FRITZ KREISLER Mon. Nov. 19 8:15 P. M.
IN VIOLIN RECITAL.
Tickets now on Sale—$1.00 to $2.00 Institute Box Office, Academy of Music.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS Color Views Motion Pictures
OUR PACIFIC COAST
At 4 and 8:15
Tickets on Sale Academy of Music.
Wed., Nov. 21 50c. to $1.50 | Our American Indian Nov. 28 | Our Hawaii Dec. 5 | Our West Indies Dec. 12

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WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evs. at 8.
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Beg's TO-NIGHT at 8:15
The Chummy Musical Revue ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine, and Jack Norworth.

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. PHONE 40 BRYANT
BEGIN'G THURS. EVE. Seats Today
THE STAR GAZER with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS Beth Lydy, John T. Murray.
PRICES 50c TO $2.00

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving.
Smartest of Musical Comedies "Oh, Boy"
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Eves. 8:30 sharp. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksg'g
Grace George in HENRY BERNSTEIN'S GREAT PLAY "L'ELEVATION" (The Heights)
"It is vital. It is vivid. It is tense. It is artistic. It is up-to-the-minute. It is drama." —Alan Dale.

48TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
"PINERO'S MASTERPIECE THRILLS." —Times.
"RARE PLEASURE IN STORE FOR ALL WHO SEE IT." —Sun.
JOHN MARGARET DREW-ILLINGTON
IN PINERO'S COMEDY The Gay Lord Quex
"WILL SERVE AS A MAGNET TO FILL THE 48TH ST. THEATRE FOR A LONG TIME." —Town Topics.

BROADHURST 44th, West of B'way. Phone Bryant 64. Evgs. 8:20.
MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20. POPULAR PRICES
DONALD BRIAN in "Her Regiment"
By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.
PRICES 50c TO $2.00.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving.
George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton. WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiv'g.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
"A Credit To Our Country Is Maytime," says Rev. Thomas Dixon, author of "The Birth of a Nation."

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
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LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksg'g.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

BOOTH THEA., 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25
The One Smashing Dramatic Success of the Season
GUY BATES POST IN "THE MASQUERADER"
EXTRA MAT. FRI., NOV. 30 (DAY AFTER THANKSGIVING)

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS
4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS.
"In the Zone." "The Avenue." "Blind Alleys" "His Widow's Husband."

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"DELUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee To-m'w, 25c and 50c.
THE 13th CHAIR with MARGARET WYCHERLY.

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 124th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. To-m'w, 25c & 50c.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

44TH STREET THEATRE —ROOF— THEATRE
Beginning MON., NOV. 26 Box Office Opens Thurs.
New Shubert Musical Production
OVER the TOP T. Roy Barnes Justine Johnstone Craig Campbell
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
The Most Wonderful Fascinating Lavish Colossal Gorgeous Production In the History of the American Stage
Chu Chin Chow
Now In Its 2nd Year In London. Co. of 300.
Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mt. 25c-$2. Wed. Mt. 25c-$1. Always 300 Seats in the Orchestra at $1.50. (Except Saturday Night.)
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

MOTION PICTURES.

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MATINEE, 2:30 TODAY
REGULAR PRICES 25c & 50c
Personal Appearance, at This Performance Only, of the famous Creator of the Title Role in the Super-Vampire Picture which is Breaking All Records in Patronage and Popularity.
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LYRIC 42nd St., W. of Bway.
Every Night at 8:30.
25c to $1.
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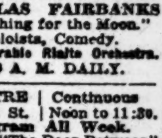

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Double Feature Program All Week.
MONROE SALISBURY, "The Door Between" "The Silent Lady," with Little Zoe Rae.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Pauline Frederick, "The Hungry Heart." Symphony Concert To-day 2:15. Soloists.

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SECOND EDITION and 200th PERFORMANCE TONIGHT
NEW SONGS | NEW DANCES | NEW SPECIALTIES
MESSRS. HITCHCOCK & E. RAY GOETZ PRESENT
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THE INTIMATE REVUE THAT CAN'T GET AWAY FROM BROADWAY
By Glen MacDonough & E. Ray Goetz. Staged by Julian Mitchell & Leon Errol.
THE CAST INCLUDES
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
ROCK & WHITE—LEON ERROL—IRENE BORDONI

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Tonight, 8:15, Tosca. Farrar, Braslau; Martin, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Claussen (debut); Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Perini, Sundelius, Braslau, Delaunois; Martinelli, Amato, Bada, Malatesta. Cond., Moranzoni.
Next Mon. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers. Cond., Monteux.
THANKSGIVING DAY MAT. at 2 ($1 to $5). CARMEN. Farrar, Peterson (debut); Martinelli, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux. Seats To-day.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat., Nov. 24, at 8, Nozze di Figaro. Hempel, Matzenauer, Delaunois; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

MONSTER BENEFIT AND RALLY
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. and 8th Av. SUN. EVE. NOV. 25
AMELIA BINGHAM, Chairman.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, Master of Ceremonies.
WITH THE GREATEST ARRAY OF STARS EVER ASSEMBLED.
Auspices MINUTE MEN OF AMERICA. Recruiting Hall and Nat'l Headquarters 217 Broadway, (Astor Building,) N. Y. Tickets now at McBride's, Tyson's, all leading hotels, Headquarters, 217 Broadway, and Co-Operating Patriotic Organizations: Stage Women's War Relief, Fifth Avenue; Women's Auxiliary Fund Naval Recruiting, Hotel Biltmore; Theatre Assembly of New York, Hotel Ritz-Carlton.
Note—All Tickets at Box Office Prices.

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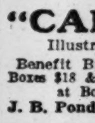
PIANO RECITAL
YOLANDA MÉRÖ
Steinway Piano. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomor'w Aft. at 3.
SONG RECITAL—MABEL GARRISON
Seats Now. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs., Nov. 22, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL GRETA TORPADIE
Seats Now. Mgt. Music League of America.

Carnegie Hall TO-NIGHT AT 8:30



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IN A NEW LECTURE ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR ON LAND AND ON SEA,
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Benefit British-Am. War Relief Fund. Boxes $18 & $15. Seats $2 to 50c (Plus Tax) at Box Office, agencies, or from J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Mad Av.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:15.
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mendelssohn, Puccini, Beethoven and Auber Program. Soloists, Mery Zentay and Mischa Violin (in a Violin Duet); John Philips (Tenor.)
STRAND THEATRE, B'way at 47th St. 20 & 30c. (Incl. War Tax & Reg. Prog.)

SECOND BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Nov. 23, at 11.
FRITZ Kreisler | MME. Kalna
MME. Namara | RUDOLPH Ganz
Res. Seats, $3. Box Seats $5. Now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Evg., Nov. 24, at 8:15.
Second Piano Recital—MOSES Boguslawski
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. (Steinway.)

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JOSEF STRANSKY.....CONDUCTOR
CARNEGIE HALL.
Next Thurs. Evg. at 8:30. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30.
Brahms-Chadwick-Sibelius-Dvorak-Wagner.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 20, 8:15.
ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
Seats $1 to $2 at Box Office. | Adele Margulies, Piano. Leopold Lichtenberg, Violin Alwin Schroeder, 'Cello.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST.
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AEOLIAN HALL, Friday Eve., Nov. 23.
PAULO Gruppe 'Cellist.
Assisted by Viola Cole, Pianiste.
Seats at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 24, at 2:30.
Kreisler
Tickets 75c. to $2. Now on Sale at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues., Nov. 27, at 8:15.
KITTY CHEATHAM Assisted by SOLLER and her Male Symphony Orch.
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This Aft'n at 3. 2d Organ Recital of Historical Series by JOSEPH BONNET
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Piano Recital WYNNE PYLE
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Not now perhaps, but you will be after the play tonight, at which time why not drop into Shanley's for a little supper? It is really a very worthwhile thing to do. Try it.
Every evening from seven to one—a brilliant cabaret of twenty feature acts.
An exceptional luncheon in an attractive setting—90c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
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Wonderful New Review by a Beautiful Chorus at 8:30. Continuous Performance till Close.
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HOMELIKE, beautiful, accessible, modern. All rooms large outside windows, unobstructed view. Superior cuisine INCLUDED in the following rates: Cosy rooms with use of bath, $13 weekly up; with running water, $15 weekly and up; with private bath, $19 weekly and up; large parlor, bedroom and bath, $25 weekly up. Extra person, including meals, $8 weekly. European plan, very desirable rooms, $1 per day up. Immediate investigation will insure choice.
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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1917.

AMERICA TAKES A HAND.

At the moment when British politicians are seeking to encompass the fall of LLOYD GEORGE because of his attempt to bring about unity of plan and control in military operations, President WILSON emphatically declares for the same thing. But he does more. When he says that it must be done if the great resources of the United States are to be used to the best purpose, he delivers emphatically the first reminder that this country is playing a part already that entitles it to a high place at the council table of the Allies.

The magnitude of the President's service to the common cause is beyond question. When unity has been talked of, those who talked of it have been sagely reminded that the differences of viewpoint between the European nations are such that any one of them who proposed it would be subject to jealousy and suspicion. Therefore, it was the duty of the one great nation which stood apart from European policies and traditions, whose motives could not possibly be under suspicion, to cut the knot. It was our duty, but duties often go undone and opportunities are often not seized. In recognizing the duty and seizing the opportunity the President played the part of a great statesman.

That unity which we have been told is a dream is now made possible. Insuperable obstacles become mere difficulties when the right word is spoken, and by the right man. LLOYD GEORGE spoke it, but he was the head of an interested nation, and Mr. WILSON is at the head of a disinterested one. Mr. GEORGE spoke it from the highest motives, but his motives were immediately made the target of partisan suspicion. Mr. WILSON cannot be made that kind of target. And, in assuming the leadership of the movement for unity, Mr. WILSON has really done Mr. GEORGE a great service; for his own leadership would always have been hampered by all the obstacles that partisan pettiness could invent. Now, in that movement, he has behind him all the power of the United States, the nation on which the war must more and more depend.

It will be a shock to those British politicians who were trying to use the United States for the purpose of encompassing LLOYD GEORGE's downfall; Lord NORTHCLIFFE spoke truly when he said that the United States would not stand by and see its blood and treasure sacrificed to incompetency, but he was vastly wrong when he sought to enlist that fact against the administration of LLOYD GEORGE. The incompetency which the United States dreads is precisely that incompetency to which Mr. GEORGE seeks to put an end. It is not the incompetency of Generals or statesmen, but an artificial incompetency created by disunion of command; it is the incompetency of a deadlock. Military initiative has been paralyzed by the scattering of responsibility. The President warns our allies that this paralysis must cease. This is the demand of the British Premier. Yesterday it seemed a demand that could not be realized because of partisan opposition at home and the mutual jealousies of the Allies. Now that the President has spoken, we believe that those things will shrink into their proper proportions, and that for that reason, if for no other, this is a historic day for Europe.

Not only can there be no suspicion of America's motives, but there is no avoiding her voice. This country is the storehouse and the bank of the Allies. Hitherto not a word has come from us in reminder of that fact. It has come now only because the occasion called for it. Nothing less could have brought it forth, and now it comes with dignity. This nation is faced with the prospect that the division of responsibility which has checkmated the Allies for three years shall continue, chiefly because of the political opposition to LLOYD GEORGE and the susceptibilities of certain officers. That continuance means the loss of American lives, and the President, in that unanswerable way to which his countrymen are accustomed when he speaks, announces not only the interest of America in this matter but its determination to protect its interest.

THE MASK OFF.

With diplomatic decorum, our dispatch from The Hague yesterday informed us that "the German press "and parties, with the exception of "the Socialists, are becoming dis"tinctly more annexationist since the "victories on the Russian and Italian "fronts." Another and franker way of putting it would be that since those victories the time seems to have come for taking off the mask. If they are succeeded by defeats, Germany can pop behind the mask again.

The German Government has never said a word to support the delusion that it favors "no annexations and no indemnities." If it did, there would exist no reason for believing its word, for believing that at the first opportunity it would not wriggle out of it; but the fact is that it has said no such thing. But it has permitted German politicians and newspapers to wave that flag, for the demoralization of such of the enemy as may be foolish enough to believe it to be the German flag. When enough demoralization had been created, the Government was prepared to drop the pretense and order this species of "fraternization" to cease.

The time seems to have come. The victories referred to were victories won by the waving of that flag. Russia was wholly demoralized by it, and enough of the Italian Army was demoralized to make possible the late German victory. Now the time has come to put the flag away, to drop the mask. And yet it was to have been expected that Germany, having got such good results thus far, would go on waving the flag and wearing the mask for some time longer, so as to produce more. Is it possible that these two results were the only results it counted on and that, having got them, it expects no more? So far as Italy is concerned, that is doubtless the fact, for the actual presence of the invader on Italian soil seems to have roused a state of feeling that will permit of no more Bolshevikation in that army. The deluded Italian soldiers who stopped fighting in the expectation of seeing the enemy carry out his promise and stop too are enough of an object lesson in German faith to satisfy Italy for a hundred years. And still one would have expected Germany to go on with the comedy for the sake of its effect on the United States, where it began so musically. Has she decided that the game cannot be played on us any more than on England and France?

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

To General Sir ARCHIBALD MURRAY, who in January, 1916, succeeded Sir JOHN G. MAXWELL as commander of the forces in Egypt, belongs the credit of the strategy of the Palestine campaign. The execution of it was lately intrusted to General ALLENBY, who had made a great reputation on the western front in France. Almost every day ALLENBY reports a new success over the Turks, and he is now within striking distance of Jerusalem. Marshal HAIG evidently knew what he was about when he consented to the dispatch of his able lieutenant to the Sinai Peninsula. But the loss of ALLENBY broke up the trinity which is known in England as the H. A. G.: HORNE, ALLENBY, and GOUGH, who have done such wonderful work in Marshal HAIG's offensives.

When ALLENBY went out to Egypt the Turks had already been badly knocked about in the Sinai campaign, which in some respects was more picturesque than even the operations in Mesopotamia. It was a graveyard for the reputations of Turkish Generals and of such German military adventurers as Colonel KRESS VON KRESSENSTEIN. This officer planned the advance of DJEMEL Pasha in the Spring of 1915 by three routes across the desert of the Sinai Peninsula. The objective of the main Turkish force was the Suez Canal at a point fifteen miles south of Ismailia. There a battle was fought, in which British and French war vessels took part. The British troops included East Indians, Australians, New Zealanders, and British Territorials and Yeomanry. Their losses were insignificant, 115 killed and wounded, whereas the Turkish casualties were 900 killed or drowned in the canal and 2,000 wounded. Six hundred and fifty Turks were captured. The northern Ottoman army—its base was El Arish, on the Mediterranean—was put to flight in the neighborhood of Kantara, which is on the canal and thirty miles south of Port Said. The southern Turkish army, operating by way of Nakhl, was never dangerous. The British, if they had only known it, lost an enviable opportunity to pursue and completely rout DJEMEL Pasha's well-equipped army; but it must be remembered that the Sinai Peninsula (between Egypt proper and Syria) is in many parts waterless and a most forbidding country to operate in.

When Sir ARCHIBALD MURRAY took over the Egyptian command he decided to follow KITCHENER's tactics in the Sudan and build a railway along the Mediterranean coast route from Kantara, through Katia and El Arish, to Rafa. When he began to lay rails and water mains the Turks had garrisons at Katia, twenty miles from Kantara, and at El Arish, which was well on the way to Beersheba, the Turkish base. In Colonel KRESS VON KRESSENSTEIN, who assumed command of the Turkish forces, MURRAY had a much more formidable antagonist than DJEMEL Pasha. The Turco-German airplane reconnoissance was excellent. In raids and minor engagements the British suffered severely at first, but in a battle at Romani, between Katia and the coast, VON KRESSENSTEIN's army of 18,000 men was decisively beaten, with casualties of 9,000, including 4,000 prisoners. Thus ended the "second invasion" of Egypt. The El Arish base was abandoned by the German commander, and he left in his motor car for Beersheba.

The Sinai and Palestine campaigns are unusually interesting, in a war in which elaborate trenches figure so much, because all the fighting has been practically in the open. MAXWELL, MURRAY, and now ALLENBY have proved themselves superior tacticians to the Turkish and German Generals, and the Turkish troops have failed to hold their own with the mixed British commands. ALLENBY has had the benefit of MURRAY's scientific preparations for the advance toward Palestine. Furthermore, the new field commander is leading an army flushed with victory. As Bagdad is 400 miles and more to the east of Jerusalem, it can hardly be said that ALLENBY is co-operating with Sir STANLEY MAUDE in a general strategic plan. Sir ARCHIBALD MURRAY conceived the bold idea that the way to defend the Suez Canal was not to wait for the enemy along the line of it, but to take the offensive in Northern Sinai and strike at Palestine. This explains operations which seem so mystifying to the uninitiated.

THE ALTERNATIVE TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Mr. VANDERLIP sees further into the railway question than those who think that the railways' trouble is a matter of rates. Government ownership might make the railways solvent, but Government ownership would be no more satisfactory than Government regulation, if Government management should attempt to do inconsistent things at the same time. As Mr. VANDERLIP points out, regulation and competition are not consistent with each other. The railways are directed to compete and forbidden to compete. Under the compulsion of war they are giving a demonstration of what they can do if they are allowed to do what they know ought to be done, but what the law forbids them to do. They are combining heinously. They are competing not at all. They are carrying more traffic than was ever moved on wheels before, anywhere, and they are doing it at the lowest rates in history and paying the highest costs. What business can show a better record of patriotism and efficiency? What Government railway has any such record?

All that is needed to make our railways splendid properties, scandalously prosperous, is such high rates and such low wages as rule on Government railways. It has been calculated that Government ownership rates would enable our railways to pay 40 per cent. dividends. The payment of dividends is a means to an end, the end that capital may be attracted to railway investments. The service of business is more important than the payment of dividends. The solution of the railway problem which should make the railways profitable at the cost of the taxpayers, or the reduction of the efficiency of the railways to the standards of Government railways, would be more unsatisfactory than the present basis.

No authority on railways regards our railways in the same temper as our regulators. Countless foreign observers have told us that our railways were better than theirs, and they study our ways for the sake of adopting them. Not so our regulators. They are incurable optimists about their own abilities, and incurable pessimists about our railways' competency to learn what it is sought to teach them. Well, the record is before the country. The regulators have had it all their own way for a generation. What have they settled in the way of what they undertook to do? They have corrected abuses of conduct, and are entitled to recognition and praise for that. But what have they done in the way of solving the problems of railways as servants of commerce? Has the long and short haul question been settled? It has been decided both ways, and offense has been given alternately in each direction. The subject will be brought before Congress at the first opportunity with intent to take away from the Commission the plenary discretion given to it to deal with the matter, after the disposition of Congress had failed. Were receiverships ever more numerous? Has the relation of interstate and intrastate commerce been settled in thirty years? On the contrary, a political question has been piled on the economic question. Has the relation of water and land carriers been settled by the generation of regulation? On the contrary, there is danger of uneconomic competition between them at the first relaxation of the congestion which makes both of them necessary now.

All conflicts of interests are not to be settled by Government ownership. The railway question is stuffed with more local questions than the tariff. It is not so much a matter of competition between the railways as a matter of competition of section with section, of market with market, of one commodity with another, or with a substitute. Settlement of these and such rivalries by power is not an economic settlement. The stifling of complaint is not the administering of a remedy. The bestowal of prosperity by edict, the decree of stagnation by those without responsibility except in their official places, is not the settlement of the railway question. It has been settled, within human limitations, so far as it is a matter of conduct, as to what "ought" to be done. There is no "ought" in economic affairs. The management of railways, conduct aside, is a matter of discretion, varying with conditions, and admitting of many settlements. The regulators have sought the one permanent settlement. They have thought that they were judges appointed to move the mountain towns to the coast, or the coast towns to the midcontinent. They have thought that it was their function to settle how great profits should be rather than to impose reasonable rates and allow the profits to be regulated by efficiency. The profits problem is in its worst condition. The relation of the weak roads to the strong roads never was so muddled. Government ownership is indeed a refuge for the regulators. It is another promise by those who gave us Government regulation of the sort we are enjoying. What sort of Government management would they give?

COAL ECONOMY.

The Director of the United States Bureau of Mines says that a shovelful of anthracite coal is equal in cost to a pint of cream, and a shovelful of bituminous to a loaf of bread. It is a novel idea to convert food for the furnace into equivalents of food for the body, but there is the same need for patriotism in the conservation of one as of the other. It is unpatriotic to send food up the chimney this year, and there is no man so rich that he can afford to be unpatriotic. Besides, there may be some who find it difficult to get all the coal they need this year, and others who find it difficult to pay for the coal they can get. All patriots, therefore, are interested in the hints which Black Diamond gives regarding coal economy.

That leading trade journal has found that when the wind blows consumption of coal may be doubled with little effect in heating a house. There are two ways of checking this. One way is to put an automatic damper in the smoke-pipe so that the wind will close the damper and thus stop the pull on the coal in the furnace which sends the heat up the chimney. The other way is to put a door in the smoke-pipe so that the wind will open it and allow the draught to be supplied by the air in the basement, without drawing it through the firepot of the furnace. The cost of either device is trifling, less than the saving of coal in a month, and in a season a dividend of several hundred per cent. on the investment.

Careless stoking is another preventable waste of furnace food. A firepot in which the coal is level with the feed door produces as much heat as one which is heaping full, and uses less of the black diamonds. Also in public buildings the temperature is kept too high. The custom is to overheat and allow the temperature to be reduced by opening the windows. Less heat and a more general use of air-changing devices in the windows will save much coal. Of course all this takes trouble and intelligence, than which there is hardly anything which costs less or is more valuable. The saving of a pound of coal is the same as finding money with which to buy sugar, for example. A shovelful out of the furnace is a nickel in the pocket, and that is worth while against the next offering of Liberty bonds.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Taking Much to Give but Little.

Much and serious thought will be caused, or at any rate should be caused, as a result of the disclosure that though the gross receipts of the Army and Navy Bazaar recently held in the Grand Central Palace amounted to $71,475, the profits of this elaborate enterprise, left after all expenses and commissions had been paid, were only $754.96. In other words, the larger sum came out of pockets that at this time are subjected to innumerable drains, and only a fraction of it that can be called either ludicrously or lamentably minute was used for buying the "comfort kits" to purchase which was the object of holding the bazaar.

There is no charge or suspicion that any of the money taken in was wrongfully, in the sense of dishonestly, diverted. The accounts have been properly audited and they are in sufficient detail to show just where every cent went and why it went there. But it is obvious, and only too obvious, that this method of raising money was not in this instance justified by its results, and that the excellence of the intentions moving those who arranged and managed the affair does not make up for the financial unsoundness of what was done, as demonstrated by the balance sheet.

That the showing was so deplorable may have been due, indeed, to special circumstances, and it is known that other bazaars have been far more successful in keeping expenses down and profits up. There have been too many cases, however, in which there were no profits at all, and it is somewhat doubtful if ever, except when practically all the work is done gratuitously, the ratio of cost to gain is such as to warrant the diminution effected in the amount of money taken from the generous public. When 50 per cent. commissions are paid to all sorts of agents and solicitors and big salaries are given to men competent and willing to relieve the nominal organizers of all or most of the real work involved in the conduct of one of these fairs—then the outcome is sure to be a pitifully inadequate return for the energy expended and for the total draft on the public's will and power to give.

The conclusion to be drawn from episodes like this is that bazaars and fairs and "entertainments" for war purposes, as for charitable purposes, should be under some sort of control other than that of people whose only qualification for it is a laudable desire to "do something" for a worthy object.

Poets Are Working for Italy.

An effort at war relief immune to all criticism and worthy of praise and help to the full extent of the general ability to give is that of the American Poets' Committee, which for some time has been hard at work raising money with which to buy ambulances for the Italian Army. Under the Chairmanship of ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON the interest of great numbers of our literary folk has been aroused, and not only have they given much themselves—wonderfully much, considering that their incomes have suffered seriously from the general diversion of public attention from books to war—but they have made effective appeals to many people richer than they are in behalf of the soldiers fighting so desperately in the land that has a better claim than any other to the love and respect of civilization.

Up to Nov. 17 the Poets' Committee had raised in actual cash $128,003.23, and $10,000 more of assured subscriptions were in sight. And the money collected is spent as fast as it comes in—all of it, practically—for the ambulances so much needed on the Italian front. They are already there and in service—not enough of them yet, by any means, but in numbers sufficient to save many a life that would otherwise be lost.

Each ambulance costs $1,000, and for that amount it can be equipped and put in the field. Of course, the need for them is now greater than ever, and it is likely to grow steadily as the conflict with the invaders of the Venetian plain proceeds.

Accusations Made in Haste.

There is no reason for suspecting in the slightest degree the loyalty of Mrs. GRACE HUMISTON, but there is more than excuse for believing that quite unintentionally she has allowed herself to be used by secret enemies of her country to give weight and circulation to rumors started for no other purpose than the disquieting and alarming of the American public. The accusations she has made with regard to moral conditions in and around the training camps have many resemblances to other stories reasonably ascribed to Germany's friends and sympathizers in the United States. There is the same difficulty in discovering their originators and the same absence of facts to be elicited by investigation.

Mrs. HUMISTON claims to have personal knowledge about some of the evils she describes, but she does not allow us to judge the value of the evidence she possesses or the credibility of the testimony she trusts. On the other hand, the commanders of the camps indignantly deny the truth of her charges, and they make explicit statements as to seemingly adequate precautions taken by them to assure the safety of the women who visit the camps. As the case stands, the natural conclusion to draw is that Mrs. HUMISTON's assertions are as wild exaggerations as were the like statements made in England in the early days of the war.

That there will be here as there was there a certain number of "war babies" would be denied by nobody who knows anything about human nature, but the number of them there, it was finally discovered and admitted, was not sufficiently great to make any measurable difference in the statistics of legitimacy, and it is not vain conceit to hope, or even to believe, that here and now the showing will be better than the not bad one made in England. The manner in which our recruits have been collected, the sobriety that they are preserving under no great amount of compulsion, the occupations and amusements that have been provided for their scanty leisure—all these things combine to render incredible the unsupported accusations brought by Mrs. HUMISTON.

She is a woman who gave one brilliant demonstration of ability as a detective, and she earned as well as won no little fame thereby. Now she has imperiled that fame by seeking more of it. That has often happened before with men and women as well-intentioned as herself.

J. R. LOWELL FOR TODAY.

Many of His Lines Have a Very Modern Application.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubtless many of your readers realize how very appropriate to the present time a number of lines of James Russell Lowell are, but though I am an Englishman, perhaps I may venture to draw the attention of others to this fact and to give the following examples:

To the people of "well balanced minds" that we have just heard of from Rome, though every country produces the species:

This weighin' things does well enough
  When war cools down and comes to writin';
But while it's makin', the true stuff
  Is pison mad, pig-headed fightin'.

Or this, about "Old Hickory":

He couldn't see but just one side
  Ef his, 'twas God's, and that was plenty,
And so his "Forrards" multiplied
  An army's fighting weight by twenty.

To the pacifists of all nations:

There's critturs yit that talk and act
  For what they call Conciliation;
They'd hand a buff'lo drove a tract
  When they was madder than all Bashan.
Conciliate? It just means be kicked,
  No matter how they phrase an' tone it;
It means that we are set down licked,
  That we're poor shotes and glad to own it.

To President Woodrow Wilson and Mr. David Lloyd George:

We wanted one that felt all chief,
  From roots of hair to sole of stockin';
Square sot with thousan' ton belief
  In him an' us, ef earth went rockin'.

Perhaps I may exercise my privilege as an Englishman to criticise certain members of the British House of Commons, et hoc genus omne:

The right to be a cussed fool
  Is safe from all devices human;
It's common as a general rool
  To every crittur born of woman.

And, finally, may I put "Sam" for "Abe," and "Bill" for "Jeff," and apply the following to the United States of America?

An' come wut will, I think it's grand,
  Sam's got his will at last bloom furnaced
In trial flames, till it'll stand
  The strain of being in deadly earnest;
That's what we want—we want to know
  The folks on our side has the bravery
To b'lieve as hard, come weal, come woe,
  In Freedom ez Bill does in Slavery.

Set the two forces foot to foot,
  An' every man knows who'll be winner
Whose faith in God has ary root
  That goes down deeper than his dinner.
Then 'twill be felt from pole to pole,
  Without no need of proclamation,
Earth's biggest country's got her soul
  An' risen up Earth's greatest Nation.

AN ENGLISHMAN.
New York, Nov. 15, 1917.

LAWYERS FOR DRAFT WORK.

H. W. Taft Says They Will Respond to President's Appeal as in the Past.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the stirring appeal of the President to the legal profession in connection with the new draft regulations, publicity should be given to the effective and patriotic service which the members of the bar of this city have already rendered.

Last July the Adjutant General of the State designated a lawyer to act as the representative of Provost Marshal General Crowder in giving legal advice to each of the 189 Exemption Boards of this city. These lawyers efficiently and patriotically devoted themselves to the arduous task and have very materially contributed to the successful working of the law. Mr. Roger B. Wood, formerly Assistant United States Attorney for this district, was designated by the Adjutant General to direct the activities of the lawyers advising the Exemption Boards and deserves much credit for his work. Six lawyers designated by the Adjutant General have been performing with ability and fidelity the arduous labor incident to appeals to the District Board. Twenty-five lawyers, appointed by the United States Attorney as Special Assistants, have been aiding in the enforcement of war measures recently passed by Congress, and in other important legal work incident to the war.

The service of all these lawyers has been entirely gratuitous. They were all selected by the Government on the recommendation of the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York, and that committee had given careful consideration to their qualifications. The War Committee was formed last Spring by committees representing the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Brooklyn Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the County of Bronx, the Queens County Bar Association, the Richmond County Bar Association, and the Lawyers' Club, to facilitate the Government in carrying into effect war measures. It began its work by a questionnaire sent to the 14,000 members of the bar of this city. About 4,000 lawyers responded, tendering their services and giving information as to their capabilities and the amount of time they were prepared to give to the public service, which enabled the committee to make a classification which, with the aid of a system of special investigation, has enabled the committee on short notice to furnish legal assistance of the kind above referred to.

I understand from the published statements concerning the new draft regulations that it is proposed to have in each Exemption District an Advisory Board of three lawyers to advise registrants as to their legal rights and the manner in which questions asked by the Government are to be answered. The organization of such boards has been rendered much less difficult on account of the experience which the lawyers above referred to have had in the working of the draft and it is probable that they will be resorted to by the Government as a foundation on which to build the more elaborate structure contemplated by the regulations. Our committee will, of course, place at the disposition of the Adjutant General and the Provost Marshal General all of its facilities for selecting the 378 additional lawyers who will be necessary to fill the quota of the boards.

Precisely what our new regulations are to be cannot be ascertained until they have been officially issued by the Provost Marshal General, but I have little doubt that in this city the members of the bar will eagerly respond to the appeal of the President and cooperate in the plans of the Government for the completion of the draft in an effective and patriotic fashion.

HENRY W. TAFT, Chairman,
War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York.
New York, Nov. 14, 1917.

Signs of the Emancipation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last election the writer served as an Inspector at one of the uptown polling places. A young lady from the Woman Suffrage Party sat with us throughout, evidently for the purpose of assuring fair play to the votes for suffrage. While the men were passing around tobacco this woman asked one of the men for a cigarette, and proceeded to smoke in very nonchalant manner. After consuming the first cigarette she politely asked for a second.

The suffragettes who take to smoking in order emphatically to demonstrate their equality with the male sex grossly pervert the purpose for which the better element among women has been striving so hard. The essential purpose in giving women the vote is to grant them all the rights and privileges which belong to them, whereby they will help to elevate and better develop the community. In enfranchising the women, we beg of them, nay, demand of them, to mitigate the social and economic evils, not to enhance them.

JOSEPH IVRY.
New York, Nov. 16, 1917.

Mrs. Humiston's Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much surprise and doubt the statements of Mrs. Grace Humiston concerning immorality in the vicinity of the camps, and it is shocking to the senses to have such statements circulated by one who is supposed at least to have some knowledge whereof she speaks. I have been indirectly connected with the United States Army in the capacity of stenographic reporter for courts-martial for about eight years, five of which were spent on the Texas border. I am constrained to say that those parts of Mrs. Humiston's statements which are not hearsay are undoubtedly creatures of her imagination. It would be hard, indeed, in any gathering of thousands of young men not to find some wrongdoers, but when women of supposed intelligence attack the entire personnel of the army, and in one recent instance it was referred to as the "khaki peril," it seems to me a halt should be called, and they ought to be made, in present-day slang, "to put up or shut up."

ROBERT A. DOREMUS.
New York, Nov. 17, 1917.

THE KNITTING BRIGADE.

Up and down through our country wide,
  (Clickety-clack! clickety-clack!)
Needles are plying busily,
  (Over and back, over and back!)
The stay-at-homes and the travelers, too—
  Go where you will, they're everywhere,
Knitting away with khaki wool,
  Or gray, for a boy gone "Over There"!

Needles of amber, bone or steel,
  Needles fashioned of silver, gold,
Wielded by soft and slender hands,
  Or work-worn fingers, gnarled and old;
Mothers and sisters, sweethearts, wives—
  Every one of us boasts a pair!
Ours is the task all women love,
  To hearten their men gone "Over There"!

A bag is the sign of the knitting band,
  Silk or cotton, or crétonne gay,
And hidden safe in its cavern folds
  Are needles and worsted tucked away.
So we knit and purl—(but, novices,
  Of the perilous Kitchener heel, beware!)
Doing this service thankfully,
  For the sake of one gone "Over There"!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

GENERAL BELL PROPOSES A SONG.

Use of the International Anthem for Great Britain and America Should Be Encouraged, He Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Very gracious commendation was bestowed in the columns of your paper on the part I took in the song rally at the 71st Armory on Sunday night, Nov. 11, at which I was an honored guest. In view of this, it would seem a bit incongruous, if not ungracious, that I should choose your paper in which to disclose even one small "fly in the ointment" were I to do it in a spirit of criticism. Assuring you, therefore, that it is not in a spirit of criticism, but in a hope of helpfulness, that I am writing what follows, and trusting that what I say may find a responsive chord in the breasts of all thoughtful and impartial persons, I desire to point out an omission in the program which I am sure was due to oversight and without the slightest intention of any invidious distinction.

Though the program contained the National Anthems of France and Russia, it did not include that of Great Britain. England has taken a most prominent part in this war and the existence of its navy has exercised a most powerful influence toward the protection of neutral commerce throughout the world.

In view of recent developments on the eastern and southeastern fronts, this is certainly no fit time for our people to be indifferent or lukewarm toward the sensibilities of one of our most powerful allies. If there ever was a call for maintaining sincerely cordial, sympathetic relations with all of our allies, one is certainly sounding loudly now.

On the entry of this country into the present war an International Anthem to the tune of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "God Save the King" was sung (according to the press) at St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The first verse of this International Anthem was as follows:

Two Empires by the Sea,
Two Nations great and free
  One Anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith we claim,
One God, whose glorious name
  We love and praise.

And the last:

Now, may the God above,
Guard the dear lands we love,
  Both East and West.
Let love more fervent glow,
As peaceful ages go,
And strength yet stronger grow,
  Blessing the blest.

If, on proper occasion, the singing of these international words could be encouraged it would at the least tend to cultivate cordial relations with a nation which for many years has endeavored to manifest very cordial friendship for us.

I am conscious that this suggestion may encounter an antagonistic reception in the minds of some of our fellow-countrymen, but in making it I am inspired more by interest in the real welfare of citizens of my own country than by consideration for the feelings of any one belonging to another.

J. F. BELL,
Major General, U. S. A.
Commanding.
Headquarters, 77th Division, Camp Upton, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1917.

THE BEST WAR RECORD.

Pell City, Ala., Would Like to Know if Any Town Has Done More.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in THE TIMES and other papers claims of several towns to the distinction of having made the best war record in the way of furnishing men and money.

None of these records begins to compare with that made by the little town of Pell City, Ala. Its population, including the people of the cotton mill village which is outside the municipal limits, is less than 1,500. Its total taxable wealth is assessed at about $750,000.

It sent 100 volunteers to the Mexican border, and of these forty-one men were assigned to the Rainbow Division. Practically every man liable to conscription volunteered.

Excluding the first Liberty Loan it took $76,750 in second Liberties, an average of $50 for every man, woman and child of the population, or 10 per cent. of its wealth.

It far oversubscribed its allotments to the Camp Library Fund, the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. funds.

To every Pell City man in France, on the high seas, or in training camp, it has sent a Christmas box; each costing more than $8, and prepared after consultation with men overseas. The negro troops at Fort Dodge received exactly the same gifts.

The engraved card accompanying these boxes is worth passing along as an evidence of the spirit of the South:

To Pell City's "Own": A joyful Christmas greeting and best wishes for a happy New Year.

We send this Christmas box, dedicated in love, in the hope that it will give you comfort and pleasure, pleasure in its contents, and comfort from the thought that the folks back home are thinking of you. We feel honored in having an opportunity to express, even in so small a degree, the admiration and respect we have for our soldiers, now with the colors, for the great sacrifice they are making to defend their country's honor, protect its homes and to make the world a safe place for democracy and civil liberty. We all join in a fervent and sincere petition to God to protect and keep you, and, when your duty is done, return you to us. Your sincere friends,

THE PEOPLE OF PELL CITY.

Tomorrow a thoroughbred Holstein bull calf, sired by Bayonet, dammed by Ammunition, out of Conqueror, is to be auctioned here for the benefit of the Red Cross, the buyer to donate his purchase to the Birmingham Red Cross Chapter for resale. This promises to be the highest priced animal in captivity.

Pell City offers this record for other towns to shoot at.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
By McLANE TILTON, Jr., President.
Pell City, Ala., Nov. 15, 1917.

For School Lunches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the present time undernourishment and malnutrition are injuring the children of the New York City schools and nullifying the work of teachers. The Board of Health estimates that last Winter there were more than 100,000 children suffering from underfeeding. This year conditions are much worse. The increased price of milk is showing dire effects and is causing great anxiety. It is necessary for the children attending public schools to have one good hot meal a day, and there should be a lunch service owned and managed by every public school. England and France have everywhere adopted the 3-cent lunch as a war measure. The present lunch service in New York is wholly inadequate. Only thirty-five schools in Manhattan and the Bronx are provided with a lunch service. At least as many more should be equipped immediately, and this must be done by private means; the agency through which it can be accomplished already exists. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has the matter in hand, and money given for the purpose will be well and wisely spent. Mr. Hoover said, "Safeguard the children in war time. It is your first duty."

A fund of $50,000 is asked for, and checks should be made payable to George Blagden, Treasurer, and sent to Mrs. Frederick Peterson, 535 Park Avenue.

EMILY STEVENS LADENBURG,
(Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg.)
New York, Nov. 12, 1917.

Criticism of the Fusion Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the frank utterance of Mr. Price on the conduct of the Fusion campaign I want to call particular attention to the vote for Borough President Marks, and to ask Mr. Price what light Mr. Marks's totals throw on the Fusion management.

Mr. Price criticised the Fusion methods, and my own and some of my friends' experiences bear him out. There was a Fusion campaign, but there was no fusion. One incident will make clear what I mean. One Saturday afternoon two weeks before election I called at the Fusion Mayoralty headquarters and inquired for Mr. Marks's headquarters. Four officials, consecutively questioned, said they knew nothing about the Marks headquarters, and two of them did not know for sure where Mr. Adamson's or Mr. Prendergast's were.

I had some share in the election of Borough President Marks four years ago, and consider that the Fusion fight at that time was as well conducted as any campaign I have known. The work was done under one roof, and Fusion meant just what it spelled.

I do not believe that Fusion would have won this year, no matter how the campaign had been managed, but I do think that there is some political significance in the fact that Borough President Marks ran ahead of Mr. Mitchel in Manhattan by 22,000, of Mr. Prendergast by 15,000, and of Mr. Adamson by 11,000.

NAT OLDS.
New York, Nov. 16, 1917.

DISLOYALTY IN SCHOOLS.

A Full Investigation of the Teaching Staff Is Demanded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To all citizens of New York who are eager that the reputation of the city should, as far as possible, be kept free from the stain of disloyalty, the newspapers the last week have borne good tidings. A cancerous growth of sedition is to be cut out. The Board of Education, at last awake to its moral obligations, is investigating the loyalty of the high school teachers. Already the board has transferred six and suspended three instructors, and is to begin the trial of the latter within a few days.

This is a splendid beginning, but it is only a beginning. There is a danger that at first the investigation will be energetic, but that its efforts to get at the truth and to punish adequately the potential traitors in the school department will relax as the inevitable outcry about "the suppression of free speech," "the rights of the individual," &c., rises from the throats of the Socialists and pacifists. But the investigators will commit a great wrong if they hesitate in the performance of what is their supreme duty as American citizens in high public office. Not for a moment must they allow themselves to be intimidated by the frenzied protests of foreigners masquerading as Americans, or by threats made against their own political future.

Ever since the outbreak of the war I have been hearing of the brazen, outspoken disloyalty of teachers who were intrusted with the care of the coming generation of Americans. My informants were not sensation-mongers, but reliable men and women, colleagues, in fact, of the disloyalists in question. One teacher complained of his discomfort in the atmosphere of his school, where he virtually stood alone in the midst of a pestilential pacifism. Another informed me how a high school teacher, when the children not long ago gave a celebration in honor of Joffre in Central Park, remarked loudly to bystanders: "You have been applauding one of the greatest murderers of his generation." Another teacher told me that only recently a high school instructor, American born, but of German ancestry, severely reprimanded a student "for insulting the Kaiser," because the boy had drawn, in a school paper, a cartoon of himself leading the imperial war lord by a well-deserved halter. The evidence is cumulative and widespread, and it must fill every true American with moral nausea to think of such instructors for our youth.

It would be well if the Board of Education would see to it that no disloyal individuals get into the department. This means a thorough scrutiny of the principles of all candidates for the position of teacher in training. In this matter all college instructors can cooperate by refusing to recommend to any of the innumerable teachers' agencies students whose Americanism is sickly and anaemic. These measures are severe; it is painful to have to suggest them, and it is more distressing to undertake to carry them out. But if we do not wish to see the very rivets of our social organization dissolved by the corrosive poison of an insidious anarchy we must take some such drastic action. Inspired by a clear conception of its patriotic duty, the Board of Education has begun a task which, if properly performed, will be of inestimable value to the City of New York and the country at large. At a time when there is no reason to doubt that pseudo-Americans will shout themselves hoarse in passionate criticism of the board, it is the duty of the loyal citizen to support the investigators to the very utmost of his power. Local patriotic organizations have pressed upon Congress its obligation to expel that apostle of pale Americanism, La Follette; now they can do nothing more praiseworthy than pass resolutions sustaining the board in the stand it has taken, and urging it to continue its work until democracy can be safe in every classroom of the public school system of the city.

B. S. ALLEN.
New York University, Nov. 17, 1917.

Loyal Clinton Graduates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As President of the New York University Clinton Club and through constant communication with other Clinton Clubs throughout the colleges of the East it has been my duty and privilege to follow the doings of Clintonites throughout this section of the country. Since the entrance of this country into the world conflict it has been my special endeavor to keep track of the military activities of Clinton men. I therefore know whereof I speak when I state emphatically that the graduates and former students of De Witt Clinton High School are daily proving their loyalty in no uncertain manner.

Numerous former students of the school can be found in every branch of war service. A great number of them have succeeded in earning commissions at the various officers' training camps, and furthermore, a goodly number are now at the front engaged in the actual fighting.

Understand, this is not intended as a defense of the suspended and transferred instructors. That the action taken by the higher school authorities was justified is not to be questioned. This is, however, a strong denial and complaint against your unjust and unfounded statement in calling the De Witt Clinton High School a "notorious capital and centre of sedition."

M. S. SCHEIBER, Clinton '14.
New York, Nov. 16, 1917.

Y. M. C. A. FUND MAY EXCEED $35,000,000

Reports Now Indicate That More Than $33,000,000 Has Been Subscribed.

FINAL DRIVE IS ON TODAY

Message from France Tells of the Urgent Need for Funds and Material for Our Soldiers.

Reports received from various parts of the country at the National Campaign Headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. War Fund yesterday indicated that the contributions before the drive ends at midnight tonight will exceed the $35,000,000 sought for war work in Europe. No figures were tabulated yesterday, but it was roughly estimated that the total contributions for the day brought the amount well above $33,000,000. New York City continued to lead the country with a total to date of $5,240,215.

Chicago was second, with $2,218,000. Pittsburgh reported a total of $1,688,000. Philadelphia was fourth with $1,449,502. Boston came next with $1,405,504, and Cleveland sixth with $1,378,127. Contributions in other cities were reported as follows:

Baltimore	$302,897
Buffalo	430,071
Louisville	140,000
Indianapolis	942,000
Hartford	258,791

Commenting on this the last day of the drive, A. H. Whitford, National Campaign Director of the Y. M. C. A. fund, said: "We enter the last day of this great nation-wide drive with confidence. More than 15,000 cities and towns have been organized and not less than 25,000 canvassing committees have been at work, represented by more than 500,000 volunteer workers. This great organization is directed by more than 1,300 campaign directors, who have given their whole time for several weeks without salary expense to the fund. As the country goes over the 'campaign top' we hope to push the canvass to the last trench, so that the best interest of our enlisted men may be safeguarded."

Cable from French Secretary.

A cable message was received at the national headquarters of the campaign yesterday from E. C. Carter, National Secretary of the American Y. M. C. A. in France, which read as follows:

"I have just returned from visiting the Americans in the front-line trenches. Their spirit is inspiring; their appreciation of associations, already being operated under shell fire, is unbounded. At the same time the principal criticism on every hand is that the American association in France is still inadequately furnished with men, money, supplies, and transports.

"Unless additional funds and material are forthcoming immediately, thousands of American soldiers during the coming cold Winter nights will be turned away from our huts because they are not large enough and numerous enough to accommodate all who wish to enter. I am confident that America will furnish all the money and workers necessary if parents at home realized that their men will knock at the doors of our huts in vain if adequate funds are not available."

Acting on this appeal, the War Council last night asked that every individual or business organization that wants to extend needed comforts to the American boys in the trenches, as well as in the camps, should make their contributions early today.

Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the National War Work Council, at yesterday's conference suggested that corporations or families, with members at the front, should attach to their service flags, the red triangle of the Y. M. C. A. to indicate that they had also contributed to the comforts and needs of the soldiers in France.

Reports received at headquarters showed that the Y. M. C. A. members between 12 and 20 years of age who undertook to raise $1,000,000 of the $35,000,000 fund were rapidly approaching their goal. One hundred thousand boys are being organized for this phase of the campaign, and every cent contributed was earned by them. In many high school classes of the country the boys contributed as much as $10 per capita. In many cases among the younger boys the money was earned by cleaning sidewalks, beating carpets, washing windows, running errands, and tending furnaces. In the White Plains High School 306 out of 308 boys subscribed to the fund.

Compliment for Boys.

E. M. Robinson of this city, campaign director of the million-dollar fund for American boys, said yesterday: "The boys of the United States are rising to this opportunity in a fine way. Incomplete reports show that 44,000 boys have already pledged their services to the Y. M. C. A. fund. Regardless of what money may be raised in the general campaign, the boys will not be satisfied until they have increased their number of workers to 100,000, and have raised at least $1,000,000."

The following figures of the boys' campaign were given out yesterday:

Divisions.	No. Boys.	Amount.
Eastern	9,229	$92,290
Northeastern	11,928	119,280
Southeastern, (3 States)	1,746	17,460
Central, (12 States)	20,054	200,540
Southern, (3 States)	1,290	12,900
Total	44,274	$442,274

Returns from thirteen States were not available last night. Fifteen hundred Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations and 300,000 students and faculty members in colleges and universities have supported the campaign with a student drive for $1,000,000. This work was directed by the Council of North American Students, made up of representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. and the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. The following are the incomplete returns reported by the colleges:

Yale	$30,000
Harvard	23,000
Ohio State University	19,000
Iowa State University	22,000
Ohio Wesleyan University	4,500
Purdue University	17,800
Wellesley College	16,000
Vassar College	15,900
University of Chicago, (men)	1,600
University of Chicago, (women)	4,000
Northwestern University	10,000
Teachers' College	15,000
Western Virginia University	3,400
University of California	3,600
Leland Stanford, Jr.	11,000
Western Reserve	11,400
Sweetbriar College, (Va.)	6,800
University of Illinois	20,000
Indiana Students	56,000
Colorado Students	19,200
Pittsburgh Students	28,300
Kansas Agricultural School	5,000

Students have been urged not to write home for extra money in order to make contributions to the fund, but to earn the amount of their subscriptions. During the campaign the employment bureaus in many of the universities have been swamped with applications for positions.

ITALIAN WAR FUND SOARS.

Contributions for Poets' Ambulances Last Week Reached $14,602.65.

The Poets' Ambulance Fund for Italy announced Saturday night that the week just closed had been the most favorable one for its fund, the total contributions for the week being $14,602.65, which, added to the amount already announced, makes the cash receipts $128,003.33. There are further assurances of at least $10,000 to the first.

Gifts of $2,000 each were made last week by the following persons and organizations: Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith of New York, in honor of Charles Stewart Smith; Mrs. Katrina Trask of Saratoga Springs, in honor of St. Francis of Assisi; Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley of New York, Miss Sara S. Lawrance of New York, in honor of Savonarola; Comitato Pro Italia of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, through Mrs. Benjamin Miller, in honor of Elizabeth Barrett Browning; Caroline H. Worth, per Comitato Pro Italia of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, in honor of John G. Whittier. Subscribers of The Chicago Tribune, in honor of Mark Twain, made their third contribution of $2,000.

The Indianapolis Star added $238.15 to the $2,100 already announced in honor of James Whitcomb Riley. W. K. Richardson of Boston sent $100. The Circolo Italiano of New Haven contributed $53, which is a second contribution. Mrs. William H. Walker gave $50. These, with the miscellaneous contributions of $161.50, made up the week's total of $14,602.65.

In view of the increased emergency the committee is asking for contributions of $5,000 and $10,000, so that its work may be made more effective at once. Forty of the ambulances provided by the committee are now carrying the American flag on the Italian fighting line, ten more will be added next week and others later. There is also demand for field hospitals, costing the same as an ambulance, $2,000 each, which, like the ambulances, will bear the name of the donor and of any one in whose memory or in whose honor they may be given. Checks should be drawn to the order of George A. Plimpton, Treasurer, and sent to R. U. Johnson, Chairman, at 70 Fifth Avenue.

THEATRES IN RED CROSS AID

Davison Thanks Profession for Designating Day to Help Fund.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, yesterday thanked the theatrical profession of the United States for designating Friday, Dec. 7, as Red Cross Theatre Day throughout the country. Special performances will be given, the proceeds to be devoted to the Red Cross war fund. No war tax will be charged on tickets sold for the performances.

Speaking of the patriotic action of the theatrical profession, Mr. Davison said:

"It is due to the loyal co-operation and generosity of the entire theatrical profession in voluntarily mobilizing all the resources of its industry for one day that such a splendid contribution to the Red Cross is made possible. The spirit that prompted the theatrical profession to dedicate its efforts toward relieving the necessity of our soldiers and our allies has entered into the entire personnel of the American stage, every producer and star, down to the minor actors and musicians having gladly offered their free services for the Red Cross."

Arrangements for the celebration of "Red Cross Theatre Day" are in charge of a special committee composed of A. L. Erlanger, E. F. Albee, David Belasco, Marc Klaw, Lee Shubert, Charles Dillingham, Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., J. J. Shubert, Sam H. Harris, George M. Cohan, Archie Selwyn, and Henry W. Savage.

MISS PAUL REMOVED TO PRISON HOSPITAL

Transferred from Psychopathic Ward on a Stretcher, She Writes in Smuggled Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Miss Alice Paul, the suffrage leader and picket, who is serving a seven months' sentence in the Federal prison here, has been removed from the psychopathic ward to the hospital section of the prison, according to a note written by her and smuggled from the institution. Her note, given out by the National Woman's Party managers, says she was carried from one ward to another on a stretcher, perhaps too weak to walk on account of her hunger strike and forcible feeding.

Miss Paul's story, as told in her note, follows:

"Miss Winslow and I are at opposite ends of this building, each locked in her room, with an iron barred door. I saw her as they brought me on a stretcher from the psychopathic ward, but have not seen her since. We are each in a ward with three windows. Today they nailed two of my windows shut so that they cannot be opened. The third window has been nailed shut at the bottom, so that the only air I have now is from the top of one window.

"This was done by the order of Dr. Gannon. He seems determined to deprive me of air because air was one of the things we demanded in our letter asking for recognition as political offenders. We have, of course, been deprived of everything else that was included in our original demand—letters, books, visitors, decent food, except as they force it upon us through tubes. Two weeks ago they did give us letters like this one, on the back of which I am writing.

"I was in the psychopathic ward just a week, and was only released, I think, because of Mr. Malone's efforts. It was apparently an attempt at intimidation.

"Dr. Gannon said that if I persisted in hunger-striking he would 'write a prescription' to have me taken to the psychopathic ward and fed forcibly. I was thereupon placed upon a stretcher and taken there. Dr. Gannon, another doctor and several nurses then proceeded to feed me forcibly.

"As he was leaving the room Dr. Gannon turned to the nurse and instructed her to 'observe' me. The nurse 'observed' me once an hour through each night, coming to the door and turning on an electric light, which was flashed into my face. At first I wakened each time. After a while I grew accustomed to it.

"In addition to this little device of observing, they used other means to make one know one's sanity was doubted. A Dr. La Conte came and examined. Dr. La Conte then told me I was not in a mental condition, as I must, of course, know, to judge of things for myself. He and two other doctors and three nurses fell upon me and took samples of my blood by force.

"I was locked in my room, so I did not see the other inmates except once or twice, when they came down the corridor and looked through my bars. One could hear them, however. The last morning I was there cries began at 5:30. I turned on the light to look at the time. The cries had probably awakened me.

"The morning before they began when it was still dark. I did not ascertain the time. When one person starts shrieking the others usually join in and continue for an hour or two. Then all would be silent for several hours, when the cries would be resumed.

"One day when I had a new nurse, she introduced herself thus: 'I know you are not insane.' She was endeavoring to be kind, but it was staggering to have people express their friendliness to you by assuring you that they did not consider you insane!"

Miss Malcom to Wed Aviator.

Mrs. George Ide Malcom of 116 East Sixty-third Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hope Malcom, to Lieutenant Charles Thurlow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thurlow of Newburyport, Mass.

Miss Malcom was introduced to society several seasons ago, and is a member of the Junior League. Lieutenant Thurlow was graduated from Harvard in 1912, and is in the aviation section of the United States Signal Corps. No date has been set for the wedding.

James J. Hill's Daughter to Wed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—The engagement of Miss Clara Ann Hill, daughter of the late James J. Hill, to Erasmus Christopher Lindley, Vice President, Counsel General, and member of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railroad, was announced here today. Miss Hill long has been interested in war relief and with the aid of her father, did much for Belgium. No date has been announced for the wedding.

Lambs to Entertain General Bell.

The officers of the 306th Infantry will hold a reception and dance in the Cascade Room of the Biltmore Saturday evening, Nov. 24. General and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell and the staff of the Seventy-seventh Division, N. A., are to be guests. The entertainment program is being arranged by Daniel Frohman, Augustus Thomas, and members of the Lambs Club.

Fire on Mortimer Schiff's Estate.

OYSTER BAY, Nov. 18.—A fire started this afternoon among shrubbery on the lawn of Mortimer L. Schiff's estate on Sandy Hill Road, near here, and in spite of the efforts of workmen and neighbors, fire apparatus in Oyster Bay had to be summoned. About $5,000 worth of shrubs were destroyed.

SUFFRAGE VICTORY LAID TO GERMANS

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth Says They Gave Women 110,000 Votes in New York.

SEES PLOT TO STOP WAR

Senator's Wife Declares Anti-American Forces Are Backing Federal Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, wife of the New York Senator, after a conference here with leading opponents of woman suffrage, issued a statement today in which she warned the country against what she characterized as pro-German and pacifist influence back of the suffrage movement at this time.

Mrs. Wadsworth says that, in the recent New York election, German support which went to Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, also went for woman suffrage. She asserts that pro-German and pacifist influences are working to have the suffrage referendum put through Congress and then passed by the necessary two-thirds of the States, so that later, in another referendum, women will be counted on to vote the country out of the war.

Mrs. Wadsworth links socialism, suffragism, and pacifism in an alliance, and says it is necessary for the voters of the country to throw the weight of their influence against it. To that purpose she directs her statement to the women of the twenty-five states in which, she says, there are 350,000 women enlisted in anti-woman suffrage organizations, urging them to work hard to combat the effect of the suffrage campaign.

In analyzing the Hillquit vote of 142,178, Mrs. Wadsworth points out that this was a gain of 110,021 votes over the normal Socialist vote of 1913 and 1916. During those three years, she says, the real Socialist vote did not increase 1,000. In 1910, she says, there were 102,513 German born men of voting age in New York, and their number was increased sufficiently to accurately account for the 110,021 votes that went to Hillquit.

These voters, Mrs. Wadsworth declares, marked their ballots for Hillquit and also voted for woman suffrage. She alludes to the defeat of woman suffrage in Ohio as compared with the vote in New York as evidencing the influence of pro-Germanism.

Mrs. Wadworth's Appeal.

In her letter to the anti-suffrage leaders Mrs. Wadsworth says:

The New York suffrage victory may prove a means of arousing the people of America to the peril of woman suffrage. An analysis of the New York vote shows that suffrage was carried there by pro-Germans and pacifists. The inclosed statement proves this clearly. Therefore, suffrage in New York has raised a greater issue than ever before.

It has helped suffragists in their efforts to force the Federal amendment. The next step after the Federal amendment would be the demand for a referendum—to men and women voters—on this war!

Nothing could so divide our country or help the Kaiser. With Russia and Italy defeated by internal discord and socialism, every patriotic American must be brought to realize that doubling the electorate at this time might lead to defeat in this war.

We must arouse every real American man and woman to this menace of the triple alliance—socialism, suffragism, pacifism.

Will you add the weight of your influence to carry these facts to the people of your State?

ALICE HAY WADSWORTH.

The statement accompanying the letter reads:

"How pro-Germans and pacifists forced suffrage upon New York:

"Woman suffrage was carried in New York by pro-Germans, pacifists, and Socialists. The election figures prove it.

"The suffragists actually polled fewer votes outside of New York City than they did in 1915, but the pacifist, pro-German, Socialist vote cast for Hillquit carried woman suffrage.

"Hillquit ran on a pacifist platform. He opened his campaign by speaking in German to German-Americans. He insisted that every man who voted for him should not only vote, but work for woman suffrage.

"The Socialist gain, the suffrage, and the number of German voters is similar in every borough of Greater New York.

"Mr. Hillquit polled 142,178 votes. This was a gain of 110,021 votes over the legitimate Socialist vote of 1913 and 1916.

Calls It Anti-American.

"The proof that this was not a legitimate Socialist vote, but a pro-German, pacifist, anti-American vote, is found in the fact that in three years, from 1913 to 1916, the regular Socialist vote of Greater New York did not increase 1,000. Russell, the Socialist candidate in 1913, received 32,057 votes. Benson, the Socialist candidate in 1916, received only 31,787 votes, and the Socialist Labor candidate received only 1,333 votes in New York City.

"Hillquit gained this sudden, significant increase of 110,000 votes in a city where, according to the United States census of 1910, there were 102,513 German-born men of voting age, naturalized or with first papers. This was in 1910. Since then the number of German-born men who have rushed to obtain American citizenship is enough to explain the entire Hillquit increased vote of 110,000 very significantly.

"As these men, one by one, marked their ballots for Hillquit—and against the war—they thought the secrecy of the ballot box would shield their submarine attempts to stop this war. But the figures expose this trick unmercifully. The United States Government has already announced its discovery that pro-Germans throughout the country were using Socialism as a shield for sedition.

"Consider these facts:

"In Manhattan there were 40,786 male voters of German birth.

"In Manhattan there were 37,306 more votes cast for Hillquit than any other Socialist candidate ever received before. There were 32,440 more votes for woman suffrage than in 1915. There were 32,486 fewer votes against woman suffrage than in 1915.

"In Brooklyn there were 34,100 male voters of German birth. In Brooklyn the Socialists gained 36,631 votes, the suffragists gained 35,027 votes, and the anti-suffragists lost 31,899 votes.

"In the Eighth Assembly District the anti-suffragists won—where the lowest Socialist vote was cast and the smallest Socialist gain was made.

"In the Twenty-second Assembly District, where the largest suffrage vote was cast, the Socialists also made their greatest gain and polled their largest vote.

"In the entire city, the Socialists received 107,805 more votes than the largest previous Socialist vote in every borough.

"In the entire city, the suffragists received 95,913 more votes, and the anti-suffragists 79,538 fewer votes than in 1915.

"Even in their difference, the figures are significant.

"If, as Mr. Hillquit said, 'all these Socialist votes were cast for the woman suffrage amendment,' the suffrage and Socialist gains would be the same—unless the suffragists lost 12,000 votes, and the anti-suffragists gained 16,000 votes from other causes."

DEBT OF SUFFRAGE TO CATHOLIC WOMEN

Review of the Work of the St. Catherine Welfare Association for Votes for Women.

Among the organizations which contributed to the many causes which brought about the enfranchisement of the women of New York State is one of Catholic women, who say that in the general rejoicing and the thanksgiving to the workers, their part has been overlooked. They are the women who, in their work for what they felt would be social betterment, did not forget their religion, and organized under the patronage of St. Catherine of Siena, as the St. Catherine Welfare Association. They were undoubtedly an important factor in the victory which came to the women on Nov. 6.

Miss Winifred Sullivan, a New York lawyer, and Miss Sara McPike, Executive Secretary of the advertising department of a large corporation, organized the Catholic Women's Association. They had with them Mrs. Anna Sands O'Shea, who had been an active suffragist for forty-two years.

Miss McPike, who from the beginning has been at the head of the organization, and the members felt that there was a general feeling that the Catholic Church, as a whole, was opposed to the enfranchisement of women and one great aim of their work was to prove to the world and to Catholics that this was not true. A factor which they had against them was the opposition of Cardinal Gibbons. The Cardinal was cited by the anti-suffragists as one of their supporters.

The Catholic women, working under the patronage of St. Catherine of Siena, with the reverence of their faith, turned their attention to changing the views of the eminent prelate. They wrote him many letters, asking him at least to "desist from giving aid and consolation to the enemy," the anti-suffragists. Their efforts culminated in a pilgrimage of Catholic women of many cities to Baltimore, where they were graciously received by the Cardinal.

"You here?" said the Cardinal, at that time, recognizing a member of his congregation in Baltimore.

"Yes, your Eminence," replied the woman addressed, "and you know that I am a good Catholic and a good home woman, although I am a suffragist."

Cardinal Gibbons at the time seemed much impressed by the appeals of the women, and said to them at parting:

"You know that it is hard for one who has held decided views for fifty years to change them, but to err is human—to persist in error is wrong."

This visit to the Cardinal was one of the most important single endeavors of the Catholic women, and undoubtedly strengthened their position, for they said from that time the anti-suffragists had no new statements to quote from Cardinal Gibbons.

Organized on Jan. 7, 1911, in the Convent of Peace, 225 West Fourteenth Street, the Catholic women worked strenuously. Large numbers of the Catholic clergy came out in their support, among the more prominent being Mgr. Brann, Mgr. McMahon, Mgr. Penny, Mgr. Power, the Rev. James J. Driscoll, and the Rev. John Talbot Smith. The Rev. Andrew Egan, St. Mary's, Jersey City, was the first priest east of the Mississippi to speak at a suffrage meeting. Others favoring the women were the Rev. John Talbot Smith, the Rev. John J. Dooley, the Rev. P. J. Mahoney, the Rev. William Livingston, the Rev. Joseph F. Smith, the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, the Rev. Joseph F. Flannelly, the Rev. John McGrath, the Rev. Richard Ormond Hughes, and the Rev. M. F. Duffy. Before its formation the association had the indorsement of the Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York, the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney.

The women worked along the lines of the Woman Suffrage Association, with which they were affiliated. They appealed to Catholic editors and leaders of thought, and articles of Father Joseph P. McMahon and Father Ross were mailed to every Catholic clergyman in the United States. They preached votes for women to the sodalities of the Church and to the fraternal organizations, and their members were recruited from different women's Catholic organizations. Discussions were held before societies of Catholic men and the women spoke before the State and national conventions of Catholic organizations. They held public suffrage meetings in Catholic school halls and the Catholic press aided them. Father Hudson, editor of The Ave Maria, was the first Catholic editor in America to sponsor votes for women. His example was followed by men of the intellectual status of the Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., the Rev. James J. Driscoll, the Rev. John A. Ryan, and the Rev. John J. O'Rourke. Besides the many earnest workers on an advisory council were such women as Miss Janet Richards, Mrs Schuyler N. Warren, and the Countess Spottiswood Mackin.

The work of the association in the future, Miss McPike says, will be to continue to "bring home to Catholic women the truth that free government, next to the Christian religion, is the greatest boon the human race has achieved, and that suffrage is a sacred obligation." It will continue to work for good social conditions for women and children, and will urge upon Catholic voters "the impressive truth that unless they place themselves unequivocally on the side of real social reform the Socialist Party, with its sinister doctrines in regard to morality and religion, is sure to increase its voting strength."

WILL TEACH ALIEN WOMEN.

Immigrants to be Personally Instructed in Use of the Ballot.

The National Americanization Committee, of which many of the most prominent men and women of America are members, has issued an appeal to women to form suffrage organizations for the purpose of calling personally on immigrant women, and holding classes to teach them to use the ballot.

"Except by direct canvass," the appeal states, "we have not even a way of knowing how many of these women are citizens. There are in the City of New York many thousands of immigrant women, whose husbands or fathers have met certain minimum citizenship qualifications, but who have never met those tests themselves.

"In order to make the vote of the foreign-born safe for America we must bring American influence in practical terms to these new voters. And the only possible way of doing this is to reach the individual, not the group. We cannot go to her in terms of the ballot box and high-brow civic education. American citizens who seek her must be prepared to answer the things she wants to know."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Elbert H. Gary, Julius Rosenwald, Cardinal Gibbons, Henry P. Davison, Thomas A. Edison, Mary Antin, Jacob H. Schiff, and General Leonard Wood are some of the members of the committee.

WHITE HOUSE CLERK DEAD.

Warren S. Young Held Social Post for Thirty-Six Years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Warren S. Young, 73, for thirty-six years social clerk at the White House, and known personally by every President, Cabinet officer, and foreign diplomat in Washington during that time, died today at his home here. He was the oldest employe in years of service at the White House, and since his appointment by President Garfield in 1881 had made all arrangements and issued all invitations to State dinners, receptions, and other social events at the White House.

Mr. Young came to Washington from Warren, Ohio.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS WESLEY, 53 years old, of Wesley & Co., vaudeville agents, died yesterday at his home, 178 West Forty-fifth Street.

PATRICK M. WALDON, who retired from the Police Department seven years ago, died on Saturday at his home, 192 Union Street, Brooklyn, aged 66 years.

JOHN M. HARDING, a process server for the New York State Department of Justice, died on Friday at his home, 107 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn. He was 38 years old.

ALFRED H. BROWN of 132 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, died on Saturday in the Jersey City Hospital. He was a broker, with offices in Manhattan.

GEORGE W. BACON, 44 years old, Secretary of the Bacon Coal Company, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 1,134 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY E. WHITSON TAYLOR, 54 years old, wife of Major Edgar J. Taylor of the Home Guards of Connecticut, died on Friday at her home in Westbrook, Conn.

JOSEPH H. TUOHEY, connected with the United States Fruit Commission, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 898 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He was in his thirty-sixth year.

ANTHONY FRANCIS RAUSCH, 50 years old, a member of the firm of Hibbler & Rausch, died on Friday at his home, 82 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

Major HENRY P. HITCHCOCK, 80, a veteran merchant of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday.

Miss MARY KINGSBURY TALCOTT, a noted genealogist, died yesterday at Hartford, Conn.

JULIUS H. LANGFELDER of 61 East Eighty-sixth Street, Secretary and Treasurer of M. Langfelder's Sons & Co., died yesterday at his home in his forty-fifth year.

WILLIAM L. GERRISH, President of Lawrence, Son & Gerrish, warehousing, of this city, died yesterday at his home, 23 Park Avenue, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Gerrish had been a member of the firm for more than fifty years, and became President when it was incorporated five years ago.

WAR MOTORETTES SCORN TAXI WORK

Captain Helen Bastedo Tells Why Trained Women Chauffeurs Quit Auto Corps.

ORGANIZE A NEW UNIT

No Pulling and Hauling of Grande Dames to Meetings Will Be Tolerated, Say the Seceders.

The secession on Saturday of the bulk of the membership of the Motor Corps of the National League for Woman's Service, who are going to form their own organization for direct Government service, independent of the league, was due to the fact that the highly trained motor drivers of the corps were being used to do work for which taxis and motor trucks would have served equally well, according to Captain Helen Bastedo, commander of the corps, who led in the withdrawals.

"All the women motor-car drivers in this department are very carefully trained," said Captain Bastedo yesterday, "and what we want is direct Government service, either as ambulance drivers or for dispatch work, of a kind for which our skill and training fit us. But we weren't being used altogether for that. A good deal of our time was taken up with doing taxi work for leaders of the league.

"I know what our training is worth, for I studied the training of women dispatch and ambulance drivers in England and modeled our system on that with such improvements as experience suggested. Before a woman can qualify in our corps she must pass a stiff examination in mechanical proficiency, must have her State chauffeur's license, must be a graduate of the emergency first-aid course at St. Luke's Hospital and then do a month of work on probation before she can get our uniform.

"We went into the service because we wanted to serve the Government of the United States directly, and serve it in a way for which our training qualified us. We have done a good deal of work of that sort for the army, the navy, the secret service, and various branches of the Government. Many of our members, as dispatch drivers, have carried high officers of the army or navy of the United States, or the Allies about New York. Last week, when a large party of German diplomats, returning from the Orient under a safe conduct, passed through New York, the Secret Service called on us for fifteen cars on an hour's notice, and we furnished them, every one equipped with a highly trained driver.

"But in addition to this work, which we wanted to do, we found that we were constantly being called on to take officers or important members of the League for Women's Service about the city, or to transfer supplies to some of the canteens or other institutions operated by the league. Now, I have no doubt that this was all done in perfectly good faith, but the point was that these women, who were carried about to various parts of the city on the business of the league, were in almost every case perfectly well able to hire taxis, and our time was simply being taken up to no avail in work than any taxi driver could have done as well. As for the movement of supplies, motor trucks could have done that; and there seemed no point in using our carefully trained drivers for work of this sort.

"When I resigned, seventy-five of the seventy-nine members of the corps resigned with me, and of the four who are left only two have cars. Nearly all the girls who resigned with me were contributing their own cars to the service. We have reorganized as the Motor Corps of America, with offices at 19 East Fifty-seventh Street. Herbert L. Satterlee and John Barrett, who served as members of the Advisory Council when we were a branch of the league, will serve on our own Advisory Council in future. We want to work for the Government without having to waste time running errands for the leaders of any incidental organization. The Government knows what we can do, and we are eager for as much service as we can possibly render. But we want it to be for the Government; we don't want to save taxi bills for the leaders of a woman's auxiliary."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BOBIER.—Nov. 16, 100 West 117th St., to Mr. and Mrs. G. Bobier, a daughter.

BRILIANT.—Nov. 13, 957 Kelly St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Briliant, a daughter.

KRAKOFF.—Nov. 17, 864 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Krakoff, a daughter.

LEHMAN.—Nov. 15, 440 3d St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Lehman, a son.

MEYER.—Nov. 15, 545 West 111th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Meyer, a daughter.

SOLOMON.—Nov. 16, 215 West 98th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Solomon, a son.

UNGER.—Nov. 13, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Unger, a son.

Engaged.

BAFF—FRIEDBERG.—Florence Friedberg to William Baff.

D'ALBORA—KING.—Marie A. King to John V. D'Albora.

FALK—JAEGER.—Frankye Jaeger to Alvin Falk.

LEVEY—STERN.—Rosa A. Stern to Robert F. Levey.

LEVY—KLEIN.—Sadye Klein to Charles A. Levy.

LEVY—MICHAELS.—Helen Michaels to Charles Levy.

MANN—ASCHER.—Minnie Ascher to David Mann.

MAYER—JACOBY.—Florence Jacoby to Arthur A. Mayer.

METH—BLYN.—Clara Blyn to Sidney Meth.

MOSHEIM—NEU.—Helen Neu to Albert Mosheim.

OTT—HANS.—Anna Hans to Joseph P. Ott.

PULLMAN—KASSEL.—Rae Kassel to Henry W. Pullman.

ROSENBAUM—SEELIG.—Estelle Seelig to Lester Rosenbaum.

ROSENBLATT—COHEN.—Jeanne Cohen to Jack Rosenblatt.

ROTH—MYERS.—Lillie Myers to Joseph Roth.

SIMON—BACHWITZ.—Phyllis Bachwitz to Bernard W. Simon.

TURSCANY—JOSEPH.—Helen Joseph to Oscar Turscany.

VAN BAARN—LOVIT.—Eleanor Lovet to Paul S. Van Baarn.

WALLACH—DREYFUSS.—Eva Dreyfuss to Jacques G. Wallach.

WALLNER—SCHWARTZ.—Sydonie Schwartz to Sidney D. Wallner.

Married.

GORDON—GINZBERG.—Nov. 15, at the Copley Plaza, Boston, by the Rev. Dr. Nowack, Louise Lillian Ginzberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Ginzberg of 7 Parkman St., Brookline, Mass., to Louis W. Gordon, son of Mrs. Hannah Gordon, New York City.

WALKER—CRABTREE.—On Saturday, Nov. 17, at 9 Carroll Place, New Brighton, Staten Island, by the Rev. E. A. Dodd, Emily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Crabtree to Hosea Ellsworth Walker, Lieutenant, 302d Engineers U. S. Army.

ZLASSMAN—ABRAMSON.—Dr. I. Zlassman of 182 Lexington Av. to Miss Mary Abramson, on Nov. 18, 1917.

CAHN—LOWENSTEIN.—Nov. 15, Dorothy R. Lowenstein to Monroe J. Cahn.

FARINE—KNOPP.—Nov. 11, Edna Knopp to Irving A. Farine.

FOX—EDELMUTH.—Nov. 11, Fanny Edelmuth to Charles M. Fox.

GOLDBERG—MANOVILL.—Nov. 15, Edna Manovill to Mark Goldberg.

MILLER—LILIENTHAL.—Nov. 15, Freda Lilienthal to Leo Miller.

MUNZER—JACOBY.—Nov. 13, Sadie Jacoby to Jerome A. Munzer.

Died.

ARTHUR.—At Ticonderoga, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 17, in her 63d year, Zetta Harris More, daughter of the late John Harris and Lucina Shaw More, wife of Francis J. Arthur and mother of L. Louise Arthur. Funeral services at the Church of the Cross, Nov. 19. Interment at Ticonderoga.

BEMAN.—Suddenly, Nov. 18, Lewis Delmar, age 55 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 540 West 159th St., Wednesday, 2 o'clock. Chicago papers please copy.

BERENS.—Suddenly, near Champaign, Ill., on Nov. 17, 1917, Katharine Simpson, wife of Captain Conrad Berens, Jr., M. D., of Orange, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHERRY.—At his home, Larchmont, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1917, Moses R. Cherry, aged 76 years. Funeral services at St. Augustine's Church, Larchmont, N. Y., on Monday at 10:30 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 9:18.

CLARK.—Emma L., beloved wife of David Clark. Funeral from her late residence, 206 East 206th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of St Philip of Neri, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond.

CRAWFORD.—Nov. 17, at the residence of her son, in Arlington, N. J., Sarah M., widow of the late Robert Crawford, in her 86th year. Funeral in Catskill, N. Y. Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

CUMMINGS.—On Nov. 18, Annie Maude, in her 48th year. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, 66th St., Campbell Building, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

DALY.—On Nov. 18, Miss Josephine Daly, sister of Catherine Daly and Marie V. Gillespie, at her late home, 9th Av. and Boardwalk, Rockaway Park, L. I.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, Nov. 18, William Davis, the beloved husband of Henrietta Davis, (nee Stone,) and father of Edna Sylvan and Ira Davis. Funeral from his late residence, 720 West 181st St., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Omit flowers. Members of the Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, requested to attend.

DOCHTERMANN.—Charles, aged 75, at Rocky Point, Nov. 18. Funeral Wednesday, 2 o'clock, at First German M. E. Church, 48 St. Mark's Place.

DONNELLY.—On Nov. 17, Patrick, beloved husband of the late Alice Donnelly, (nee McElroy,) and father of Francis, Sarah and Alice Donnelly. Funeral from his late residence, 497 East 162d, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 9:30 A. M. Mass of requiem at Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at ten (10) A. M. Interment Calvary. Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

FERRIS.—On Sunday, Nov. 18, 1917, Jennie M. Ferris, nee Wehrum, aged 38 years. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1,199 Park Av., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

FITCH.—Entered into life eternal, at New Haven, Conn., Saturday, Nov. 17, 1917, John Brewster Fitch, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, New Haven, on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FLEMING.—On Sunday, Nov. 18, 1917, David E., beloved husband of Mary E. Fleming of 241 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock.

FLOOD.—John Francis, at West Palm Beach, Fla., on Nov. 16, 1917, in his 58th year. Funeral from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ernest Hartford, 445 Van Cortlandt Park Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock. Solemn requiem mass at St. Dennis Church, Van Cortlandt Park Av., corner Lawrence St., Yonkers. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery, Yonkers.

Died.

FREIFELD.—On Nov. 16, 1917, after a short illness, George Freifeld, beloved husband of Elise Freifeld. Funeral service in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Temple, 23d St. and 6th Av., New York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

FREIFELD.—Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., State of New York: The officers, permanent members, committee and representatives of other Grand Lodges are requested to attend the obsequies of Most Worshipful George Freifeld, Past Grand Master, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, 8 o'clock, in Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, 23d St. and 6th Av., New York.

THOMAS PENNEY, Grand Master.
ROBERT JUDSON KENWORTHY, Grand Secretary.

FREIFELD.—George. Piatt Lodge, No. 194, F. and A. M., Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend funeral services of our late brother, Most Worshipful George Freifeld, Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, and Honorary Member of Piatt Lodge, to be held in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, 46-50 West 24th St., Manhattan, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, 1917, at 8 o'clock.

Fraternally yours,
PHILIP WILSON, Master.
CHARLES MYERS, Secretary.

FREIFELD.—Archimede Lodge, No. 905, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late honorary member, Most Worshipful George Freifeld, Past Grand Master, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, 8 o'clock. S. A. Nti Puglise, Master.

GEDNEY.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1917, William Holburton Gedney, 66 years of age. Services will be held from his late residence, 15 Melbourne Av., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GERRISH.—On Sunday, Nov. 18, in the 72d year of his age, William L., son of the late William L. and Virginia Russell Thornton Gerrish. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HELLMAN.—Maurice, aged 60, Monday, Nov. 19, after a brief illness. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLLISTER.—George, suddenly, of apoplexy, in his 86th year. Funeral, Corning, New York, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 3 P. M.

HOWE.—John P., ex-Chief of Battalion, F. D., N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 17, 1917. Funeral from his late residence, 60 East 93d St., Manhattan, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Francis de Sales's Church, 96th St. and Park Av. Interment Calvary.

INGLIS.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., Nov. 17, 1917, David Campbell, beloved husband of Anna Pollack, aged 60 years. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Euclid Av., Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 19, at 1 o'clock. Interment Spring Valley, N. Y.

JARECKI.—Hannah, daughter of the late Julius and Henrietta Jarecki, on Sunday, Nov. 18, 1917. Funeral services will be held at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. S. Pine, 131 Tuers Av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 8 P. M.

KAHN.—Augusta, widow of the late Eugene Kahn and beloved mother of Clara Speier, Seymore, and Marcus Kahn, on Nov. 17. Funeral services from her late residence, 421 East 148th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 10 A. M.

KEELER.—On Sunday, Nov. 18, 1917, Theodore, beloved husband of Minnie Yost Keeler. Funeral services from his late residence, 356 West 145th St., Tuesday, 20th inst., 8 P. M.

KENDALL.—On Friday, Nov. 16, 1917, Harriett M. Kendall, widow of the late William B. Kendall of Brooklyn, N. Y., in her 82d year. Funeral services at her late residence, West Islip, L. I., Monday, Nov. 19, 11 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of the family. Carriages will be in waiting at the Babylon station on arrival of the train leaving Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 9:24 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

KITCHING.—Frank Wilberforce Kitching, beloved husband of Grace E. Barnes Kitching, suddenly, on Nov. 16, 1917, at his residence, 204 West 110th St. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, between 66th and 67th Sts., Monday morning, 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

KNOCHE.—On Nov. 18, Godfrey Knoche, after a lingering illness, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services Wednesday, Nov. 21, 11 A. M., at his residence, Palisade Road, Fort Lee, N. J.

LANGFELDER.—On Sunday, Nov. 18, in his 45th year, Julius H. Langfelder, beloved husband of Marie J., (nee Kirschbaum,) devoted son of Marie Langfelder, brother of Fred, Rudolph, Ludwig, Mrs. Hedwig Tobias, Mrs. Charlotte Levy. Relatives, friends, and members of Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. and A. M.; Ancient Order of Accepted Scottish Rite, and Mecca Temple, are requested to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 61 East 86th St., Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 10 A. M.

LANGFELDER. — Brethren of Centennial Lodge 763, F. and M., are hereby requested to attend funeral of our late brother, Julius Langfelder, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at 61 East 86th St., by order Charles S. Brand, acting Master. HENRY LIPPMANN, Secy.

LEMNITZER.—Coe Charles Lemnitzer, suddenly, on Nov. 16, 1917, son of William L. and Hannah Lemnitzer, (nee Blackford,) Cornell alumnus, class 1914, (law.) Funeral from his father's home, Homesdale, Penn., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1917. Scranton and Ithaca papers please copy.

MARTIN.—On Friday, Nov. 16, 1917, Patrick Martin, age 75 years. Funeral from his late residence, 385 East 138th St., on Monday, Nov. 19, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Jerome's Church, 138th St. and Alexander Av., where a high requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MERLIN.—On Friday, Nov. 16, in her 83d year, Eugenie Merlin, widow of Alphonse Merlin of France and mother of Mrs. George A. Albro and Mrs. Adolphe Cohn. Funeral services will be held Monday, Nov. 19, 10 A. M., in the French Church of Notre Dame, Morningside Drive and West 114th St. Interment private.

MUENDEL.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 17, at her residence, 210 West 107th St., New York City, Mrs. Rosa B. Muendel, widow of George Muendel and beloved mother of George F., Christina, and Mathilda Muendel. Funeral service at residence, Tuesday, 1 P. M.

MULHALL.—Friday, Nov. 16, 1917, Pauline W. Mulhall, (nee Schaufelberger,) widow of John Mulhall, Jr., and beloved mother of Etta and Gertrude Mulhall. Funeral service Monday at her late residence, 1,925 Prospect Av., 1:30 P. M.

NORTHERMAN.—Clara. Funeral from John J. Fox's Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Monday, 2 P. M.

PARDESSUS.—Mrs. Amy Knight, on Nov. 16, suddenly, at the residence of her son, Ernest K. Dimock, 2,323 Morris Av, New York City. Service at above address Monday, Nov. 19, 1917, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

PURDY.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1917, Elvira, daughter of the late Elijah F. Purdy. Funeral private, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Philip F. Robin.

PURKERING.—John, 77 Radford St., Yonkers, Nov. 17, at St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, born 1855. Services will be held at his home Monday evening. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, Tuesday, 10 A. M.

READY.—At her residence, 208 Harrison Av., Jersey City, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1917, Mary E., daughter of the late John Ready and Delia Romsen. Funeral services private.

If you stop and think you will realize that today conditions demand that you pay slightly more to get the best.

That's why you see more and more discriminating Americans paying slightly more and selecting that mild, mellow Whiskey—Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!

Decidedly the desirable Whiskey for the Home

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 1 E. 31st St., N. Y. That's All!

Died.

SARLES.—Mary S., on Nov. 17, 1917. Funeral and interment private.

SCHWARZ.—Suddenly, at her residence, 304 West 102d St., on Nov. 16, Margaret Schwarz. Funeral Monday, Nov. 19, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

SELLERS.—On Nov. 18, 1907, at her home, 112 Ithaca St., Elmhurst, L. I., Sarah Ann, widow of George T. Sellers, beloved mother of Beatrice M. Sellers, and beloved sister of Charles Forden. Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

SPENCER.—On Saturday, Nov. 17, Mary Tailer, widow of Ambrose P. Spencer and mother of J. Clinton Spencer. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock.

STEIN.—On Sunday, Nov. 18, Pauline Bernhard, widow of Solomon Stein. Funeral private. Baltimore and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

STRYKER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 17, Jacques S. Stryker, in his 82d year. Funeral services from his late residence, 1,845 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.

TALCOTT.—At Hartford, Conn., on Nov. 17, Mary Kingsbury Talcott, daughter of the late Russell and Mary Seymour Talcott.

TAYLOR.—Arthur I., husband of Mary W. Taylor and son of Josephine D. and the late George H. Taylor, on Nov. 17, in his 51st year, at his residence, 37 Ridgewood Terrace, Maplewood, N. J. Funeral private.

WASHBERN.—Suddenly, at Edmonton, Canada, Nov. 5, Louisa Littlejohn, wife of Dr. Charles T. Washbern, and daughter of the late Duncan and Robina Littlejohn of Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at Chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.

WORCESTER.—Suddenly, at New York City, Nov. 16, 1917, George Henry Worcester, son of the late Edwin D. and Mary L. Worcester, in the 61st year of his age. Funeral service at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, 20th instant, at 150 West 59th St. Interment at Albany.

ALBERS.—Ernest C., Nov. 18, aged 37. Funeral 332 East 86th St. today, 10 A. M.

BERGER.—Alma, 304 East 139th St., Nov. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

BROOKS.—Michael J., 427 West 59th St., Nov. 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BURKE.—Joseph F., 339 East 36th St., Nov. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BURNS.—Mary, 371 Bleecker St., Nov. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CASSIDY.—Frank J., 80 Morton St., Nov. 17. Funeral notice later.

CONROY.—Catherine, 406 1st Av., Nov. 17. Funeral notice later.

CUMMINGS.—Catherine C. R., 25 Bradhurst Av., Nov. 17.

HILL.—James J., 2,134 Amsterdam Av., Nov. 18.

HOLMES.—Philip, Nov. 16, aged 47. Funeral 500 1st Av.

LEONARD.—Thomas J., Nov. 16. Funeral Amsterdam Av. and 153d St. today, 2 P. M.

MULLER.—Adolph, 685 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Nov. 17. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

MURAT.—Albert J., 610 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Nov. 17, aged 67. Funeral service today.

NICHOLSON.—Ellen, Nov. 16. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av. tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Annie, 552 West 141st St., Nov. 17. Funeral today.

OSBORN.—Jesse B., West Brighton, Nov. 17. Funeral service today.

SCHERING.—George, 1,296 Webster Av., Bronx, Nov. 17, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STERNFELS.—Michael, 2,607 Jerome Av., Nov. 16, aged 59.

STRUBLE.—Cora E., Nov. 16, aged 57. Funeral 161 8th Av.

Brooklyn.

BACON.—George W., 1,134 Herkimer St., Nov. 17, aged 45. Funeral service today.

BRANDUS.—Bella, 802 St. John's Place, Nov. 17, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DEPEW.—Laura V., 81 Bay 19th St., Nov. 17, aged 67. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DINGWELL.—Henry, 970 Jefferson Av., Nov. 17, aged 50. Funeral service today.

DOWD.—Thomas, 54 Bainbridge St., Nov. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOYLE.—Edward, 645 10th St., Nov. 17. Funeral today.

EAGAN.—Maria, 5,519 5th Av., Nov. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FLACK.—Sarah A., 346 6th Av., Nov. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GALAIF.—Matie, 1,384 Prospect Av., Bronx, Nov. 16.

HARTT.—Alice V., 120 Bainbridge St., Nov. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

HEIMSOTH.—Anna M., 109 Ridgewood Av., Nov. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HOLLAND.—Ellen L., 798 Ocean Av., Nov. 17, aged 76. Funeral service today.

LANG.—Louisa J., 669 Hancock St., Nov. 17, aged 81. Funeral notice later.

McEVANEY. — Thomas, 1,603 10th Av., Nov. 16.

McLEOD.—Lillian, 481A Quincy St., Nov. 16, aged 26.

OWENS.—William R., 15A 2d St., Nov. 16, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PASTON.—William B., 289 Bergen St., Nov. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SUTTON.—Mary A., 245 Midwood St., Nov. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

THOMPSON.—Frederick C., 127 Chauncey St. Nov. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

WEISMANTEL.—Charles, 736 42d St., Nov. 17, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WELDON.—Patrick M., 192 Union St., Nov. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ZOAK.—Sarah A., 716 Ocean Av., Nov. 17. Funeral notice later.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BASSFORD.—Kate L., 40 North 12th St., Newark, Nov. 16.

MANDLER.—Elizabeth, 3,272 Boulevard, Jersey City, Nov. 16. Funeral tomorrow.

RUSH.—John J., 827 Washington St., Hoboken, Nov. 16. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

CARTER.—Alice S., Woodhaven, Nov. 16.

DAVIDSON.—John E., Hempstead, Nov. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

LEDNER.—Mary, Evergreen, Nov. 17, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

LOUIS.—In memory of our mother, Lebenia Louis, died Nov. 19, 1916. How often you creep into our lonely life. Your memory to us will ever be a fadeless picture.

HER SON AND DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

TARBOX.—In loving memory of Ellen Pitt Tarbox, who died Nov. 19, 1916. Her memory is lasting and her example our guide.—The Family.

AARON.—Isaac, in memory of; died Nov. 19, 1915.

CARROLL.—Mary E., mass Church of St. Francis de Sales, Nov. 22, 9 A. M.

DUGAN.—Bridget, in memory of; died Nov. 22, 1913.

FLEMING.—John W., in memory of; died Nov. 22, 1915.

GEBHARDT.—Katherine, in memory of; died Nov. 21, 1913.

GRABENHEIMER.—Mina, unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, Nov. 25, 3 P. M.

GREENBERG.—Isidore, in memory of; died Nov. 19, 1914.

JOUBERT.—Georges A., mass Notre Dame Church, Nov. 22, 9 A. M.

KIRCHEIS.—Emily, in memory of; died Nov. 22, 1908.

LEVY.—Caroline, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Nov. 25, 3 P. M.

LEVY.—Joseph, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Nov. 25, 3 P. M.

LUTJEN.—Adelheid, in memory of; died Nov. 19, 1916.

OPPENHEIM.—Emil, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Nov. 25, 3 P. M.

RUBIN.—John, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Nov. 25, 2:30 P. M.

SCHIMEL.—Emily, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Nov. 25, 3 P. M.

Died.

SIMON.—Max, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Nov. 25, 3 P. M.

STEINHARDT.—Selegman, in memory of; died Nov. 20, 1907.

STERN.—Joseph, in memory of; died Nov. 19, 1916.

STIERLE.—Elizabeth, in memory of; died November, 1915.

VAN NOSTRAND.—Kate M., in memory of; died Nov. 20, 1914.

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CENTRAL Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Ave. Tues., Nov. 20th, 8 P. M., Mr. Po Ling Chang and Mr. James Chuan will speak "ON CHRISTIAN WORK IN CHINA."

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The most hopeful aspect of last week's unsatisfactory stock market was the decided contraction of activity in the latter half of the period. The week's net changes, both in stocks and bonds, were again nearly all on the losing side. Whatever evidences of improvement have come to light have been ignored, and the possibility of the restoration of an investment market in which corporations can borrow money has been further removed. The week's transactions, because of the sudden narrowing of the list beginning Thursday, were a little more than half of those of the previous week and but little above one-quarter of the dealings for the corresponding period a year ago. The declines have been accompanied all along by liquidation that took no account of the reduction in quoted values. The smaller totals reported on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday seem to support the view that this liquidation has been about completed so far as forced by the existing conditions. The stock market is generally reflecting expected happenings fully as much as events that have transpired. It has been taking stock of all the unfavorable signs affecting business at a time when everything should be passed upon with respect to its bearing upon the country's prosecution of the war. Rather rapidly now the nation is appreciating the size of the task that it has joined, and still people must go much further in the direction of denying themselves luxuries than they have yet reconciled themselves to doing. A foretaste of what must be conceded to war's demands has been supplied in the discrimination raised against freight shipments not essential to the maintenance of war business. Trade continues at high pressure, but with great fundamental changes in its distribution. The Government's own needs are entering much more largely each day into the production of raw materials, transportation, and manufacturing.

The tribute paid by Lord Northcliffe in his letter to the British Premier to the energy with which the United States is bending its efforts to winning the war was gratifying, as coming from a particularly keen observer who left these shores after unusual opportunities to weigh the results of the countless economic changes that have taken place in the past six months. There has been plenty of lost motion; prices have been fixed only to be readjusted soon afterward; mistakes have been made in levying taxes that have proved painfully expensive; the orderly methods of business development over a score of years have been ruthlessly rejected, but the net effect of it all has been wonderfully encouraging. The best brains of the country have volunteered in the nation's service. A huge army is in the making and a very large part of it has already begun to count in the pressure against the Germans on the western front. Existing shipyards have been speeded up and new ones rushed to completion. The naval forces have been giving a good account of themselves and have undoubtedly played no small part in reducing the losses by submarines. Nearly $5,000,000,000 has been raised in war loans and machinery set in motion to collect another $2,000,000,000 in taxes. The railroads have been brought together by the War Board and have increased their work without additions to their facilities. Smoother changes might have been effected at the cost of delaying the help which the Allies have begun to receive, but on the whole the violent readjustments that have been made necessary have been effected with a minimum of disturbance. The United States is making its resources felt months sooner than the German authorities expected, as the first casualties reported testify. From now on the honor roll will grow more rapidly, and the absolute importance of relegating to future time all activities not concerned with the restoration of peace will be brought home to all.

The security markets have clearly reflected the public's uneasiness over the far-reaching changes taking place beneath the surface in the railroad world. For a long time it was believed that an increase in rates was a panacea for all railroad troubles. It is now becoming understood that, after all, any increase in rates during the war can bring but temporary relief. To borrow money the carriers must have such a margin over their fixed charges that reasonable regularity in their dividend payments is assured. Without credit the companies cannot keep up to the work that is put upon them. If it could be demonstrated in dollars and cents that a 15 per cent. addition to revenues would restore the carriers to the position they held before the war, the expected award of that amount would tend to hold prices of stocks and bonds up to a level that would make it possible for the companies to come to the investor for new capital. As a matter of fact, the railroads could not borrow the sums they ought to have, even if their earnings were still ample to pay satisfactory dividends. The Government has probably absorbed about all of the capital which investors have at their command. No less than the railroads the industrial corporations, even those earning big profits, have been unable to float loans at fair rates of interest. The inevitable conclusion is that the Government must assume a direct interest in the welfare of the railroads by either advancing them money at a low rate of interest with which to buy rolling stock, or by itself making such purchases of equipment to be allotted among the roads at a fair rental. A breakdown in the transportation service this Winter would be much more than a national calamity; it would be felt immediately in the war. While the Interstate Commerce Commission is giving ear to the stock arguments against the rate increases which were rightfully considered during previous hearings, a truer conception of the real questions involved is taking hold in the public's mind.

The Stock Exchange authorities have wisely overridden those who believe that no interference with the activity of speculators should be brooked. It has tacitly admitted the possibility of evil effects upon the nation's finances resulting from unrestricted professional activities. In calling for records of the transactions of its own members on the floor it has provided itself with the facts upon which it can formulate restrictions if it should become evident that the violent declines in security prices has been in any measure due to bear raiders. It may require courage to cut the privileges of membership on the Exchange, but the broader consideration of public good should make this outweigh selfish objections. The Government must float other loans as the war goes on, and every facility should be extended to investors to realize the best prices possible upon corporation and municipal holdings which they have to sell to meet their requirements. It may have been more than a coincidence that the downward movement in the past week was abruptly checked immediately after the demand that complete information should be supplied the Governors as to the volume of professional transactions.

LONDON WAR STOCKS RISE.

Effect of Changed Military Situation—War Bond Sales Slump.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Stocks were more interesting than active the last week, the markets being less susceptible to the influences of the Russian upheaval, due to the publication of encouraging figures on submarine destruction, the British success in Palestine, and the evidence of a stiffening of the Italian resistance to the Austro-German advance. The Prime Minister's speech in Paris, which suggested possibilities of political differences in this country, was without influence, and the week closed with sentiment improving, for which Lord Northcliffe's reference to the great war effort of America was partly responsible.

Public attention was directed chiefly to securities likely to benefit by a prolongation of the war, notably armament and kindred shares, which improved sharply, among them issues which had been long conspicuous for their dormant quality.

Many shipping shares rose substantially, and further amalgamations were reported, and rumored denials did not interrupt the advance. The investment sections were quietly firm and the railways market was inactive. Argentines were weakened by renewed labor disorder, despite the fact that the dividend on Buenos Aires & Pacific second preference shares was above expectations. Mexican issues were weakened by the report of the reappearance of Villa.

The sale of national war bonds for the week ended Nov. 10 was £9,800,000, against £12,338,000 the previous week. This was disappointing, and there has been much discussion of the desirability of reducing bankers' allowance on deposits and the rates offered on competitive Treasury bills in order to stimulate the sale of bonds, but no action has as yet been taken. There were considerable purchases of Treasury bills the first days of the week, owing to the possibility of lower rates, and money was in strong demand, but was easier at the close. Discounts were idly steady.

GAIN IN STATE REVENUE.

Receipts Exceed Expenditures by Nearly $5,000,000, Controller Shows

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—A gain of nearly $5,000,000 in the State's revenue receipts despite $1,500,000 increase in expenses was revealed in State Controller Travis's financial report, made public tonight.

Since July 1 the transactions for the general purposes of State Government indicated that the total revenues aggregated $26,355,012.55, against expenditures reaching $21,420,818.99. This excess amounted to $4,934,193.56.

Of the total receipts collected, $24,588,994.27 came from special or indirect taxes, a decrease of $2,069,561.07. This loss is due to the falling off in the excise and inheritance receipts and direct taxes.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Nov. 17, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915
Monday	589,010	1,507,540	800,222
Tuesday	502,740	1,581,951	976,636
Wednesday	594,200	1,324,322	1,054,198
Thursday	346,095	1,979,712	793,035
Friday	273,175	2,056,020	588,642
Saturday	156,175	1,015,785	324,640
Total w'k.	2,461,395	9,465,330	4,537,373
Year to date.	166,739,381	190,520,407	156,705,500

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915
Monday	$3,606,000	$4,357,000	$5,928,500
Tuesday	3,156,000	5,214,500	6,037,500
Wednesday.	5,858,000	5,654,000	5,484,500
Thursday	3,904,500	6,385,000	5,365,500
Friday	3,846,000	6,439,500	4,684,000
Saturday	2,112,000	3,738,500	2,160,000
T'tal w'k.	$22,482,500	$31,788,500	$29,660,000
Yr. to date.	897,447,950	1,008,503,000	802,898,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Nov.17,'17.	Nov.18,'16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$5,275,000	$26,701,000	$21,426,000
Government	17,115,500	4,856,500	*12,259,000
State	3,000	33,000	30,000
City	89,000	198,000	109,000
Total all.	$22,482,500	$31,788,500	$9,306,000

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 17, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,461,395	166,739,381
Same period a year ago	9,465,330	190,520,407

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	64.04	61.64	89.30	60.42
Same period a year ago.	102.01	98.36	102.01	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ADVANCE RUMELY	8	7½	7½	− ½
200	Advance Rumely pf.	20½	20	20	− ⅛
200	Ajax Rubber	50	50	50	..
2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	2¾	2⅞	− ⅛
2,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18⅜	16¼	17	− ½
400	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	72	70	70	−1
710	Am. Agricul. Chem.	75¼	73½	75¼	+ ⅝
100	Am. Bank Note pf.	42	42	42	−2½
700	Am. Beet Sugar	72	70	70¼	− ¾
34,100	Am. Can	35¼	31⅝	33	− ⅞
200	Am. Can pf.	94	93¾	94	+1½
4,800	Am. Car & Fdy.	63½	60½	63½	+1¼
300	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	103	100	100	−6
1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	28	24½	*25	+ ⅛
25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	78	78	78	..
700	Am. Express	81	80	81	−7¼
3,000	Am. Hide & Leather	14	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅞
2,600	Am. Hide & L. pf.	55¼	51⅝	51⅝	−1⅜
300	Am. Ice	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
100	Am. Ice pf.	39	39	39	− ⅞
9,900	Am. International	55⅞	49¼	53⅞	+2⅞
27,000	Am. Linseed	27¼	23⅞	24⅞	−1⅞
14,200	Am. Linseed pf.	68½	62¾	68½	+4¼
11,500	Am. Locomotive	52	48½	51½	+1⅜
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	94	94	94	− ½
400	Am. Malting	11⅜	10	10¼	− ⅜
1,000	Am. Malting 1st pf.	54⅞	51	52¼	−4⅜
100	Am. Shipbuilding	88	88	88	−1
30,900	Am. Smelt. & Refining	75	70¼	72⅛	− ⅞
700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	101⅜	99⅛	*99⅛	− ½
520	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	92½	92⅛	92⅛	−1⅜
200	Am. Snuff	100	100	100	−5
3,400	Am. Steel Foundries	54	52⅛	52⅞	+ ⅞
3,600	Am. Sugar Refining	94⅛	91½	92⅞	− ⅞
400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109	108½	108½	+ ⅝
1,500	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	54	51¾	52½	− ⅝
6,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	108	106½	107	+1½
1,350	Am. Tobacco	176	169	*169	+ ½
700	Am. Tobacco pf., new	95¼	95	95	− ¼
1,100	Am. Woolen	40⅝	39⅛	40⅝	+2⅜
500	Am. Woolen pf.	89	87	87	−1
1,400	Am. Writing Paper pf.	18⅜	17	17	−1
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	42	42	42	..
44,800	Anaconda Copper	56½	54⅛	55¼	+ ⅜
100	Assets Realization	1	1	1	..
700	Associated Oil	54	52½	52½	−3½
9,800	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	85	83¼	84	− ½
900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	84⅞	84⅜	84¾	− ¼
700	Atlantic Coast Line	97	94⅞	94⅞	−2¼
12,700	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	98	93¾	97⅝	+4¼
36,300	BALDWIN LOCO.	57½	52¼	56⅞	+3
12,000	Baltimore & Ohio	53¾	50⅛	50¼	−1⅜
1,810	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	61	60	60¼	−2
600	Barrett Co.	88½	87¾	87¾	+ ⅝
200	Barrett Co. pf.	99½	99½	99½	..
3,900	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
200	Bethlehem Steel	79½	77⅞	79½	+1⅛
132,800	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, t. c.	80⅛	75¼	78⅜	+ ⅝
100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	85	85	85	−5¾
6,300	Bethlehem S. pf., sub. rcts., f. p.	98⅜	95⅞	97⅜	− ¼
12,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	46	40⅝	44	−1⅜
600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	6	5	6	..
5,000	Burns Brothers	110	101	109¼	+7¼
200	Burns Brothers pf.	111	110	110	−7
500	Butterick Co.	12	10	10	−2¼
1,600	Butte & Superior	16	15⅜	15⅜	− ¼
200	CAL. PACKING	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ½
2,000	Cal. Petroleum	11⅛	10⅞	11	− ¼
700	Cal. Petroleum pf.	31⅜	31	31	..
100	Calumet & Arizona	63¾	63¾	63¾	− ¼
75,300	Canadian Pacific	137½	130⅛	131½	−4⅛
200	Central Foundry	27	27	27	+1
300	Central Foundry pf.	36	36	36	..
12,200	Central Leather Co.	64½	59½	61⅜	−1⅛
900	Central Leather Co. pf.	99	98	98	−1
100	Central R. R. of N. J.	231	231	231	−5
1,000	Cerro de Pasco	31½	30¼	31½	+1¼
4,700	Chandler Motor	62¾	60	61	+ ½
7,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	48½	45⅞	47	..
100	Chi. & Alton	8	8	8	−2
600	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	..
800	Chi. Great Western pf.	20⅝	19⅞	20	..
30,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	40¼	35	37	−2⅞
3,010	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	77⅝	74½	74½	−2½
1,100	Chi. & Northwestern	95	94½	94⅞	+ ½
100	Chi. & Northwest'n pf.	141	141	141	−1
9,300	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19½	17½	17⅞	− ⅞
3,900	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	51¼	48	49½	− ½
3,400	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	42	39⅜	39⅜	+1½
8,000	Chile Copper	14	13	13¼	+ ¼
7,500	Chino Copper	38½	37¼	38¼	+1
800	Cluett, Peabody	48	45	45	−2
100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	100	100	100	+10
2,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	33¾	31½	32	..
200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	+ ½
2,500	Columbia Gas & Elec.	29	27⅝	28⅛	− ⅝
300	Com. Tab Recording	32	32	32	..
3,300	Consolidated Gas	83⅛	80	82½	+ ½
50	Con. Gas, Balt.	100	100	100	..
100	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅝
400	Continental Can	81	80	81	+1
400	Continental Insurance	42	41	41	− ¼
18,300	Corn Products Ref.	27¼	24½	25⅞	− ⅝
2,300	Corn Products Ref. pf.	90	89½	90	+ ¾
24,900	Crucible Steel	55½	51¼	52⅞	− ½
200	Crucible Steel pf.	86	85¼	86	+1
10,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	29¼	25⅜	26	−1¼
2,200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79	77	77	−2
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	140	140	140	−10
400	DEERE & CO. pf.	97½	95¼	96	−2
12,560	Del. & Hudson	99	91	91¾	−5¾
100	Del., Lack. & Western	180	180	180	−5
300	Denver & Rio Grande	6⅛	6	6	..
195	Detroit United Ry.	95	95	95	−15
15,700	Distillers Securities	35⅝	31½	32¼	−1⅜
1,700	Dome Mines	7¼	6⅝	6½	− ⅜
200	Duluth, S. S. & At.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	5½	5½	5½	..
400	ELK HORN COAL	23	20	22	−1
16,000	Erie	15⅝	13⅞	14	−1¼
2,500	Erie 1st pf.	23	21	21½	−1
1,600	Erie 2d pf.	17⅛	16½	16½	− ½
100	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	12	12	12	..
1,200	GASTON, WM. & W.	33	30⅛	33	+2⅜
900	General Chemical	169	161	162	−3
600	General Cigar	32	30⅛	30⅛	−6⅞
7,000	General Electric	129	123½	128½	+4½
93,475	General Motors	87⅞	78⅜	87⅞	+7⅞
600	General Motors pf.	75½	73	75½	+ ½
7,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	36	32½	34	−1¼
100	Goodrich pf.	98½	98½	98½	− ½
6,700	Great Northern pf.	92½	89⅞	90⅝	−1½
2,900	Great Nor. Certs. for Ore Properties	25½	24	24½	− ½
1,000	Greene-Cananea Cop.	36	34	34½	−1⅝
800	Gulf States Steel	82	77½	81¼	+1¼
200	HARTMAN CORP.	44	43⅞	43⅞	−1⅛
400	Haskell & Barker	28⅜	27⅜	28⅜	+1⅛
1,600	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	95	93⅛	93½	−1⅞
16,000	Inspiration Copper	42	40⅛	40⅞	− ⅞
5,000	Interboro Con.	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ¼
4,300	Interboro Con. pf.	46	41⅜	43½	−1½
100	Inter. Agricultural	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅝
5,350	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	104⅜	100⅜	102	−4
1,150	Inter. Harvester Corp.	53	50⅜	52	−1
234	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	98½	98	98	−3¼
37,450	Inter. Mer. Marine	26½	23½	24⅞	−1½
271,300	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	98⅞	88⅜	92⅜	−1½
9,900	Inter. Nickel	27⅞	25½	*25½	− ⅜
100	Inter. Nickel pf.	92	92	92	−6
2,700	Inter. Paper	21½	19⅜	20	− ½
1,400	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	53½	52	53⅜	+1½
500	Inter. Salt	59	58⅜	58⅜	− ¼
500	JEWEL TEA	35¾	31	31	−5¼

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,100	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	15½	14⅞	15⅜	+1⅜
100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	105	105	105	−5
1,220	Kelly Springfield Tire	39½	38	38¼	+ ⅛
100	Kelly Springf'd Tire pf	78	78	78	−2
33,150	Kennecott Copper	31⅛	29⅝	30¾	..
7,600	LACK. STEEL	73¾	71	73¼	+3
100	Laclede Gas	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅜
2,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	12½	10⅝	10⅝	−3⅛
5,420	Lehigh Valley	53⅝	50½	51¼	−2¼
200	Liggett & Myers	170½	170	170½	−9
1,000	Liggett & Myers pf.	101	100	100	−1
1,100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15	12¼	15	+2¾
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	170	170	170	−2½
900	Louisville & Nashville	114½	112½	112½	− ½
400	MACKAY COS.	71	70⅛	71	..
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	58	58	58	−1
200	Manhattan Elevated	98	97	98	..
200	Manhattan Shirt pf.	103	102	102	..
900	Maxwell Motors	25	22	24½	− ½
2,000	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	54	50¼	51	−2
200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	15⅞	13½	13½	−1½
300	May Department Stores	48¾	47¼	47¼	−1⅞
10,700	Mexican Petroleum	77⅝	73	74½	− ⅝
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	−3½
2,700	Miami Copper	27⅞	26¼	27	− ⅞
18,200	Midvale Steel	44½	41⅝	43	+ ⅞
1,200	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10	9¾	9¾	− ¼
600	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	84	78½	80	−4
500	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
100	Missouri Kan. & Tex. pf	7½	7½	7½	..
12,600	Missouri Pacific t. c.	23⅝	21	21¾	− ½
3,600	Missouri Pac. pf. t. c.	41	38	38	−2
500	Montana Power	67⅞	64¾	65½	+ ½
1,300	NATIONAL ACME	27½	25½	*25½	− ¼
450	National Biscuit Co.	81	80	80⅝	−3⅜
300	National Biscuit Co. pf.	109	108	109	−5
200	National Cloak & Suit	58	56¾	56¾	−2
3,000	National Conduit & C.	22⅜	20⅞	21½	− ½
3,000	National Enam. & S.	37	34	36⅞	+1⅛
200	National Enam. & S. pf	95	92	92	−2
600	National Lead	44	42	42	..
300	National Lead pf.	100½	100¼	100¼	−3
100	National Rys. M. 2d pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅝
5,700	Nevada Consol. Copper	17½	16	16¼	− ½
100	New Orleans, Tex. & M	20	20	20	−2
2,400	New York Air Brake	106	102	105	+3
14,400	New York Central	69¼	66½	68⅜	+1⅛
200	New York, Chi. & St. L	14	13½	14	+1
200	New York Dock	14⅞	14½	14½	− ½
8,800	New York, N. H. & H.	26½	24½	25	+1
850	New York, Ont. & W.	18¾	18	18⅜	+1⅛
3,000	Norfolk & Western	105	100	102	−1½
200	Norfolk & Western pf.	78	77⅛	77⅛	− ½
700	North American	47¼	45⅛	45⅝	−1⅜
6,300	Northern Pacific	87	83½	84	−1½
200	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	71⅞	70	70	−4½
14,800	OHIO CITIES GAS	36½	33¼	*34⅝	..
1,200	Ontario Mining	4	4	4	− ⅜
1,500	Owens Bottle Machine	81	80	80	..
300	PACIFIC MAIL	24½	24	24	..
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	87	87	87	..
18,650	Pennsylvania Railroad	48½	47	47¼	−1
2,825	People's Gas, Chicago	42¼	37⅝	38	−4⅛
500	Pere Marquette	14½	14	14	− ½
2,500	Pere Marquette prior pf	50	45	49½	−13½
1,100	Philadelphia Co.	26	25	25	−1
4,300	Pitts. Coal	42	40	40⅞	+ ⅝
200	Pitts. Coal pf.	77½	76⅛	76⅞	+ ⅞
2,400	Pitts. & West Va.	23¼	21	21⅜	−1½
150	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	−1¼
3,000	Pressed Steel Car	55	51¼	*51½	+1¼
1,800	Pullman Co.	130	127	128¾	+1
200	QUICKSILVER	1⅛	1	1	..
100	RAILROAD SEC., Ill. Cent. stk. cfs. odd lots	60	60	60	..
500	Railway Steel Spring	40	39½	39⅜	+1⅜
100	Railway Steel S. pf.	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
7,900	Ray Con. Copper	22	21½	21¾	+ ½
80,600	Reading	69¼	66¼	67⅞	+ ⅝
300	Reading 1st pf.	37	35	35	−1
17,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	72⅜	68⅛	70¼	− ⅜
100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	94	94	94	− ½
2,800	Royal Dutch t. r.	67	64½	67	+2
2,100	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	15	13⅜	14¼	− ½
200	St. L. Southwestern	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
200	St. L. Southwestern pf	36	34½	34½	−2
1,300	Saxon Motor	5⅝	5	5	− ⅛
1,800	Seaboard Air Line	8⅝	8¼	8¼	− ¼
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18	17⅜	17⅜	− ¼
1,100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	141½	138	140	+2
50	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf	120	120	120	..
1,700	Shattuck-Arizona	20	19	19½	..
8,050	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	30⅝	28¼	29	− ⅜
500	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	37	34½	34¾	−1½
14,300	Southern Pacific	82¼	80⅜	81⅞	+ ½
300	South Porto Rico Sugar	152	148	148	−2
13,440	Southern Railway	25½	23½	24	− ⅜
2,131	Southern Railway pf.	58	55	56½	..
100	Standard Milling	78	78	78	−3
61,400	Studebaker Co.	42½	37½	39¼	−2¾
100	Stutz Motor	35¾	35¾	35¾	− ½
200	Superior Steel	33	32	33	+1⅜
100	Superior Steel 1st pf.	97	97	97	−1
1,200	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	12½	11⅝	11⅞	− ⅛
5,600	Texas Co.	139⅞	132½	137¼	− ½
400	Texas Co. sub. rcts., f.p.	132	130¼	132	+ ½
2,100	Texas & Pacific	13	12	12	− ½
400	Third Avenue	17½	16½	16½	− ½
6,700	Tobacco Products	46½	43½	44½	−1⅛
600	Tobacco Products pf.	91½	89	89	−4
100	Transue & Williams	37	37	37	..
100	Twin City Rap. Tr.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅞
500	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	90	90	90	−1
500	Underwood Type. pf.	114	114	114	..
100	Union Bag & P., new	61	61	61	+ ¾
26,400	Union Pacific	114⅛	111½	112¾	− ¼
100	Union Pacific pf.	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
600	United Alloy Steel	37	36	36	−1
6,600	United Cigar Stores	86⅞	82½	83½	−1
100	United Cigar Stores pf.	102	102	102	−3
200	United Drug	66½	66	66	+2
100	United Drug 1st pf.	50	50	50	..
700	United Fruit	116	110½	116	+7½
800	United Rys. Invest.	6¾	6¼	6¼	− ⅝
500	United Rys. Invest. pf.	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ½
1,100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+ ½
200	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	48	48	48	− ½
19,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	108	98½	101¼	−6¼
300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	92	91¼	91½	− ¼
5,950	U. S. Rubber	51¾	48¼	49¼	−2
900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	95	94¾	95	..
300	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.	43	42	42	−1
601,000	U. S. Steel	94¾	89¼	91⅞	− ⅝
8,400	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅜	107½	107½	−1½
30,000	Utah Copper	76⅞	72⅞	74½	− ⅞
800	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	28⅜	27¼	28⅜	+1⅞
200	Va. I., C. & C.	52	51	52	+1½
10	Vulcan Detinning pf.	25	25	25	..
3,400	WABASH	8½	7½	7⅝	− ½
6,400	Wabash pf. A	41	39	40	− ⅜
3,900	Wabash pf. B	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ¼
300	Wells Fargo Express	76	75	76	+1
2,400	Western Maryland	13⅜	12½	12½	− ⅛
100	Western Pacific pf.	39	39	39	+1
600	Western Union Tel.	82	80¼	82	+3
16,600	Westinghouse E. & M.	38⅞	36½	37½	− ½
1,090	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅜	9	9½	+ ½
300	White Motors	35	34⅞	35	−1
2,400	Wilson & Co.	46	44½	45	+ ½
100	Wilson & Co. pf.	96	96	96	−3
27,200	Willys-Overland	19¼	16⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
1,500	Willys-Overland pf.	70	69	69	−1
900	Wisconsin Central	37⅞	36	36	− ⅜
1,400	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	112¼	108	109½	−2⅞
250	Woolworth pf.	118	116	118	+1
100	Worthington P. pf., B.	50	50	50	..

*Ex dividend.

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 17, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$22,482,500	$897,447,950
Same period last year	31,788,500	1,008,503,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.40	76.72	86.39	76.72
Same period a year ago	88.95	88.86	88.95	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALLEGHENY VAL. 4s	89½	89½	89½	5
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	92	92	92	1
Am. H. & L. 6s	99⅝	99	99	5
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s.	85¼	84¾	84¾	50
Am. T. & T. col. 4s..	82	81	81	38
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	91	91	91	17
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s..	86	86	86	2
Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	93½	93	93¼	70
Am. Thread, 4s	96½	96¼	96½	5
Am. Writ. Paper 5s..	81	80	80	3
Armour & Co. 4½s..	84⅝	84	84⅝	2
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	81¾	80½	81¼	98
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	73	72	72	13
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	73	73	73	9
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	85¼	84⅞	84⅞	12
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, B	92	92	92	2
At. C. L. 1st 4s	82	81⅝	81⅝	11
At. C. L. unif. 4s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	1
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	75	75	75	5
B. & O. p. l. 3½s	86	85	85	12
Balt. & O. gold 4s..	78¼	77	77	32½
Balt. & O. ref. 5s...	82	80	80	18
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s	79	78	78	38½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	98	98	98	3
Beth. Steel ref. 5s..	88⅝	88	88	8
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s.	81½	81	81	7
B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	93	93	93	1
Braden Copper 6s	91	90	90	30
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	93½	90½	90½	94
Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	93¼	92¾	93	28
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	88⅞	88	88	10
Central Leather 5s..	95½	95	95	58
Central Pacific 4s...	78¼	78¼	78¼	5
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	102	102	102	10
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s.	104½	102½	104½	51
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	76⅞	75	75	12
Ches. & O. conv. 5s.	75	72	72½	193½
Ches. & O. con. 5s..	99⅝	99	99	16
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s.	71	69	69	16
C.& O., R.& A. 1st 4s.	73	73	73	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s..	93½	92⅝	93	164
C., B. & Q. jt.4s,reg.	92⅝	92½	92½	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	84	81⅞	82	10
C.,B.& Q.,Neb.Ext.4s.	91	91	91	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	97	97	97	3
Chi. Gt. West. 4s...	58	55	55	10
M., M. & St. P. 4s,'25.	77	75	76	38
C.,M.& St.P.gen.4½s.	85	85	85	6
C.,M.& St.P.ref.4½s..	67¾	66	66	66
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	81½	78⅝	78⅝	18
C.,M.& St.P.cv.4½s...	73¼	70	70	20
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	99	97	98	17
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	94	94	94	3
Chi. & N. W. gen.5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
C. & N. W. gen 3½s.	72½	71	71	5
C. & N. W. s. f. 6s..	104	104	104	1
C.& N.W.deb.5s,'21..	93¼	93½	93½	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	74½	73	73	36
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	62½	61½	61½	31
C., St. L. & N. O., Mem. Div. 4s	70½	70½	70½	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s.	63½	63½	63½	4
Chile Copper 7s	99¼	98	98¼	94
Chile C. 6s, rec.p.pd.	78⅞	78	78	29½
Col. Industrial 5s	74½	74⅛	74⅛	5
Col. & So. 1st 4s	82	82	82	2
Col. & So. ref. 4½s..	74	73½	73½	2
Col. Gas & El. 5s	77	77	77	2
Con. Gas cv. 5s	99⅝	98½	99	140
Corn. Prod. Ref.5s,'34	96½	96½	96½	1
Cub.-Am.Sug.col.tr.6s.	100	100	100	41
DEL.& H.1st & ref.4s	85½	85	85½	2
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s...	92½	92¼	92¼	7
D. & R. G. con. 4s...	63½	63	63	89
D. & R. G. imp. 5s..	75	75	75	1½
Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	98	98	98	1
Det. United Ry. 4½s..	73	73	73	10
Dist. Securities 5s	74	73½	74	22
Duluth&Iron Range 5s	90	90	90	3
E. T., VA. & GA.c.5s	95	95	95	1
Erie gen. 4s	49¼	48	49	37
Erie consol. 4s	69	67⅝	67⅝	3
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A...	40	39	39	18
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B...	40	39⅝	40	15
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D...	47	43½	43⅝	30
FT.W.& DEN.CITY6s	95½	95½	95½	1
GEN ELEC. deb. 5s..	96	96	96	1
Grand R. C. & C. 6s.	92	92	92	2
Gt. Northern ref. 4¼s	89½	89¼	89¼	15
Green Bay debs., B...	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	6
HAVANA ELEC. 5s..	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	1
Hudson County Gas 5s	98	98	98	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s..	53	52	52	15
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s..	12½	11½	12	66
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s..	78⅝	78	78	14
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	1
Ill C.-C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	1
Indiana Steel 6s	96½	96	96½	20
Inter.-Met. 4½s	51½	50½	51½	88
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s...	83	78⅞	79	50
Int. R. T. 5s, reg	82	82	82	2
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	92½	91½	92	113
Int. Agric. col. tr. 5s.	69½	69½	69½	9
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	2
KAN. & M. 1st 4s..	70	70	70	5
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
Kan. City So. 3s	60	60	60	5
Kan. City So. 5s	77½	77	77	2
LACK. STEEL 5s,50.	88	88	88	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s...	98	98	98	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928.	85	85	85	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1931..	85	83½	83½	4
Lake Shore 3½s	75½	74¼	75½	9
Lex. & East. gtd. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	1
Liggett & Myers 7s..	111	110¼	111	6
Liggett & Myers 5s..	92	91	91	16
Long Dock 6s	110½	110½	110½	1
Long Island deb. 5s..	77¾	77¾	77¾	1
Lorillard 7s	110¼	110	110	16
L. & N. unif. 4s	86	85⅞	85⅞	24
MEX. PET. cv. 6s, Ser. C	104½	104½	104½	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s..	90	90	90	1
Midvale Steel 5s	86	83⅞	83⅞	82
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	3
M.,S. S., M. & Atl. 4s.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	50	50	50	2
Mo., K. & O. 1st 5s.	52½	52½	52½	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s.	40½	40½	40½	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s..	58	57½	58	18
Mo. Pacific con. 6s..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	10
Mo. Pac 5s, 1923	91	90⅝	90⅝	17
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926	88⅞	88	88	33
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	53⅞	53	53¼	157½
M. & O., St. L.& C.4s	80	80	80	1
Montana Power 5s..	89	88½	88⅝	24
M., La. & Tex. 1st 7s.	100	100	100	1
NASH., CHAT.& ST. L. CONS. 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
N. Y. Airbrake cv. 6s	99	99	99	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	95	93¼	94	156
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	77⅝	77½	77½	11
N.Y.C.ref. & imp. 4½s	88⅝	87	87	15
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	1
N. Y. C. & St. L.1st4s	84½	84	84	12
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	46	46	46	2
N. Y.,O. & W. ref 4s.	65⅝	65	65	4
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	2
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s..	20	19½	20	8
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	90½	90	90	22
N. Y. W. & Bos. 4½s	40½	39½	39½	35
Norf. & W. gen. 6s.	107½	107½	107½	1
Norf. & W. com. 4s.	87½	85½	85½	6
Norf. & W., Poca., C. & C. 4s	84½	84	84	10
Northern Pacific 4s..	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	36½
Northern Pacific 3s...	59⅞	59	59	19
North. States Pow. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	7
OHIO RIV. gen. 5s..	90	90	90	1
Ore.R.R.& N.cons.4s.	80	80	80	1
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	5
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	4
PACIFIC T. & T. 5s	91	91	91	16
Penn. con. 4½s	98	96½	96½	28
Penn. gen. 4½s	90½	89⅞	90	233
Penn. 4s, 1943	90	90	90	2
Penn. 4s. 1948	88	88	88	4
Pere Marq. 1st 5s...	82½	81⅞	82	51
Pere Marq. 1st 4s...	65½	65½	65½	1
READING gen. 4s..	83⅞	83	83¼	39
Rep. I. & St. 4s, '40.	94½	93½	93⅝	95
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s.	53	53	53	2
ST.L.,I.M. & S.gen.5s.	93⅞	90½	90½	9
St. L., I. M. & S. un. & ref. 4s	72½	72½	72½	5
St.L. & S.F.Ry.gen.6s.	101½	101½	101½	1
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, Series A	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛	300
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, Series B	72	72	72	1
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s.	60	59	59	45
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s.	43	42¼	42¼	20
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s...	66	66	66	3
St. L. S. W. cons. 4s.	59½	59½	59½	10
St. L. S. W. 1st t. 5s.	60	60	60	1
St. P. & Sx. City 6s..	100	100	100	2
St. P., M. & M. 4½s..	90½	90½	90½	1
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	71¼	71¼	71¼	2
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s...	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	1
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s...	44	43	43	19
Sinclair Oil & R. 7s, with warrants	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	2
So. Bell Tel. 5s	92½	91½	91½	6
So. Pac. conv. 5s	89¼	88⅝	89	91¼
So. Pac. col. 4s	71	70	70	5
So. Pac. conv. 4s	77½	76	76	88
So. Pac. ref. 4s	80⅝	80	80	45
Southern Ry. 5s	93½	92¼	93½	14
Southern Ry. gen. 4s.	59⅝	58	58¼	102
Stand. Milling 1st 5s.	92½	92½	92½	6
TENN. COP. cv. 6s..	89	89	89	5
Texas Co. deb. 6s	97	96½	97	9
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s..	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	3
Third Av. adj. 5s	30	28¼	28¼	21
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	90	90	90	4
Tol., St. L. & W. pr. lien 3½s	77¾	77¾	77¾	20
UNION PAC. 1st 4s..	88½	87⅞	87⅞	17
Union Pac. ref. 4s	78½	76½	76½	39
Union Pac. conv. 4s.	83⅝	83¼	83½	28
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s..	76⅞	75	75¼	288½
U. S. Steel 5s	99	98½	98⅝	201
Utah P. & L. 5s	85	85	85	3
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s.	94¾	94¼	94¼	10
Va.-Car. Ch. deb. 6s.	97	97	97	1
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	92	90	91	20
Va. L., C. & C. 5s	87	87	87	2
Va. Ry. & Power 5s.	80	79⅞	80	4
WABASH 1st 5s	94	93	94	5
Wabash 2d 5s	87½	87½	87½	8
Western Electric 5s..	97	96⅝	97	14
Western Md. 4s	59½	59½	59⅝	1
Western Pacific 5s	80	80	80	10
West Shore 4s	80¼	80	80	5
West Shore 4s, reg	77	77	77	2
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s.	92	92	92	3
Wilson & Co. 6s	97½	97½	97½	7
Total sales				$5,275,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, coupon	99	99	99	5
Panama 3s, coupon	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	3
U. S. Liberty 3½s	99.58	98.44	99.58	7319
U. S. Liberty 4s	99.98	98.10	98.34	5834
Am. For. Secur. 5s..	94½	92½	92½	48
Anglo-French 5s	90½	89⅝	90	814½
City of Bordeaux 6s..	84¾	82	82	155
City of Lyons 6s	84¾	82¼	82¼	135
City of Marseilles 6s..	84½	82	82	113
City of Paris 6s	84	82¼	83	99
City of Tokio 5s	70	70	70	2
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21.	94⅞	94½	94½	6
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	35
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31.	91¼	90	90⅞	18
French Govt. 5½s..	94½	93¼	93⅝	346
Japanese 4½s	88½	88	88¼	30
Jap. 4½s, Eng. Ita..	87	87	87	10
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser.	88	87⅞	88	17
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser., Ger. stamped	76⅝	75¼	75¼	16
U.K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98½	97½	97⅞	242
U. K. of G. B. & I 5½s, 1918	99⅝	99¼	99½	473
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	94⅞	94	94⅜	637
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	97¼	96⅛	96⅝	330
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	92½	90⅞	91¼	312
Total sales				$17,116,500

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962	100	100	100	3

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1957	91½	90	90	2
4s, 1958	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	2
4s, 1959	91¾	91¾	91¾	11
4¼s, 1960	95½	94	94	16
4¼s, 1964	93	93	93	1
4½s, May, 1957	100	100	100	5
4½s, Nov., 1957	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	16
4½s, Nov., 1957, Reg.	99½	99½	99½	1
4½s, 1965	99⅞	99	99	2
4½s, 1963	100	99	99	33
Total sales				$89,000
Grand total				$22,482,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Indust'ls.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	27,085	126,450	218,440	$93,000
Tuesday	37,107	82,670	189,150	185,000
Wednesday	24,395	76,500	207,620	48,000
Thursday	23,680	87,191	199,375	98,000
Friday	26,851	64,775	216,375	47,000
Saturday	27,548	61,830	147,590	24,000
Total	166,666	499,416	1,178,550	$495,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
32,000	*Aetna Expl..	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ½
200	*Air Reduct..	72	65	65	− 4
750	*Am.-Br. Mfg.	6⅛	3	4	..
700	Br.-Am. Tob., registered	16½	16	16	+ ½
2,170	*Car L. & P.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
565	Carwen Steel.	9⅝	9	9	− ⅝
4,100	Chev.M.C.,w.i.	65	55	57	− 2
1,521	City Serv. pf.	75	72½	72½	− 2½
1,575	*City Ser. old.	198	184	198	+11
800	Curtiss Aero..	27	26	26½	+ ½
4,140	Emer. Phon..	5½	4	5	+ 1
900	Ev.-Hea., Inc.	20⅝	20	20⅝	− ¼
10,100	*Int.Lube Ch..	3½	2⅞	3½	..
500	Inter. Rubber	8½	8	8½	+ ¼
600	*Int.Trad.pf...	75	65	65	− 5
2,550	*S. S. Kresge.	72	63	67	..
290	Do pf	100	94	94	−14
1,335	*Lake Tor. Bt..	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ½
150	Marlin Arms..	87	86	87	+ 1½
17,700	*Maxim Mun.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
100	N. Y. Transp.	14½	14½	14½	+ 1
800	N. A. P. & P.	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
800	*Poca.-Log. C.	3½	3½	3½	− ⅜
3,120	*Prud. Pict...	7½	6⅞	7	− ⅛
2,000	*Scripps-Booth	5	1	5	..
26,800	Smith M. T..	1⅝	⅝	1 1/16	+ 1/16
700	*St. Jo. Lead	15½	15⅛	15⅛	− 1⅛
1,100	*Std. Motor..	8	7½	8	+ 1¼
8,200	Submar. Bt...	14	11½	13	− 1
6,500	Triangle Film	1	⅞	1	+ 1/16
9,000	*Un. Motors..	16	14¼	15	− ⅛
3,400	U. S. S. S. Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
1,200	World Film..	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
18,000	*Wright-Mar. Aircraft	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
900	Ang.-Am. Oil	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
2,500	Do rights..	3	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
78	Buckeye P. L.	85	83	85	..
10	Ohio Oil	288	285	285	− 5
30	Prairie O. & G.	415	405	405	..
23	Prairie P. L.	231	227	227	− 5
20	St. O. of N. J.	518	517	517	− 8
180	St. O. of N. Y.	245	234	240	+ 2

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,100	*Allen Oil...	⅝	½	11/16	+ ⅛
6,300	*Bar. O. & G.	1½	1½	1½	..
1,800	*Beth.O. & G.	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
48,000	*Bos.-W. Oil.	30	26	28	..
15,800	*Cosden Oil..	7⅝	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
400	*Cos. Oil pf..	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
20,600	C. P. & Ref...	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ 1/16
6,100	*Elk B. Pet..	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
20,500	*Elk. O. & G.	9/16	½	½	..
3,100	*Esm. O. Co.	⅜	5/16	5/16	+ 1/16
4,900	*Federal Oil..	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
9,200	*Friar Oil	⅝	½	½	..
2,200	*Glen. Oil	15	14⅝	14⅝	..
18,550	*Han. O.& R.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
1,700	*Hous. Oil...	19½	17	19½	+ 2
2,900	*H. G. C. O. & R	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
5,100	*Inter. Pet...	11⅛	10	10¼	− ⅛
600	*Isl. O. & T..	10	10	10	..
38,200	Kenova Oil..	3/16	⅛	⅛	− 1/16
4,150	*Lost C. Oil..	⅝	½	9/16	..
7,400	*Mer. Oil Cp.	25⅛	21½	21⅝	− 1⅛
9,900	Met. Pet	11/16	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
85,000	*Mid. Oil	120	105	109	+ 1
1,300	*Mid. Oil pf..	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	..
4,750	*Midwest ref.	117	105	108	− 1
4,000	†New Era Oil.	36	35	36	..
20,500	*N. W. Oil..	80	69	73	..
36,000	*Okla. Oil	6	5	5⅛	..
6,800	*Okla. O. pf..	20	17	19	+ 3
13,200	O. P. & R	7	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
9,000	Omar O. & G.	30	21	26	+ 5
9,300	Osage-H. Oil	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	..
440	*Pan-Am. Pet.	44	43	44	− 1
300	Penn. Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
4,210	*Penn. K. Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
10,600	*P. O. O. & G.	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	..
6,200	*R. R. O.& G.	64	58	58	− 2
35,000	*Rice Oil	3/16	⅛	3/16	− 1/16
1,200	*Sap. O. & R.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22,200	*Seq. O. & R..	11/16	11/16	⅝	..
100	*Sinc. Gulf...	15	15	15	− 4
12,300	*Som. Oil	½	7/16	7/16	..
40,000	*Tux. S. Oil..	½	7/16	7/16	..
14,000	*Un. W. Oil..	⅜	5/16	5/16	− 1/16
2,175	*Vic. Oil., new	4	3	3⅛	− ⅛
1,500	*W. U. O., n.	5	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅝

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
18,100	Acme C.H.M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
6,900	Al.-Br. C. M.	7/16	⅜	7/16	− 1/16
25,500	*†Atlanta	9⅛	8	9	..
11,500	Big L. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1,000	*†Booth	4	4	4	− 1
14,200	†Bos. & Mont.	52	50	52	+ 1
14,000	*Bradshaw C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
5,000	*†Brant Min..	60	57	58	..
5,400	Butte C. & Z.	6½	5⅝	6	− ⅛
7,000	Butte-Det.	7/16	7/16	7/16	− 1/16
200	Butte-N. Y	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
1,000	*Butte Ram.C.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
29,600	*†Caledonia M.	50	36	38	−11
19,700	*Cal. & Jer..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
300	*Calaver. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
7,900	Can. Copper	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
20,700	†Cashboy	4	3½	4	..
9,400	*†Cer. S.M.M.	39	34	36	− 2
700	Cer. Gordo M.	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	− ¼
1,550	*Coco Riv. M.	5½	5	5	..
14,500	C. Ar. Sm	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16	+ ⅛
4,500	C. Cop. Min..	7⅝	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
5,000	*†Con. Home.	16	15½	16	..
1,700	Cresson Gold.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1,600	Dundee-Ariz.	1	⅞	⅞	− 1/16
74,900	*Emma Cop..	7/16	7/16	⅜	..
2,900	*†Fortuna C..	40	40	40	..
4,900	*Gila Copper..	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
10,070	*Gibson C. C.	2⅝	2	2⅝	..
14,000	*Globe D. C..	⅝	9/16	⅝	..
8,150	Goldfield Con.	42	37	39	− 3
4,500	†Goldfield M..	4½	3½	3½	− 1
1,000	*†Great Bend..	6	6	6	− 2½
5,500	*Gt.V. Ex. C..	2 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	− 1/16
4,500	*Gr. Mon. M..	7/16	7/16	7/16	− 1/16
14,065	Hecla Mining.	4⅝	4½	4½	+ 1/16
600	Howe Sd., w.i.	4½	3⅝	4	− ½
116,500	*†Int. Mines..	10	7	10	..
1,070	*Iron Blossom	1/16	½	½	..
24,500	*Jer. Verde..	½	1/16	11/16	− 1/16
35,475	*Jer. Pres. C.	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
7,850	*†Jim Butler.	76	74	76	+ 1
400	Jessvig-Ken...	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
12,500	†Jumbo Extsn.	27	24	25	− 2
2,700	*†Kewanas	7	5	6	− 3

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11,000	*†K. P. G. M.	50	50	50	..
1,500	La Rose Con.	⅜	5/16	⅜	..
6,200	La. Cons	¾	½	¾	+ ⅛
1,320	Magma Cop...	30	31	35½	+ ½
5,900	Magnate Cop.	11/16	½	7/16	− ⅛
14,100	Marsh Mining.	9	7½	8½	..
2,650	Mason Valley..	5	4	4½	+ ½
1,700	*Milford Cop..	1⅛	1¼	1⅝	− ⅛
9,000	*Monster Chief	3/16	3/16	3/16	..
39,000	*†Mother Lode.	30	26½	28	− 1
106,500	*†Nat. Leasing	8	6	8	..
51,000	*†N. Z. & L..	32	27	30	..
1,800	*N. Cornelia...	15¼	14⅝	15¼	..
2,000	Nipissing	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
107,500	*†Nixon Nev..	82	61	81	+11
6,200	*Ohio C.,n.,w.i.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	− ⅛
13,400	†P'tl'd Con. C.	24	22	24	− 4
8,000	†Provinc. Mine	40	35	40	− 1
300	*Red War. M.	½	½	½	..
7,400	†Roch. Mines..	38	35	36	+ 1
41,800	Sil. K. of Ariz	½	7/16	½	+ 1/16
1,200	*†Silver Pick...	9	9	9	− 2
67,000	†St. Nich. Zinc	10½	8½	9½	..
2,000	St'd Sil.-L'd..	1/16	1/16	1/16	− 1/16
3,500	Stewart	⅜	¼	¼	..
9,600	†Success Min.	14	12½	13	+ ¼
400	Superior Cop..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
620	*Tonop. Belm't	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1,515	Tonop. Exten.	1⅝	1 1/16	1 1/16	+ 1/16
100	Tonop. Mining	4½	4½	4½	..
27,500	*†Troy-Arizona	19	14	18	+ 3
3,015	United East'n.	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	..
600	*U. Verde Ext	32	31¼	31⅝	− ¼
9,500	*†Utica Mines..	12½	11	12	− 1
3,700	†W. End Con..	65	62	65	− 1
6,900	White Caps M.	1⅛	⅝	1⅛	− ⅛
3,400	†White C. Ext.	14	13	13	− 7
7,800	†Wilbert Cop..	20	18	18	− 4
15,200	†Yer. Mt. C...	14	12	12	− 1

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$20,000	*Aetna Ex. 6s	75	75	75	− 6
5,000	*B.&O.5%n.1-y	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	− ⅛
11,000	*Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes..	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..
189,000	*Can. G. 5s...	94½	94½	94⅝	+ ⅛
2,000	*C.&W.I.6% n.	97⅝	97½	97½	− ⅛
77,000	Gen. El. 6% n.	100⅜	100	100⅜	+ ⅜
7,000	*Gt.N.3y.5% n	97½	97¼	97½	+ ⅛
129,000	*Russ. Govt. new 5½s...	59	53	53½	+ 3½
32,000	*Russ. G. 6½s	66½	60	65½	+10½
3,000	*So. Ry. 5% n.	97	96⅝	96⅝	− ⅜

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 12	1.20½	1.19	1.18½	1.16¼	1.16½	1.14½
Nov. 13	1.21⅝	1.20	1.18¼	1.16½	1.17⅛	1.14⅞
Nov. 14	1.20⅜	1.19¼	1.17½	1.15⅞	1.16½	1.14⅝
Nov. 15	1.19⅞	1.18⅜	1.17⅝	1.15⅝	1.15⅝	1.14¼
Nov. 16	1.22¼	1.19	1.17½	1.16⅜	1.16	1.14⅜
Nov. 17	1.20½	1.19½	1.17½	1.16⅜	1.15⅞	1.15¼
W'k's re.	1.22¼	1.18⅜	1.18¼	1.15⅝	1.17⅛	1.14¼

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 12	63⅝	61	64¼	62
Nov. 13	64⅛	62⅝	64⅝	63
Nov. 14	64½	63⅜	64⅝	63½
Nov. 15	64¼	63⅝	64⅝	63⅝
Nov. 16	66¼	64¼	65⅝	64¼
Nov. 17	65⅝	64⅝	65¼	64½
Week's range	66½	61	65⅝	62

Provisions.

LARD.	Nov. High.	Nov. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 12	27.15	27.10	24.37	23.82
Nov. 13	27.25	27.25	24.75	24.40
Nov. 14	..	..	24.75	24.56
Nov. 15	27.95	27.87	24.75	24.52
Nov. 16	27.90	27.90	24.46	24.42
Nov. 17	27.50	27.50	24.45	24.32
Week's range	27.95	27.10	24.75	23.82

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 12	24.27	23.77	23.97	23.45
Nov. 13	24.75	24.40	24.10	23.90
Nov. 14	24.50	24.22	24.07	23.80
Nov. 15	24.42	24.20	23.97	23.85
Nov. 16	24.25	24.05	23.87	23.65
Nov. 17	24.15	23.95	23.60	23.47
Week's range	24.75	23.77	24.10	23.45

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 12	45.62	44.50
Nov. 13	45.90	45.60
Nov. 14	45.55	45.30
Nov. 15	45.75	45.40
Nov. 16	45.35	45.25
Nov. 17	45.15	44.90
Week's range	45.90	44.50

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 12	28.05	27.55	27.40	26.98
Nov. 13	28.08	27.93	27.30	27.13
Nov. 14	28.25	27.88	27.58	27.03
Nov. 15	28.48	28.20	27.80	27.50
Nov. 16	28.43	27.75	27.70	27.14
Nov. 17	28.23	27.95	27.50	27.25
Week's range	28.48	27.55	27.80	26.98

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 12	26.78	26.46	26.49	26.15	26.14	25.88
Nov. 13	26.71	26.53	26.41	26.27	26.15	26.00
Nov. 14	27.29	26.51	27.06	26.26	26.75	25.98
Nov. 15	27.56	27.22	27.42	27.04	27.21	26.79
Nov. 16	27.46	26.95	27.34	26.85	27.08	26.62
Nov. 17	27.30	27.11	27.14	26.98	26.93	26.75
W'k's re.	27.56	26.46	27.42	26.15	27.21	25.88

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED STOCK OF THE PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA RAILWAY CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 1st, 1917.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of November, 1917, a dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ended September 30th, 1917, payable December 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record November 5th, 1917.

F. J. BRUNNER, Secretary.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 22.

October 10, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable December 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 10th, 1917. Stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 43, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being Dividend No. 44, will be paid on Dec. 15th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Nov. 21, 1917. F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.

Boston, Nov. 16, 1917.

KYLE & PURDY, INC.,
City Island, N. Y.

At a Directors' meeting held November 1, 1917, a dividend of $33.33 per share has been declared to all stockholders of record on November 1, 1917.

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UNDER present day conditions, an interest rate of 6% or thereabouts is an actual necessity to investors. Six per cent is needed to meet the increased cost of living and the tax burdens caused by the war, and to average up the interest return on your Liberty Loan holdings and other low rate securities.

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PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY 40-YEAR GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. GOLD TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "D," DUE 1944.

Pursuant to terms of agreement dated December 1st, 1904, the undersigned invites tenders of above certificates for sale and delivery as of December 1st, 1917, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating specific numbers of certificates offered, addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund Pennsylvania Company 40-year Guaranteed 3½ per cent. Gold Trust Certificates, Series "D," will be received until 3 p. m. November 30, 1917. Accepted certificates must be delivered on December 1st, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 15, 1917.

ON and after Monday, November 19, the telephone number of our Main Office at 140 Broadway, for all departments except our Foreign Department, will be

Rector 6400

The telephone number of our Foreign Department will be

Rector 6460

The telephone number of our Fifth Avenue Office remains Vanderbilt 2600.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

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32 Lombard St., E.C.	Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.	Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3

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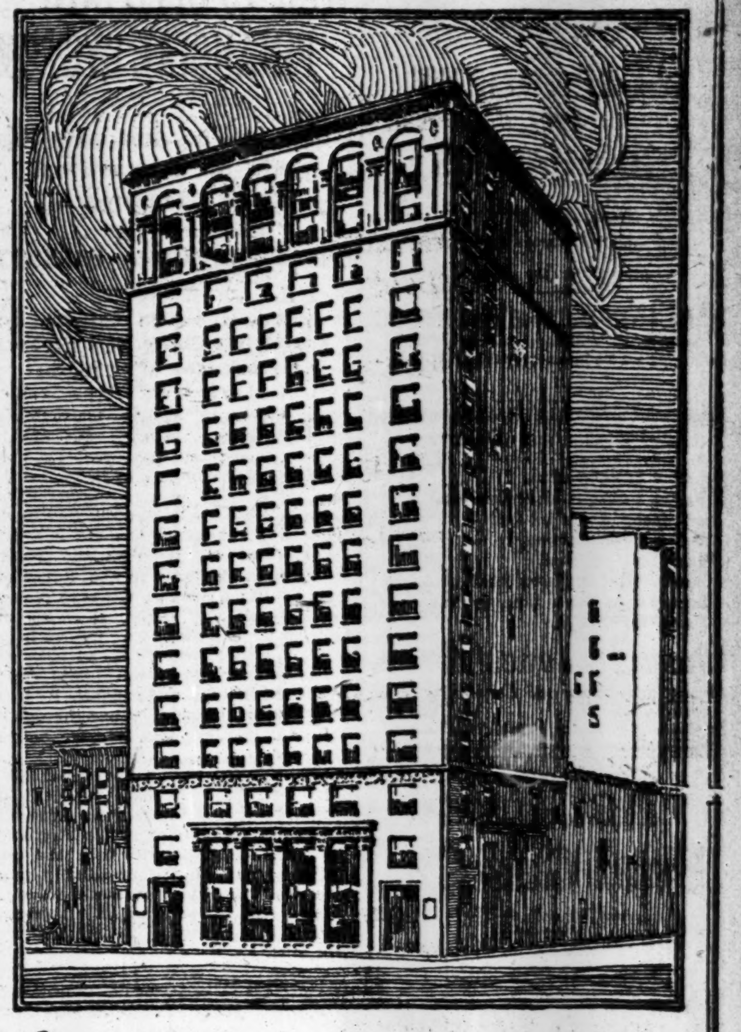
Resources more than - $600,000,000



THE PURPOSE OF THIS SPACE IS TO ANNOUNCE THAT, BEGINNING TODAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1917, THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THIS CORPORATION WILL BE LOCATED ON THE BANKING FLOOR OF NUMBER 244 MADISON AVENUE, AT THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY. TELEPHONE 5141 MURRAY HILL.

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INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY
General Mortgage 5% Bonds, due July 1st, 1926

The New York Trust Company, formerly New York Security & Trust Company, as Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of the General Mortgage of Indianapolis Water Company dated July 1st, 1896, hereby gives notice that it will receive at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, up to 3:00 P. M., November 23, 1917, sealed tenders for the sale on January 2, 1918, of not more than $10,000 bonds of the issue above described at a price not exceeding par flat. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 10, 1917.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED.
FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,940.60. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1917.

To the Holders of the First and Refunding 5% Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of the International Paper Company:

Notice is hereby given that the amount of funds now in the Sinking Fund provided under the First Mortgage of the International Paper Company, dated January 1, 1917, is $109,000, and that Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under said Mortgage, and pursuant to Section 1 of Article V of said Mortgage, will receive at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, until twelve o'clock noon, November 28, 1917, sealed proposals for the sale to it of bonds secured by said Mortgage sufficent in amount to exhaust such funds, at the lowest prices at which said bonds may be offered for sale, but at a price, if so purchased, not to exceed the par value of the principal of said bonds with accrued interest and two and one-half per cent. (2½%) premium upon the amount of said principal. Accepted bonds should be delivered on November 28, 1917, accompanied by Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for amount of accrued interest, on which date payment will be made.

Such proposals must state the numbers and aggregate principal amount of the bonds offered for sale and the price at which such bonds are so offered, and must be signed by the holder thereof, and state his address.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY.
By
H. F. WILSON, JR., Vice-President.
Dated New York, November 12, 1917.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
RAILWAY STEEL-SPRING COMPANY
(Latrobe Plant) First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1906.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided by Article IV. of the Mortgage dated Jan. 1, 1906, made by the Railway Steel-Spring Company to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, successor, that the Railway Steel-Spring Company will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds (Latrobe Plant) issued under said Mortgage on Jan. 1, 1918, at One Hundred and Five Per Cent. (105%) of the face value thereof, with accrued interest thereon to Jan. 1, 1918. Said bonds will be redeemed at the Coupon Department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, and should have attached coupons due Jan. 1, 1918, after which date interest will cease.

RAILWAY STEEL-SPRING COMPANY,
By F. F. FITZPATRICK, President.
Dated New York City, Nov. 15, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

VANOPHONE COMPANY, INC.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Vanophone Company, Inc., will be held at the office of Henry J. Lucke, 2 Rector St., New York City, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Dec. 3rd, 1917, for the purpose of electing Directors, considering reports of officers, and for such other business as may come before the meeting. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock and remain open until noon.

HENRY J. LUCKE, Secretary.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

It is the business of Dow, Jones & Co. and of The Wall Street Journal to present all the facts and factors that finally determine investment values.

It is the business of the investment and speculative markets to make the prices. Quotations at times represent premiums on values, and at other times the same values are quoted and sold far below their investment worth.

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United States Steel

How far below asset values are the market quotations for the common stock?

Earning prospects under new prices established by the Government.

Actual additions to assets compared with present market value of common stock.

Will steel orders show an increase on a basis of Government steel prices?

This is the first of a number of analytical articles on United States Steel, the independent steel companies and the steel industry in general, that will appear from time to time in The Wall Street Journal, News Bulletins and ticker service of Dow, Jones & Co.

In these times of war uncertainties and sudden and vital changes in conditions, every shareholder of a steel company should keep posted.

Dow, Jones & Co.'s News Bulletins of November 19th will contain a timely article on United States Steel. Publication will also be made in the evening and following morning editions of The Wall Street Journal.

It should be read by every investor.

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GREAT BRITAIN A PARTNER

Present Co-operation Between Her and United States Will Probably Continue After Peace.

The possibility of an international financial system growing out of the various emergency measures taken by the allied Governments in financing the war, which may survive the return of peace and become one of the permanent and highly important changes in world organization resulting from the present struggle, is discussed in the November issue of The Americas, the magazine of the National City Bank. It traces the beginnings of such an international credit system in the financial arrangements entered into by the United States and Great Britain, and suggests a future arrangement which may become one of the cardinal points in a future "League of Peace."

"The United States and Great Britain," the writer begins, "are at this moment working together so closely in financing their buying and selling with the rest of the world that the two nations are becoming practically partners in worldwide business relationships. The co-operation in its present degree is developing a situation that will with hardly any doubt make it to the advantage, or the necessity, of the two nations to go still further in it, and if the war lasts for several years we may see a coalition of many more of the countries in every continent that have declared war against Germany, formed for the purpose of supporting economic activities necessary to defeat the Central Powers."

The article then declares that the beginnings of this new international order in finance date back to 1915, when England established a bank credit here with $100,000,000 in gold, which, if she had directly exported it, would have paid for only that amount of her obligations here, but which, used as a bank credit, became the basis for settling many times that amount of indebtedness. This policy was continued in the mobilization of British-owned American securities and making them collateral for the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000. "She bridged the gap between the internal credit systems of the two nations, and did, in a very big way, an absolutely new thing in the finance of world commerce.

"There may be a financial mobilization of the countries at war with Germany," the writer adds, "in which even the inactive belligerents will take part, effecting a consolidation of their credit. Such a consolidation might take the form of simple arrangements between countries like the one already effected, by which each other's financial agencies are able to expand the credit-creating effect of gold, or it might be in the form of credits voted for allied war purposes. It might go so far as the establishment of an international currency to run for the period of the war and a term of years thereafter, based on the bonds of the nations and a safe deposit of gold. War's interference with commerce has caused a very important general movement, regardless of international political connections, for deposits of gold by the banks of one country in banks of another, and this is regarded by some as practically the beginning of a general development of international credit."

APPEALS TO LABOR PATRIOTS

Must Rush Ships to Support Boys in Trenches, Says Gray.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In an interview tonight in which he stated that the shipbuilding program must be rushed to completion if the war was to be won, Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., a member of the War Shipping Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, called upon the workmen and employers of the nation to do their utmost, as a patriotic duty, to back up the men who had gone to the trenches.

"There is no exaggeration," he said, "in the statement that the necessity for adequate production of ships is the most serious matter that now confronts us in this greatest crisis in our country's history, or in the history of the world. Our industrial resources and our industrial energies must all be mobilized for the support of this war. They are the factors vital to its success. We must see it through.

"My long sympathy with the efforts of the labor of this country to better conditions and to raise the standards of its life and conduct emboldens me to appeal to all those concerned with the shipbuilding work of the country to illustrate the worth of their American citizenship by rallying with loyal devotion, in these days of stress and danger, to the splendid appeal recently made by our President to the patriotism of organized labor. It is your country and it is my country, and it is your duty and it is my duty to defend its life and its liberty.

"The service to which you are called is essentially a military service. It is a call to the colors, as truly as if it were a call to stand in the battle line in defense of your country. Upon your service depends the transport and sustenance of the American army on the battlefields of France. Your American manhood will no more allow you to shirk the one service than the other. You will do your duty here, as they are doing their duty over there, and in loyal comradeship you will all be fighting the battles of democracy. That circumstances permit you to perform your share of this military service, free from the dangers of actual fighting and near the quiet of your own homes, is no imputation on your manhood or your courage.

"You are serving your country where it most needs your service and are performing your duty without thought of any advantage it may bring or sacrifice it may entail. You are fighting the enemies of your country with every rivet you drive, with every blow you strike, and you are showing to the world that free American democracy is capable of defending its liberties, not only with a splendid courage, but also with a splendid efficiency that will more than match the boasted efficiency of German despotism."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Forecast:

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon., warmer in w. Tues. cloudy, warmer, probably rain.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably rain.

Ind.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, warmer.

N. C.—Fair Mon., cooler in w. and c. Tues. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

S. C.—Fair Mon., cooler in n. w. Tues. fair, cooler in e.; gentle to moderate winds, becoming n. w. and n.

Ga.—Fair Mon., cooler in n. Tues. fair, cooler in s. e.; gentle to moderate winds, becoming n. w. and n.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly e. over e. portion.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably showers and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair, gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming n.

Tenn.—Cloudy and cooler Mon., probably rains; Tues. fair, warmer in w.

Ky.—Fair cooler Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

La., Ark., Okla., Tex.—Mon. fair, colder, Tues. fair.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues., colder in s. Mon., warmer Tues.

Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Tues. and in n. w. Mon.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; somewhat warmer Tues. and in n. and w. Mon.

Minn. and S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues. and in w. and c. Mon.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon.; colder Tues. or Tues. night.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues., with rising temperature.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. •Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Nov. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	63	66
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	72	80
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	87	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	84	89
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98½	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan & July	97	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	96
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	86	90
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	85	93
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	89
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	89
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	85	88
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	..	84
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Cons T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	98½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	87	96
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan & July	87	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	97	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	77	82
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Hobo. Ferry 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	96	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	97
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	97	99
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	51	52½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	69	72
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88	89
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	89
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr & Oct.	100	101
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	67	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	97	100
N. Y. & Hob. F., '46	5	June & Dec.	96	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	98	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	72	74
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	60	66
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	83
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	92	96
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	78	84
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	86	93
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	100	102½
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	..	97
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	84	92
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	85	90
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	85	93
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	91	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	77	78
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	94	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	76	78
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	54½	56
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	73	76
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	96	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	95

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	55	65
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	86	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr	..	..	....	17	18
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	69	73
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	90
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	40	42
Am. Light & Trac	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	180	190
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	91
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	36	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	75
Am. Public Utilities	½	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	62	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4¼	4¾
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 25, 17	60	61
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	11	13
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	97	99½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	81
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Nov 1, 17	28	31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	93
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	66
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	....	40	45
Cities Service	•½	M	Nov 1, 17	195	198
Do pf.	½	M	Nov 1, 17	72½	72¾
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	20	23
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	93	98
Columbia R., G. & E.	..	..	....	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	..
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 17	78	82
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	36	37
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	63	65
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	64	68
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	79	84
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	93	95
Eliz. & Trenton	2	S	Oct 1, 17	22	..
Do pf.	2½	S	Oct 1, 17	30	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	123	127
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	5	9
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	30	38
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15, 17	..	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	78	83
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	125
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	....	23	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	92	98
Int. Trac. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	90
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	95
Middle West Util pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	58	60
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	34	36
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	67	71
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	90	95
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	..	161
No. Ont Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	53	56
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	53	56½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	88
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	50	54
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	68	74
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	34	34½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	79	80
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	25	28
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	54	58
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	80	82
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	93	96
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	....	65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	..
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	4	5
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	22	24
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15, 17	100	105
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	2	3
Do pf.	..	..	....	10	12
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	93	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	25	28
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	59	61
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	23
United Utilities	..	..	....	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	55	56
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	70
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 17	69	75
Western Power	..	..	....	7	10
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	42	43
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15, 17	20	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Jun 30, 16	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. •½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	•1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	..	220
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	39	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	67	69
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	63	65
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	83	85
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	34	36
Atlantic Refining	..	..	....	6	12
Do pf.	..	..	....	24	34
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Sep 10, 17	155	159
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	92	97
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 4, 17	108	110
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 17	96	98
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	97	..
By Products Coke	8	A	....	..	135
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	85	90
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 17	80	90
Celluloid	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	142	152
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	145	148
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	....	..	51
Certainteed Products	..	..	....	44	45
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	88½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	86
Childs	1½	Q	Sep 10, 17	69	71
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 10, 17	97	..
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Oct 15, 17	98	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	102	104
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	1.25	Q	Oct 15, 17	155	160
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	87	92
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	488
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	110	115
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	98
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	80	85
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 29, 17	90	93
Great Western pf.	†1¾	Q	Oct 2, 17	110	113
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	44	47
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	247	251
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	40	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	98	100
Int. Silver	..	..	....	46	55
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	89	92
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	89	91
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	79	81
Lanston Monotype	1¼	Q	Aug 31, 17	..	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 1, 17	100	106
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf	..	..	....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	135	136½
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	88	..
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	107	108
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	91	94
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10, 17	235	245
New Niquero Sugar	10	..	Jul 31, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Sep 20, 17	105	114
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20, 17	100	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	110	120
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	40	43
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	69	73
Procter & Gamble	5	..	Nov 15, 17	..	720
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	10	11
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	58	60
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	38	40
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	120	130
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	90	92
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	73
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	10½	12
Do pf.	..	..	....	31	35
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	118
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	172	180
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	35	40
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	185	191

•And 4½% extra. ‡And 10% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	520	540
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	••8	S	Nov 1, 17	220	230
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	..	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	•4	S	July 2, 17	170	..
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Nov 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	150	175
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	160	180
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	..	95
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	300	310
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	210
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17	..	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 17	370	380
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	210
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	395	402
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	210	225
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	..
Columbia	800,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	350
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	153	157
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 17	287	295
E.R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	$18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 1, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Oct 1, 17	940	960
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	175	185
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	•4	S	Aug 1, 17	138	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	190	220
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Oct 1, 17	650	670
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 10, 17	235	250
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	485	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	208	212
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 17	370	400
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	300	325
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	320	330
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	235	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Nov 13, 17	285	290
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	265	290
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	280	300
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	165	175
Mutual	200,000	b7	..	Jan 1, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	405	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	..	200
Pacific ($50).	500,000	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Sep 29, 17	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	450	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	435	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward.	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 17	150	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 17	190	210
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	550	600

•Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ¶Incl 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 6% extra. ••1% payable in Liberty Bonds.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	372	380
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	•2	Q	Nov 1, 17	160	170
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	575	595
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	740
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 29, 17	250	255
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	316	323
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 17	405	420
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	206	213
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	250	270
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	295	300
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	136	141
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 17	640	660
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	95	100
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	99
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	140	150
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	....	198	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	360	375
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 29, 17	585	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 11, 17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	280
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	285	290
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	July 2, 17	160	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	375
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	950	..
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	420	425

•And a special dividend of 3½%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	102	107
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 17	190	200
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	..	105
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jul 10, 17	$40	$45
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jul 10, 17	285	289
Ger. Alliance	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 16, 17	140	145
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	470	475
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	11	S	July 5, 17	300	330
Globe & Rut.	700,000	9	Q	Oct 1, 17	$700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	165	175
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	July 8, 17	410	430
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Oct., 1917	93	98
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	95
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	170	176
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	50	70
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 17	350	365
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	July 1, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	75	85
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 17	$24	$28
Do rights	......	..	..	....	4	5

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	120	140
B'l'n C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Oct 15, 17	151	161
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	100	112
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	235	270
42d St & G. St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	150
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	100	110

MONEY RATES

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Nov. 12	4	4½	4	4
Nov. 13	4	3¾	4	4
Nov. 14	4½	3½	3½	4
Nov. 15	4	4	4	4
Nov. 16	4	4	4	4
Nov. 17	4	3½	3¾	4
Week's range—				
High			4½	4
Low			3½	4
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2½
Low			2¼	2¼
Year to date—				
High			10	6
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	5
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Nov. 12	5¼	5¼@5½	5½@5¾
Nov. 13	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5½@5¾
Nov. 14	5 @5¼	5¼@5½	5½@5¾
Nov. 15	5¼	5¼@5½	5½@5¾
Nov. 16	5¼	5¼@5½	5½@5¾
Nov. 17	5¼	5¼@5½	5½@5¾
Week's range—			
High	5½	5½	5¾
Low	5	5¼	5½
Same week last year—			
High	3¼	3½	3½
Low	3	3¼	3¼
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4¼	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3¼@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....4¼@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days....5
4 to 6 months....5¼@5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....5½@5¾

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days— 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	•3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

•10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3¼	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3¾	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	..
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	•3½

•Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 12	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 13	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 14	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 15	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 16	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 17	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Nov. 12	4	4⅝	4⅝	27f 38½c
Nov. 13	4	4⅝	4⅝	27f 37½c
Nov. 14	4	4⅝	4⅝	27f 35½c
Nov. 15	4	4⅝	4⅝	27f 35c
Nov. 16	4	4⅝	4⅝	27f 35c
Nov. 17	4	4⅝	4⅝	27f 35c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Nov. 12	55⅝	99¾	60f
Nov. 13	55⅝	99¾	60f
Nov. 14	55⅝	99¾	60f
Nov. 15	55⅝	99½	60f
Nov. 16	55⅝	99½	59f 75c
Nov. 17	55⅝	99¼	59f 75c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Nov. 12	43¾d	86½c
Nov. 13	43¾d	86c
Nov. 14	43¾d	86c
Nov. 15	43¼d	85¾c
Nov. 16	43¼d	85½c
Nov. 17	43¾d	85½c

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.	Demand— High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 12	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½
Nov. 13	4.75½	4.75½	4.75¼
Nov. 14	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
Nov. 15	4.7515	4.7515	4.7515
Nov. 16	4.7515	4.7515	4.7515
Nov. 17	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16

	Cables— High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 12	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 13	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 14	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 15	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 17	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7515	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75⅜	4.76 7/16
Year to date—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78¾
Low	4.73 7/16	4.74⅝

PARIS.	Demand— High.	Low.	Last.	Cables— High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 12	5.76½	5.76½	5.76½	5.74¾	5.74¾	5.74¾
Nov. 13	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼
Nov. 14	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼
Nov. 15	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.74	5.74	5.74
Nov. 16	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼
Nov. 17	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.75¼	5.73¾
Low	5.76½	5.74¾
Same week last year—		
High	5.84½	5.83½
Low	5.84¾	5.83¾
Year to date—		
High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85¾	5.84¾
Same period last year—		
High	5.82½	5.82
Low	6.08¼	6.07¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Nov. 12	4.48	4.46	45.50	44.00	8.44½	8.43½
Nov. 13	4.47	4.45	44.12½	44.62½	8.45½	8.44¾
Nov. 14	4.43	4.40	45.00	45.50	8.48	8.47
Nov. 15	4.40	4.37	44.50	45.00	8.50	8.49
Nov. 16	4.41¾	4.39	44.00	44.50	8.55	8.54
Nov. 17	4.42	4.39	44.00	44.50	8.63	8.62
Week's range—						
High	4.40	4.37	45.00	45.50	8.44½	8.43½
Low	4.48	4.46	43.50	44.00	8.63	8.62
Same week last year—						
High	5.19½	5.19	40.87½	40.93¾	6.67½	6.62½
Low	5.23¼	5.22¼	40.43¾	40.81¼	6.71¾	6.70¾
Year to date—						
High	4.35	4.32	45.50	45.75	6.85¾	6.87¾
Low	5.16¼	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	8.53	8.54
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.33½	5.33¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.79	6.78

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Nov. 12	32.00	32.50	40.00	40.50	32.00	32.50
Nov. 13	34.00	34.25	39.00	39.50	34.00	34.25
Nov. 14	34.75	35.00	43.00	43.50	34.75	35.00
Nov. 15	35.25	35.75	43.00	43.25	35.50	36.00
Nov. 16	35.00	35.50	43.00	43.50	35.00	35.50
Nov. 17	35.00	35.50	42.50	43.00	35.00	35.50
Week's range—						
High	35.25	35.75	43.00	43.50	35.50	36.00
Low	32.00	32.50	39.00	39.50	32.00	32.50
Year to date—						
High	36.00	36.25	45.50	46.00	36.00	36.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.85	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. •Dem.	•Cables.
Nov. 12	19.40	19.45	12.15	12.40
Nov. 13	19.40	19.45	12.60	12.85
Nov. 14	19.40	19.45	12.40	12.65
Nov. 15	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Nov. 16	19.40	19.45	12.80	13.05
Nov. 17	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Low	19.40	19.45	12.15	12.40
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25

•Closing price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—				
High	71.00	71.25	106.00	106.25
Low	71.00	71.25	106.00	106.25
Year to date—				
High	82.00	82.25	129.00	129.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½

	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	99.00	99.25
Low	99.00	99.25
Year to date—		
High	122.00	122.25
Low	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	35.00	35.75	35.00	35.25	50.125	50.25
Low	35.00	35.75	35.00	35.25	50.125	50.25
Year to date—						
High	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.00	50.12½

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	23.47	23.55	51.50	51.75	51.50	51.75
Low	23.38	23.48	51.50	51.75	51.50	51.75
Year to date—						
High	23.90	24.90	52.00	52.50	52.00	52.50
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	45.26	45.36	25.31	25.41
Low	44.84	44.94	25.22	25.32
Year to date—				
High	45.26	45.36	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.69	42.88	23.50	23.62½

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SHOWS THE SAFETY OF NATIONAL BANKS

Controller Reports a Steady Decline in Failures in Recent Years.

DUE TO CAREFUL SCRUTINY

Examination Methods Improved—Losses Down to 3-1000 of 1 Per Cent. of Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Controller of the Currency Williams tonight issued a statement in which he declared that there were fewer bank failures recently than in the past, by reason of the improved system of national bank examination and rigid provisions of recent laws. His statement follows:

"The national banks of the country are now eight times as safe as they were during the thirty-three years period prior to June 30, 1914, provided we accept as a criterion the reduced proportion of losses sustained by depositors of failed banks to total deposits of the national banks during the last three years as compared with the preceding thirty-three years.

"Records which have just been compiled show that for the thirty-three years from 1881 to 1914 the losses to depositors which arose from bank failures averaged annually during that period twenty-eight one-thousandths of 1 per cent. of the aggregate deposits of the national banks during those years. During the fiscal years ending June 30, 1915, 1916, and 1917, the percentage of losses of failed banks to total deposits of all banks has averaged only about three one-thousandths of 1 per cent., or less than one-eighth of what these losses averaged during the preceding thirty-three years.

"This great reduction in losses is largely the result of the improved system of national bank examination; of the greater thoroughness exercised in these examinations, and of the policy of requiring national banks to observe more rigidly the provisions of the law intended for their protection and the protection of their depositors and shareholders.

"The figures show that if the Government or an insurance company had been insuring deposits of all national banks from the years 1881 to 1914, it would have been necessary to charge the banks an annual premium of 28 cents per thousand, or $280 per million of deposits, to cover the actual losses, but during the past three years, under improved methods of examination, the losses from national bank failures have been so greatly reduced that the payment of less than 3½ cents per thousand, or less than $35 per million of deposits, would have been sufficient to insure the payment in full to all depositors of all the national banks which have failed during the past three fiscal years.

"These figures were developed as a result of a special investigation recently made by the Controller of the Currency into the subject of national bank failures in the United States for the past thirty-six years, or since July 1, 1881, which has just been completed. The investigation was not carried beyond 1881 because detailed figures for those earlier years are not available.

"The record shows that the total approximate loss to depositors for these thirty-six years on account of all national bank failures was $36,671,000, or 18.87 per cent. of the deposits of these failed banks. The average annual loss in the thirty-six years' period for the entire country was, therefore, $1,018,638.

"The largest loss to depositors reported for banks failing in any one year was for the year ending June 30, 1897, when the losses to depositors aggregated $3,815,608, and represented 152 one-thousandths of 1 per cent. of the aggregate deposits of all national banks at that time. The proportion of losses to the total deposits of all banks for that particular year was more than forty times as great as the average for the last three years.

"In 1897 the total deposits of all national banks amounted to $2,515,000,000 and the losses to depositors from failed banks amounted, as above stated, to $3,815,608. For the last year deposits amounted to $12,769,000,000, or over five times what they were in 1897, and yet the total losses to depositors of banks which failed in the year amounted to only about $369,000, or less than one-tenth of what the depositors' losses amounted to for banks failing in 1897.

"Of the 500 national banks which failed between 1881 and July, 1917, 36 were restored to solvency. Of the number that failed 11 were located in the Central Reserve cities, of which 1 was restored to solvency; 63 were located in the Reserve cities, of which 6 were restored, and 426 were country banks, of which 29 were reopened. From 1881 to July, 1917, there were 6 national bank failures in New York City, 4 in Chicago, and 1 in St. Louis. The failed banks in New York City returned to depositors 94.26 per cent. of their deposits. The St. Louis bank paid 96.60 per cent., and the Chicago bank paid an average of 100 per cent., with 1.38 per cent. of interest added.

"Among the fifty-four reserve cities there are twenty-four cities in which there have been no national bank failures since 1881. The reserve cities in which there were no bank failures for the period named are Albany, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Atlanta, Savannah, Birmingham, Galveston, Houston, Waco, Chattanooga, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Omaha, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, and Ogden.

"The aggregate capital of all banks which failed from 1881 to 1917 was $77,533,000, and the aggregate of their deposits at the time of suspension was $194,361,000. The approximate average payment on deposits was 81.13 per cent., while the average percentage of losses of depositors to total deposits of all national banks each year for the period was twenty-three one-thousandths of 1 per cent."

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV L. BIRKELAND, Libelant, against "JOHN" PETERSEN, "JAMES" JENSEN, and "RICHARD" GISLINGE, (the names John, James and Richard being fictitious and the persons intended to be designated thereby being the members of the firm of Petersen & Jensen, Svendborg, Denmark,) composing the firm of PETERSEN & JENSEN, Respondents.—Notice: I have attached a certain cargo of cotton seed cake lately on board the bark Stifinder, the property of the above respondents, upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for general average contribution, special charges and demurrage or damages for detention of the Stifinder, in the aggregate sum of $44,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on November 26, 1917, in U. S. Court House in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, at which time the above named respondents must appear or their default will be taken and decree and execution against the said property will be ordered.
Dated New York, November 19, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Libelant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—DANZIGER BROS. CO. against Steamship "GRIGORIOS ZLATANOS," her engines, &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for damages, $2,600.00. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on November 26th, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated New York, Nov. 19, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctors for Libelant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL TRACY et al. vs. Steamship "NORDSCKOV," her engines, &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for damages by collision $2,500.00. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on November 26, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated, New York, Nov. 19, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
PARK & MATTISON, Proctors for Libelant.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

I. W. LYON & SONS, INCORPORATED.
New York, November 12, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of I. W. Lyon & Sons, Incorporated, will be held at 520 West 27th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M., to act upon a proposition to reclassify into common and preferred stock the present authorized capital stock of the company, amounting to $1,000,000, so that $500,000 thereof shall be preferred stock and $500,000 thereof shall be common stock. Said preferred stock to be entitled to preference and priority over the common stock as follows:

The preferred stock is entitled to preference and priority over the common stock in manner following: It shall receive cumulative dividends at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, payable in each year, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock, and in event of dissolution, after all the debts of the corporation have been paid, the assets remaining shall first be applied to the payment of the said preferred stock at par, with any unpaid accumulations thereon, before any payment is made on the common stock. And also, after the common stock has received six per cent. (6%) in dividends for any one year, the preferred stock shall be entitled to share equally with the common stock in any net earnings that shall be declared by the directors to be applicable to further dividends for that year.

The preferred stock shall not be entitled to vote for directors of the corporation unless the dividends received by it for twelve (12) successive months have amounted to less than four per cent. (4%), in which event it shall be entitled to vote for directors of the corporation, but only so long as its six per cent. (6%) dividend and accumulations remain in arrears.

HORACE D. LYON,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in East River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., November 30, 1917, and then opened. Further information on application.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV L. BIRKELAND against "JOHN" PETERSON, "JAMES" JENSEN and "RICHARD" GISLINGE, (the names John, James, and Richard being fictitious and the persons intended to be designated being members of the firm of Peterson and Jenson of Svendborg, Denmark,) composing the firm of PETERSON & JENSON.—Notice: I have arrested a certain cargo of cotton seed cake now on board the barges or lighters John Boyle, Cullen 15, G. T. Boyle, Mary A. Baker, and Frank T. Tague and lately on board the bark Stifinder and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein. Damages, $44,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court, on November 26, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated, New York, Nov. 19, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Libelant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $16,050. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349 Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.
Dated August 22, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES.

Public notice is hereby given that the Board of Water Supply will offer for sale at public auction on Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1917, at 11 A. M., at its offices, Municipal Building, New York City, one 1916 five-passenger Chalmers touring car and one 1911 five-passenger Locomobile touring car. For full particulars see advertisement in The City Record.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Motion calendar:
In re Steuer.
Bradstreet<Bradstreet.
Cook<Flagg.
Trial calendar:
Pacific Mail SS<Panama R R.
Murray<Ferryboat Pierrepont.
Gordon<Tuco-Halvah
Empire Trust<Improved Property Co.
Kelly<US Trust Co.
Lehigh Valley RR<Kruszezenski.
Re Armann.
Munsen<Grimwood.
Re Graff.
Edmonds<Stern.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 3, Woolworth Bldg, 12th floor—Equity calendar.
Buell<Gen Signal Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Court opens in Room 237, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Haddock<Cent RR NJ
Pidcock<L V RR.
Hammerschlag Mfg Co<Import & T Nat B.
Erskine<L I RR, (2.)
Fetzer<Sorg.
Re Ind Mach, &c, Co.
Bealonowski<Erie RR.
Veraino<D & H Co.
Waters<Penn R R
Peck<D, L & W R R
Gebhardt Co<Corey-Bickmore Corp.
McSherry<N Y C RR.
Hanbury<Hotel Oper.
Curren<Bitulithic.
Roberts<Criss.
Lederer<Kessler.
Allann<Druid SS Co.
Metzell<Bullman.
River Plate Trading<Aetna Ins Co.
Neer<Lang.
Olsen<Merritt & Chapman.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 235, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
Wills & Gardner.
Katharine A Huttemeyer.
Louis Schaefer.
Wm P Fogarty.
Joseph H Kanarick.
A & L R Moos.
Jacob M Olshansky.
Samuel Hassin.
Max Zeisler.
George L Taylor.
Jacques Pollotschek.
Moses Akelmacher.
Patrick Connelly.
Charles Rappaport.
Charles G Robin.
L R and W A Doty.
Under objections:
Jesse Oberdorfer.
Helen D Sabo.
Myer Krawitz.
Samuel Ginsburg.
Adjourned cases:
Joseph Bull.
Hyman Eisen.
Herman F Linder.
Motions:
Rathedian Bronze Wks
Auto Trunk Co.
Wm M Butler.
H & L Jarmulowsky.
M & H Gordon.
McManus & Robertson
Mat J Harvey.
Max Goldman.
N Y Shoe Findings.
Louis Meltzer.
Richard A Cleke.
Earnest & Kling.
Jos S Lesser.
Louis Meltzer.
Perl Winter Co.
Century Dye & Print Works.
Henry Cohen.
Zackariah Kerber.
Chasanoff Lowenthal & M.
Isaac Vanderchick.
Bender Robinson.
Rittenfield Paper Co.
Morris Kaufman.
Oscar Keokses.
Albert Mundorff.
Scofield & Co.
Genard Co.
L & M G Greenberg.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Admiralty calendar.
Mulvaney, et al<King Paint Mfg Co, &c.
Wright & Cobb Ltg<CNY.
Greenwood, Jr<A M Harris.
Same<Greenwood Bros
John Greenwood<Capt John Greenwood.
Benham<Steamtug Mahoney.
Leh Val Trans<Barge Jedburgh.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
US ex rel Warm<Bell.
US<Goldberg et al.
Commercial Coal Co<G F Rudolph et al.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging (on trial).

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
Karasik et al<Peoples Trust Co., et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People<Van Every.
Same<Gurley.
Same<Lavpoint.
Same<Zimmerman.
Cleveland et al<City of Watertown et al.
People ex rel Ferguson<Vroman et al.
Levison<Villiner Securities Co, et al.
Scott<River Power Co

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
German Sav Bank<Sinauer, (2.)
Re Contractors' Supply Co.
Harding<Coulen.
Re Maltby, (Reliance Motion Picture Co.)
N Y Pneumatic Service Co<N Y Edison.
Re McGowan<Williams.
Re Baumlin.
Re Maltbie, (U C S Co.)
Nugent<Gordon.
Glaser<Michaels.
Re Schwartz.
Dorfman<Postal Life Ins Co.
Miller<Kremer.
Dorfman<Postal Life Ins Co.
Kottler<Onyx Blouse.
Hargin<Rubino.
Smith<N Y Rys.
Cohen<Carbone.
Coulson<Butler.
Gill<Francke.
Newburg Silk Co<Davio Cohen Sales.
Bridgeport Die Machine Co<Fried.
Craft<Holman.
Goldstein<Rafsky.
Vos<Ollendorff.
Proctor<N Y Cent RR
Degen<Steinbrink.
Riccardi<C I & Bklyn
Gorman<Gorman.
Sigall<Nicoll.
United Distillers Co<Bright.
Keller<Keller.
Allen<Hunter Arms.
Colford<Hyland, (2.)
Henry<Thanhouser Film Co.
Berezin<Gerson.
Gerstein Cramer Amus Co<Eddinger.
Schomacher<Schomacher.
Price<Price.
Linsky<Becker.
Mattina<Empire City Sub Co.
Lehr<Meyerowitz Mfg Co.
Suspension Bed Spring Mfg Co<Gasan-Thompson Co.
Rosenberg<Schiff.
Re Hughes<Clark.
Barber<Woolf.
Johnston<Mehrbach.
Stamatopoulo<Gerhard & Hey, Inc.
Chamberlain<Gillen.
Moore<Goldwater's Drug Store.
Dribben<Pfister.
Schutz<Post.
James<Ladue.
Berckheimer<Empire Carrying Co.
Nat'l Soc'y of Music, Inc<Bailey.
Tirschwald<Skiamberg.
Bayard Products Co<Gross.
Ruskin<Leven.
Moskowitz<Muhlfeld.
Rosenburg<Am Burlesque Assn.
White<Central Union Gas Co.
Huyler<Huyler.
Re Schwartz<Rosenthal.
Nelson Lee & Green, Inc<Whitkowsky.
Weinus<Epstein.
Lauby<Comment.
Int'l Cloak Mfg Co<Mass Bonding & Ins.
Hancock<Hancock.
Steinbach<Kanovitz.
Sigenfeld<Rothkowitz.
Seamen's Bank for Sav<Cent Bldg Imp & Inv Co.
John E Gerlach Rty Co<Placid Rty Co.
Ulmann<Munson Whitaker Co.
Re Van Ness.
Cuomo<Kalbach.
Saitta<Friend, (2.)
Re Cork Men's Mutual Aid Soc'y.
Demarest<Gifford, (2.)
Tri-Bullion<Corliss.
Re Danenbaum.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
John<Johns.
Gottlieb<N E Panama Hat Co.
Frei<Beaver.
Osborne<Leonard.
Weisser<Hirt.
Wilson<La Roche.
Re Debevoise, (Parson.)
Straus<Guigniony.
Kearney<Caggiano.
Semple<Treacy.
Weeks<Bell Inv Co.
Re Webber, (Haviland Av.)
Helm<Helm.
Matteson<Bennen Rty.
Meabe<Luckenbach S S Co.
Peaty<Bradley.
Re Pope, (Creston Av.)
N Y Trust Co<Wellish.
Spear<Fergen.
Re Lowenstein.
Saxony Milling Co<River Plate Commercial Co.
Wentling<Wentling.
D'Antonio<N Y Cons RR.
Cowen<same.
Weisser<M & L Hess, Inc.
Williams<Marimon.
Brand<Brand.
Hennessey<Pearse.
Mayher<Humble.
Schiavone<Edelman.
Henderson<New Hotel Keller Co.
Met Life Ins Co<Childs Co.
Sisson<74 Baxter, (Sparro.)
Zimmerman<N Y Rys.
Commercial Trust Co<Bradley, (2.)
Seidlitz<Auerbach.
Bunzel<T H Symington Co.
Rosenzweig<Rosenzweig.
Jaffe<Ridley.
Re Quick Silver Mining Co.
Harry G Gere Co<Tuttle.
Re Gregory.
Soffer<Herd.
Rochelle<Standard Mail Order Co.
Same<Adler.
U S Trust Co<O'Brien.
King<Guernsey.
Kilborn<Ursuline Realty Co.
Wechsler<Sawyer.
Daniel<Kelly.
U S Trust Co<Daniel.

PART II.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Unitype Co<Tipple.
Eastern Steel<Globe Ind Co (2.)
Noble<Crane (2.)
Hinkle Iron Works<Kohn.
Jones<NY Times Co.
Guild<Guild.
White<Conti.
Rottenberg<Lubitsta (2.)
Rottenberg<Radlauer.
Comm'l Trust<Bradley
Salop<Naughton.
Hermes<Hermes.
St John<St John.
Eckert Co<Polhemus.
Sandzik<Sandzik.
Demurrer:
Sorg<Mitchell.
Undefended divorces:
McInerney<McInerney.
Viscardi<Viscardi.
Ersel<Ersel.
Fisher<Fisher.
Spielberg<Spielberg.
Preferred causes:
Hirsch<Gillespie.
H B Smith Co<CNY.
Messing<Loretta Corp.
General calendar:
Arenson<Arenson.
Portman & Co<Yorktown Realty Co.
Jans<Schlanger.
Bennesch<Bennesch.
Dempsey<Mt Sinai Hosp.
Pizzutielle<Raisler.
Trapani<Trapani.
Schneiderman<Schneiderman.
N Y Sample Furniture Co<E 33d St Co.
Duncan<Delafield.
Goldblatt<Beach.
Alexander<Ryan.
Hennigsen<Hennigsen.
Rieger's Sons<Castellanos.
Cohen<Cohen.
Rosenberg<Int Ladies' Garment Work Un.
Rawl<Baker-V Co.
Friedman<Friedman.
Shorey<Brewster.
Punch & Judy Theatre<Sayre.
Edgar<Lawson.
Nagle<Nagle.
Stromberg Export & Impt Co<Stromberg.
Schwoerer<Hudson Tr.
Warheit Pub Co<Day Pub Co.
Rogers<Rogers.
Lajotte<Lajotte.
Altoria Co<CNY.
Stern<Stern.
Josephowitz<Josephowitz.
Elli<Fuchsman.
Mori<M Hampton Co.
Kahn<Saperstein (2.)
Loucks<Silver Motor.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Richter.
Lewis<Portable.
Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Trautmann<Gluckin.
Sapir<Atlas Knit Co.
Bothan<Hearn.
Western Sausage & P Co<Kahler.
Beattie<Alpha SS.
Nat Surety<Henry Dyer & Co, Inc.
Donovan<O'Connor.
Kimball<Southworth.
Clear.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Silver<Isaac.
Hanson<Hanson.
Suda<CNY.
Callahan<Grady.
Shepherd<NY Rys.
Stattsman<8th Av Coach Co.
Sohn<Wise.
Altmayer<Rickersen.
A Bauman<Ostriche.
E Bauman<same.
Katz<Elliott (2.)
Delany<NY Edison Co
Spechiale<Greenwood.
Sabatino<3d Av Ry.
Parente<NY Rys.
Treimel<Inteman.
Dillon<Int R T.
Don<Nassau Elec RR.
Zimmerman<NY Rys.
Simon<Goldberg & Greenberg, Inc.
Bickerman<Horwitz.
Tisdale<See.
Galambos<Greenwald.
Rastarella<Structural Erecting Co, Inc.
Galambos<Greenwald.
Lovitter<Cons Gas Co of NY.
Schulze<Krug.
Wynne<Litchfield Const Co.
McCormack<Richard Carvel Co, Inc.
Conlon<Club Car Corp.
Greenwald<Liberty Sheet Metal Works.
Mallon<Nechols.
McCall<Atkinson.
McDonald<NY Rys.
O'Sullivan<3d Av RR.
Scheck<NY Rys.
Friel<Int R T.
Weisser<M & L Hess, Inc.
Pasquale<Marine.
Shields<Cons Gas Co of NY.
J Henning<Little.
A Henning<same.
Tracy<Mertens.
Hauser<Lewy.
Goldstein<Rosenberg.
Donlan<Van Siclen.
Rizzo<B, Q C & S RR
Kocalis<NY Rys.
E Holzer<Hamilton.
I Holzer<same.
Cohen<Westshire Cons
Goldberg<C I & B RR
Herman<B, Q C & S RR.
Carroll<Surut.
Vessey<Int R T Co.
Marotta<NY Cent RR.
Kalinsky<Falkenberg
Campisi<NY Con RR.
Wambach<3d Av RR.
Levinson<Deitz.
Ehrlich<B'way-35th St Realty Corp.
McCarthy<Healy.
Wasserstein<B H RR.
Dorkin<NY Rys.
W Finnegan<3d Av RR.
M Finnegan<3d Av RR.
Shaughnessy<Dock Con Co.
McGraw<B'way & 35th St Realty Co.
Rupp<Young.
P J Farmer<Kastens.
M Farmer<Kastens.
Hunter<Salzman.
Clarke<McDonald.
C Polichronis<Bear Lithia Springs.
H Polichronis<same.
Moffa<NY & Q C Ry.
Polasky<NY Rys.
Lipshitz<42d St, &c, Ry.
Cooney, Jr<NY Rys.
Jacoby<Yankee Waist.
B Cusimono<Barber Asphalt.
S Cusimono<same.
Castelluzzio<NY Veal & Mutton Co.
Hendrickson<CNY.
Carter<same.
Rosos<Fradus.
Forbes<Dunn.
Engel<Reinhardt.
Kelly<Dykes.
McGivney<L Isl RR.
Kiernan<Belt Line Ry
Buckley<NY Rys.
Moore<T Hogan & Sons.
Healy<Ehret.
M Weinberg<Int R T.
L Weinberg<same.
Lamport<Matchak.
Gelb<NY Cons Ry.
Petruzzelli<Stevens Co
Heberg<Champlin.
Smith<Hirsch.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Harmon<Curtis.
Johnston<Kelly.
Leifer<Gibbs.
Sexauer<Rodgers & H.
Voren<Voren & C, Inc
I R T<N E Cont Co.
N E Cont Co<CNY.
Pachinsky<Cook Linoleum.
Seaver<So Surety Co.
Benelari<Carpenter.
Stiles<Constable.
Featherstone<Fowler.
Lorenzo<Travelers' Ins
Palmer<Einsettler
Same<Schoftels.
Same<Buehler.
Sorael Con Co<CNY.
Helvitz<Balshofer.
Rochelle<Adler.
People<Tombray.
Perlman<Donohue.
People<Adelson.
Trustees Sailors Snug Harbor<Stuart.
Hechinger<Ulacia.
Brennan<Edison Portland Cement Co.
Little<Schorr.
Ulfelder<Levy.
Merchants Fire Assur Corp<General Fire Extinguisher.
General Platers Supply<Mendleson.
E H Dick Chemical<Herman & Herman.
Burns<Walter.
Paul Gerli & Co, Inc<Mendelson.
Brady Oltarch Const<Univ Road Mach.
Atlas Nitrated Products<Contract Process Co.
Bassman<H J Rich Dev Co.
Bolardi<Marden, Orth & Hastings, Inc.
Denivelle<Denivelle.
Sisson<Wellbrock.
Same<Garthe.
Greene<Public Lighting Service Corp.
Sabine<Morosco.
Orlans<Schinasi.
Puegnet<Adams.
Keppler<Straus.
CNY<Matatesta.
Weinrib<Cohen.
Thompson<Bailey.
Pahl<Gerstenhaber.
Republic Trading<Mann Rubber Mfg.
Burns<Goodman.
Neidlinger<Miles Tighe Cont.
La Vin<Copley Plaza Operating.
Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Weil Corset<Munter.
Stutz<Diamond Silk.
Sisson<Liquor Seized One-Horse Wagon, (H Van Hinken.)
F L Realty Corp<CNY
Thornton<North'n Bk.
E Maurer Co<Am Dyewood.
Potter<Pulsifer.
De Witt<Vogelstein.
Plock<Emmer.
Same<Balsam.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Batre<Yonkers RR.
R. Chase<same.
PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jandruhewich<Cornwall Kaolin Co.
PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brandwer<Walder.
PART XVI.—Erlanger, J. At 10 A. M.
Auerbach<Man Wreck Co.
PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Frend<London Feather Nov Co.
PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.
Mary Goldenburg,
Sarah McKenna,
George M Wright,
Cortland E Palmer,
Orna De Castro,
George Ostrum,
John P Fogarty,
Morris Prochaska.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills.
Henry Kahn,
Samuel B Dewsnap,
Thomas Gibney,
William Marshall,
Rachel Jandorf,
Mary Isabelle Meek,
Bridget O'Sullivan,
Bernard Corbett.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Strasbourger, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Brett & Goode<Schweizer & Importers, Inc
Franco-Am Chem Co<J Early Wood, Inc.
Forrester<Forrester (2)
E Davis, Inc<Adler(2)
Kiernan<Hickson, Inc.
Fishelman & Sheinkin<Denbosky.
Canfield<Jochen.
Weinberg<Peristein & Rosenthal.
Karasick<Marco Bros.
Kessler<Fishel.
Karasick<Marco Bros.
Wilson<Shenk Rty & Con Co.
Paterno Bros<Frazee.
Tikalsky & S<Durst.
Scientific Heater Co<Kidde.
Forrester<Univ F Mfg.
Cass<Univ F F Corp.
Higgins & H<Crane, W, Shank & Fiero.
Brennessel<Rohe, (2.)
Gordon<Bernstein.
Nittelman<Pope.
Bernstein<Steinberg.
Verdon<Hauver.
Werbin<Prager.
Brooks<Seldow.
Vareco<Gray.
Goldman-Gordon Co<Morgenstein.
Diamond<O'Donohue.
Evans Bros<Ulshen.
Harlem Lumb<Fraikin
Schmidt<Downing.
Pinco<same.
Interchange, Ltd<Am Steel Export Co.
Alexander Hamilton Institute<Tesh.
Dorfman<Plechner.
Sipkin & G<Dittel.
Tappanbeck<Sparks.
Burns<Miller.
Lenox Wall Paper<Hoffman.
Carter<NY Rys.
Penn Soap Co<Marcus.
Pinto<NY Rys.
Forster<Tilatitsky.
Sealy<W H & F Jordan, Jr.
Petera<A Schwererer & Sons.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Schechtman<Alaska Chemical Co.
Harris<Rosenfield.
Blaumer<Davis.
Sylvia Waist Co<West Side Warehouse Co.
Manuta<Lazar.
A F T Corp<Pathe Exchange.
Nat Warehouse Co<Reid I C Co.
Fenster<Mozar.
Glassman<NY Rys.
Donovan<Solomons.
Diamond<Shortland.
Kramer<Langsdorf.
Smolinski<Dillon.
Dunham<Plimpton Press.
Kirschner<Netherland Am S N Co.
Brimel<Snow.
Banks<Powell.
Ximitiers<Baltimansky.
Horgan<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
Rosenberg<Meislen.
Kurland<Roche.
Scherlin<Coraline.
Zablowsky<Goldberg.
Bernard<Farmington & Evans Co.
Gelb<Mager & Newman.
Keppler<Jacobs.
Elias<Balik.
Sheifree<Cohen.
Condeva<N Y Rys.
Murray Hill Iron Works<Ritz Rty Corp.
Hampton Suffolk Corp<Walty.
Gottesman<Simon.
Preminger<3d Av Ry.
Kowostoff<Tunine.
Levinson<Browning.
Longhein<Hoffman.
Coral<Int R T Co.
Zinke<Isman.
Polack Tire & Rubber Co<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Lack<Holzner.
Furhman<Beaver.
61st St Bldg Co<Eltona Rty Co.
Schetarz<Winter.
Brenton<Fox Film.
Brown<N Y Rys.
Bougeria<Barber.
Daid<Geis.
Cohen<Shianowsky.
Lacesse<Forranti.
Abelson<Kaplan
Bieyfeder<Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
Collora<Nassau Elec.
Krautwald<Pugh.
Gillespie<Graehel.
Zadanyi<Graziano.
Hechtkopf<Marell Chem Co, (2.)
Weisel<Itzkowitz.
Hepner<Mediator Pub.
Haber<Peribinder.
Longo<N Y Rys.
Byrne<same.
Desick<same.
Grennon<same.
Gottlieb<Gins.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Lowy<20th St Garage.
Hecktkopf<Marrell Chemical Co.
Irving Nat'l Bk<L Gerwitz & Co.
Sacco<Roshmeyer & Flaherty.
Clear.
PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
Part III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Gottlob<Lehmann.
Rosenblatt<Grace.
F Gens & Co<Tomberg
Solomon<Austern.
Butler<Martin.
Salmowitz<Cohen.
Mendelson<Lowenstein
M Helfgott & Son, Inc<Spinelli.
A Sidney Davison Coal Co<Matluck Coal & Iron Co.
Bokal<Roth.
Hopf & Daxon, Inc<Shenfield.
Miller<Hey.
Shaine<Levison.
Miller<NY Life Ins.
Covini<Supreme Lodge Order Sons of Italy in Am, Inc.
Sherman Nat. Bank<Strauss.
Marks<Friedman.
Grotta<Rosenberg.
H E Fox Const Co<Logan Const Co.
Golomb<Klosty.
Smith<Salomon.
Stand Underwear Co<Nat Surety Co.
Clear.
PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Pierson<Gramant Const Co—Nathan Burkan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Bronx Sav Bk<Heaton.
Shar<Sup Fireproof Door & Sash Co.
Corsa<Kantrowitz.
Kitchen Imp<Powell.
Manda<Hawes.
Mishkin Feature Film<Lande.
Burgess<Order of Golden Seal.
Staiger<Staiger.
Berkins<Naughton, (2.)
Bier<Magenheim.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Levy<Keer.
Griffin<Carroll.
Levenstein<Neeta Const Co.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.
Brand<Tunick.
Eller<Union Ry.
Sans<West Elec RR.
Kitman<Gotlieb.
Kues<Foran Fdny & Mfg Co.
Gross<Rodgers & H.
Lackowitz<Emerald Con Co.
Bonavia<Robson.
Kipust<Gerden.
Brenner<Goldstein.
Pollini<West El RR.
Schramek<Coleburn.
Cahill<West El RR.
Kanter<R Carvel Co.
North Side Roofing Co<CNY.
Tiplady<Kohn.
Alexander<Wager.
Penfield<Haas.
Zink<Scott.
Same<same.
Fisk<Schmuck.
Korber<Union Rway.
Huberth<Green.
Israel<Shef Farm, (2.)
Weiss<Baptist Ministers' Home.
Berkins<Naughton.
McCarthy<Smith.
Milasso<Plunkett.
Holtz<Schwartz.
Dow<Inter R T Co, (2.)
Dunne<Lynch.
Faulhaber<Volk.
Taub<Util Realty, (2.)
Sanford<Kapstein.
Stretch<Purchase Bld.
Storm<So Blvd RR.
Zuckerman<Newman.
Mushkatel<Richards.
Wester<Ruppert.
Knapp<NY Rways Co.
Chirico<Mercurio.
Ericksen<Carlson.
Horsford<Union Rway.
Rosenthal<Rosenberg. (2.)
Bowron<Chapman.
Butler<Dub.
Katzenelenbogen<Friedman.
Whiteacre<Fananda.
Loex<Silverman.
Roth<Winnie Realty & Const Co, (2.)
Di Menna<Del Belle.
Ardone<White Coal.
Barnarinardo<same.
Bronx Bor Bk<McMillan.
Mushkatel<Shedd.
Oesson<Stack.
Leendwall<Erie RR.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1,167.
PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—...... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions—Estates of:
Bridget A Murray,
Patrick V Murray,
Nathan Kirschner,
Katharine Kuestner,
Philip Hussla,
John Weber.
Wills for probate:
Timothy Higgins,
Jennie Kahn,
James W Anderson,
Bridget Danaher,
Markus Eberhart.
Accts—Estates of:
Jane Jordan,
Charles A White,
Sebastian Glizinger,
John McNamara,
Otto Werber.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Komanyne<Union Ry.
People<Noebel.
Same<Schoenberg.
Worden<Union Rway.
TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.
Marino<Armanino.
Fuch<So Blvd RR.
Weinberg<Union Ry.
Walter<Bodebhein, (2.)
Kohen<Union Rway.
Aug<same.
Schleyer<Burns Bros.
Eisele<So Bldv RR.
Skahmer<Westchester Elec RR.
Smith<Aghajam.
Durant<Union Rway.
McGuire<Stendler.
Eisenberg<Greenthal.
Kasofsky<Av Amuse.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Anderson<Doyle—Charles M. O'Keeffe.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Herton<Hayes Co.
Purick<Ft Jefferson Co
Ugovitch<Ohio Farmers Ins Co.
Good<Brown.
Dolan<Ellis.
Huber<Gerg.
Martin<Bauman.
Davidson<B H RR.
Van Praag<CNY.
Fish<Rosenberg.
Kasel<Empire Co.
Lewis<NY Title Co.
Stetler<McFarlane.
Wallis<Eagle Loan.
Jeffards<Carr.
Fuller<Bradley.
Mattfeld<Pramuk.
Briganti<Suemke.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Brothers<Haar.
Scofield<Williamson.
Glickman<Glickman.
Stephens<Maguire.
Gilbert<Ahrens.
Josias<Buck.
Re Werner (Cremey.)
Dressler<Hellthaler (2)
Lippincott<Almendinger.
E T Brandis<W O Brandis.
Smith<B H RR.
Brudwick<N Y & Pacific SS Co.
Re Bell Laundry Co (Holton.)
Bosworth<Lea. Courtenay Co.
Levine<Biershenk.
Re Humboldt St (Fischer.)
De Stefano<B & R Building Co.
D Rubeloff<Nassau E RR.
H Rubeloff<same.
Margolies<Elias.
Bradley<Bradley.
Re 64th & 65th Sts (Lyman.)
T Sheehan<McCabe.
F Sheehan<same.
Perry<Westerfield.
Peck<Wrenn.
Re Union Bank (469 Jerome St.)
Waters<Wait.
Re Bay 20th St (Rothschild.)
Podell<Harris.
Trubenbach<Rossel.
Hitchcock<Stiles.
Hynes<Landi.
Eagle S & Loan Co<Columbine.
Re School Sites Keap St, &c.
S Rousch<J & J Realty Co.
M Rousch<same.
Mutterperl<Ind Daughters Israel Orphan Aid Socy.
Fay<Fay.
East Brooklyn Savings Bank<Weisman.
Geyer<Geyer.
Kaminester<Stromberg.
Howell<Cole.
Kwasniewski<Studebaker Corp.
Fuchs<Beck.
Hynes<Landi.
Village of Long Beach<Long Beach Power.
Re Weil (Board Elections.)
Leopold<Wagner.
Praeger<Praeger.
Knoechel<Williams.
MacCutcheon<Donovan
Doyle<Doyle.
Tod<Tod (2.)
Simen<Handsen-Tilletson Corp.
Goldstein<Disalvo.
Manhattan Concrete Co<Kingsborough Devel Co.
Economopouly<Oppenheimer.
Good<Smith.
Peterson<Webster.
Re Lawrence Av (St Rose of Lima's R C Church.)
PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
Salvania<Salvania.
Nicolson<1,040 Park Pl Constrn Co.
Starrett<Snyder.
Amelia<Campania Real Est Co.
Parrish<Parrish.
New Age Construcn Co<Hermelin.
Katkowsky<Moskowitz
Marcus<Colin.
Lutz<Lutz.
Rosenwasser<Pepper.
Berwin<Solomon.
Cline<Hopkins.
Zink<Haasley.
Sahlender<Bloch.
Schiff<Silverman.
Ockun<B H Land Co.
Tulp<Plunkett.
Burns<Burns.
McKee<McKee.
Lundquist<Lundquist.
Abramofsky<Abramofsky.
Campbell<Campbell.
Donegan<McCann.
Kleinberg<Kleinberg.
Braunberg<Braunberg.
Highest number reached on the regular call, [illegible].
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.
Hammann<NY Cons R R & ano.
Rodriguez<B H R R
Coyle<Shaony.
Hanlon<Schaefer Co.
Delany<C I & B RR.
Mott<Ostrander.
Gallagher<Adikes.
Rosenberg<Ettner.
Colombo<B H R R.
Kalin<N Y Con RR.
Stuft<B & O RR.
Hughes<Dry Dock Sav Inst et al.
Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co.
Pollack<Shebar & ano.
Ballenbach<Campbell Milk Co.
Mabie<Schmadeke et al.
Tafa<Nassau RR.
Mahon, Coan<Carroll.
Cohen<B H RR.
Clair<Lesser & Co.
Terry<Vogel.
Emmens<NY Mun Ry & ano.
Quigley<Bklyn Union Gas Co & ano.
Shaw<Kemorshyne & ano.
Dresner<Eisenberg & ano.
Sommer<Godfrey.
Eisenberg<Lehrfeld.
Conners<Fleer Bros.
Ely<Lord Const Co.
Cohen<Meyer & ano.
Crochillo<Loew's Amusement Co.
Tullman<Roulsten.
Redmond<Feldman, et al.
Withnell<US Met Cab
Wisch<Stavin.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Robertson<B H R RR.
Pagliorolo<B H R R & ano.
McCullough<Interboro Brewing Co.
Adkins<NY Cons RR.
Miller<B H RR.
Sisson, Comr, &c<Strube & ano.
Schluetar<Adams & ano.
Sullivan<C I & G Ry.
Gallagher<Esposito.
Juopperri<Nassau RR.
Kaplan<B H RR.
Valas<NY Con RR.
Guinan<Blum.
Letwin<So Bklyn Ry.
Luria<B H RR.
Clinton<Shindler.
Morrison<Hulse.
Lane<Union Smoked Fish Co.
Mitchell<Baker.
Bergman<B H RR.
Wynn<Melton House Wrecking Co.
Peterson<Walsh.
Theyken<Fountain & Choate.
Klevens<Blank.
Cogliano<Weghe & ano.
Johnson<B H RR.
Lang<Olsen & Lang.
Ludgate<Maxwell.
Hyde<Jackson Sanatorium & ano.
Russ<NY Steam Co & ano.
Messerschmidt<Doan.
Corcoran<CNY & ano.
Cronin<NY Rys.
Rantschke<Nas R R.
Paffard<Fid & Cas Co
Harmon<Cordane.
Fratcher<BH R RR.
Leighton<same.
Yombardi<CI & B RR
Cardoni<Monahan Exp
Madonna<Molinelli.
Fusco<Reiber.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2,921.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Victor Berman,
Mary Coggy,
Barbara Lovett,
Teresa Moyham.
Administration of:
Emma Burton.
Accounting of:
John Murphy,
Claus Steengrafe,
John Gibbs,
John Adams,
Mary Waldron,
James Russell,
P Ochermeit,
Maria Geiston,
Julius Levy,
Louis Vannata,
John Clade,
James McNulty,
Charles Wiepert,
Jacob Steen.
Estates of:
Robert Reid,
Maria Geiston,
James Blake,
Edward Coogan,
Elizabeth Woolsey,
V Del Genovese.
Contested calendar:
Samuel McCarrick,
Elizabeth McFarran.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Fawcett, J.
Geraghty<Liggett Co.
Zukowski<B H RR.
Neonan<NY Con RR.
Steffan<B H RR.
Jensen<same.
McShane<Bartley.
Suckan<NY Con RR.
Tatarsky<Emkay Rty.
Harris<Un Painless D.
Hanson<B H RR.
Mundy<Levy Bros Rty
Bergman<Estreich.
Fredicks<Murphy.
Fazio<Cream Co.
Popkies<Hoyt.
Highest number reached on calendar, 578.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.
Meyerson<Apple & A.
Fetherston<Star Co.
Zaberowska<S I Midland Ry.
Tonofsky<Straber.
Gontarek, Jr<Rudolph.
Solomon<Penn RR.
Sullivan<Rich L & Rd Co.
Moeller<Van Brunt.

HOW THE U. S. GOES TO WAR.

What America has done in six months in war—all details from official sources, in Current History Magazine this month. On all news stands, 25 cents; $3.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times.—Advt.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. L. Godfrey, furn. goods; 2 W. 37th.

BOSTON—Enterprise Cloak Co.; J. L. Warburton, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON — Jordan-Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

BROCKTON, Mass.—James Edgar Co.; C. Thomson, domestics, infants' wear, muslin underwear, corsets, linens; Prince George.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; M. L. Kahn, general mdse., Fall piece goods; 368 6th Av.

CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; J. L. Mayne, women's, children's wear; Miss K. E. Shaeffer, china; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. P. Nolan, dress goods; 44 East 23d St.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. R. Anthony, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

CLEVELAND — Bailey Co.; J. R. Maisel, coats; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Mimnaugh & Co.; J. L. Mimnaugh, clothing, furn. goods, millinery; 45 W. 34th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; coats; 72 Madison Av.

DALLAS—Neiman, Marcus Co.; A. L. Neiman, dry goods; 1,140 B'way.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss C. Kalterman, ladies' dresses; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. E. Ward, waists; 354 4th Av.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; J. H. Wakelin, silks, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Miss Cray, waists; Latham.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Specialty Shop; Mr. Fois, jobs ladies' suits; 1,150 B'way, Room 1015.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; E. R. Wolf, mdse. mgr.; Miss J. Vickery, jobs coats; Miss E. Coulter, waists; 116 W. 32d.

KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller. C. M. Walbridge, blankets, flannels, curtains; 43 Leonard St.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; G. C. King, muslin underwear, corsets, waists, infant's wear; 25 Madison Av.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Rudge & Guenzel Co.; W. G. Lastofka, domestics, dress goods, silks; Breslin.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; J. G. Blass, G. Blass, general dry goods; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Miss F. A. Webber, women's, children's hosiery, underwear; 95 Madison Av.; Breslin.

LOS ANGELES—Wood's Shirt Waist Stores; E. L. Woods, shirt waists; 1,182 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; S. Epstein, coats, suits; 1,261 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—Fein, Mosher & Co.; M. Fein, clothing, furn. goods; Prince George.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Nachman, dry goods; Collingwood.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Emporium; E. L. Sobras, jobs ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Miller, Calhoun Co.; G. O. Miller, underwear, hosiery, sweaters; 324 B'way.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—A. Bein; coats; 12 Madison Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—M. I. Gerson, furn. goods; Cumberland.

ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; I. Herr, coats suits, waists, children's dresses; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Meyer Cloak & Suit Co.; S. Solomon, Spring coats, skirts, dresses; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—J. Ward Co.; J. Ward, petticoats, muslin underwear; 114 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, waists; 116 West 32d St.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; M. W. Eckert, silks; Miss J. Wade, petticoats; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Kurlander Bros. & Harfield; A. Cohen, Spring coats; 315 5th Av.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; B. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 B'way.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; R. M. A. Williams, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear, shirts; G. W. Schwager, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.

TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; Mr. Franken, coats; 72 Madison Av.

WICHITA, Kan.—Cohn, Hinkel D. G. Co.; Miss M. Drake, coats, suits, waists, underwear; 1,239 Broadway; Imperial.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Aarons<R T Sub Con.
Holden, admx<Pringle
Varion, an inf<Wender
Taylor<Manning.
Astoria Veneer M & D Co<Marden, O & H.
Brinsky<B,QCo.&SRR.
Dillon, as admr<I R T
Rudin<Cohen.
McDonald<B H RR.
Rozan<Halpern.
Thoma<Pharasles & ano.
Gomez<same.
Collins<Black and White Cab Co et al.
Flynn<R T Sub Con.
Frocida<NY & QCo Ry
Gibbia<same.
Kirschbaum<Frecker.
Clancy<NY Rys Co.
Martin<Cody.
Quinn<NY Rys Co.
Rosenbaum<Cap Sec.
Henry, as admx<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Gray<Bk of L I et al.
Pasika<Knabbe.
Schweickert<CNY.
Broderick<B,QC&SRR.
Bellemare<Hurley & ano.
Dunn<McCardell.
Reimer<Campbell & ano.
Schwickert<CNY.
Simon<Chalmers Mot Co, Detroit, et al.
Kratchovil<Gimbel Bros.
Adikes<Skeese.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 25,020.—In Bankruptcy.—NEW YORK PUBLIC STORES CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said New York Public Stores Corporation are hereby given notice that on November 7, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, December 6, 1917, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, November 17, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 25,260.—In Bankruptcy.—LEO ZIMMERMANN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Leo Zimmermann are hereby given notice that on November 14, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, December 6, 1917, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, November 17, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,261.—In Bankruptcy.—EUGENE T. TURNEY COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Eugene T. Turney Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on November 14th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 30th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,242.—In Bankruptcy.—ALTER M. BRODY, Bankrupt.

Alter M. Brody was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on November 10th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 30th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,264.—In Bankruptcy.—MYER BEHAL, Bankrupt.

Myer Behal was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on November 15th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 30th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,229.

Notice is given that CHARLES W. HOLTZ, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 24, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated, New York, November 17, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG Wanted—7614, 7301, 6301; also Whitman's 3, 9, and 104. Finkelstein & Sons, 17 West 3d.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus stock, better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Parker-Wilder 551, all colors; also botany or similar quality, in high colors, 50 or 54 inch. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

BROADCLOTH, Poplins, Serges, and Velours wanted; cash for quantity at right price. A. H. & S., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White, for trimmings; Faille silk linings, plain, printed. Gramercy 7184.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Will buy taupe and beetroot, also plushes. Hershfield, Farr. 9339.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanys or F. & H., also U. S. velours, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

CLOAKINGS, Overcoating, and Heavy Materials Wanted.—Quantity, for cash. 334 4th Av., 9th floor. Madison Square 7745.

CLOAKS, SUITS Wanted.—Junior sizes, medium priced, snappy styles; jobbers. Gramercy 7184.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Any description, also ¾ goods, blues only, cash. R. & W. Cloak, 50 West 17th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring shoe tops and junior suits; also junior coats, Monday morning. Milbauer & Messinger, 145 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Spring suits and coats of the better grade all week. 17th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Out-of-town jobber looking at samples of Spring coats and suits, Monday morning, 9-12, Room 1402, 1,182 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber now placing orders on Spring suits and coats. Call all week, with samples, 1,140 Broadway, eleventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits, also jobs in Winter suits and coats. Call rear elevator, 4th floor, 151 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring suits and coats today and all week. First floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples ladies', misses', juniors', and children's coats. Address M 125 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Largest jobber now buying infants', intermediate, children's and junior coats for Spring. M 42 Times.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of the better kind. 6th floor, 158 West 29th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will pay cash for jobs of fur-trimmed coats. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

COATS Wanted.—Suits; exclusive jobber placing orders; Spring models. 120 West 27th St., 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring. Call with samples all week, 5th floor, 115 West 26th St.

COATINGS Wanted. — We are open to buy heavy, staple coatings at a price for cash. Neugass Brothers, 71 West 23d.

COATS Wanted.—Quantity cloth coats; price must be right. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

CORDUROY Wanted.—500 yards of green, narrow wale, for cash. J 325 Times Downtown.

COTTON BATINE Wanted.—Rose, tan, blue. V. N. Smith & Co., 35 East 21st St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Gray flannel mixture and flannelettes for cash. South 7448.

CRECOKNIT Wanted.—American 06062; reindeer, tan and navy; botany velour, 3895 style; reindeer and taupe. Tel. Orchard 4278.

DRESSES AND COSTUMES. — Contractors wanted on high-class afternoon dresses for Spring in foulards, pussy willows, georgette, crepe meteor, and other exclusive silk materials; also cloth dresses; big orders for those with exclusive styles; bring samples. Call Monday and Tuesday morning from 9 to 12, 105 Madison Av., 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big manufacturer placing orders for Spring on better dresses in taffeta, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, serges, foulards, and stripes. Phone for appointment 8350 Madison Square.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber placing orders for Spring on better dresses, in taffeta, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, serges, foulards, and stripes. Call all week, 12-14 West 32d St., eighth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large dress jobber now pricing orders for all kinds of silk dresses, new Spring styles; call before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M.; bring your own samples. H. A. R., 11 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on better dresses, taffetas, crepe de meteors, and crepe de chines; call with samples immediately. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—A contractor with 20 machines would like to connect with a concern of dress or waist manufacturers. United Waist Dress Co., 183 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

DRESS CONTRACTORS Wanted. — Large dress jobber looking at Spring models; please call with samples Monday and Tuesday. 105-107 East 29th St., first floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will purchase quantity serge dresses; an opportunity to realize cash; samples daily. Wieher, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for Spring or afternoon and street dresses, in silks only. Call all week, 38 West 33d, Room 303.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on cloth an silk dresses; bring samples with you. Hugo H. Levy & Bro., 29 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ready to look at Spring line of better-grade dresses, georgette and taffetas. 37 West 28th, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will place orders on Spring styles; call all week. Friedlander Dress Co., 339 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for job of dresses. Call with samples, 20 West 27th, 6th floor

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Forstman and Hoffman No. 7575, all shades; will pay cash. Orchard 4278.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—F. and H. 7575, all colors; also U. S. 153, all colors. Farragut 2616.

GINGHAMS Wanted. — Quantity checks, plaids, for cash. Armetta, Farragut 3093.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal's, $6.50; also Lapinex plush, $3.35. M 148 Times.

KEARMI Wanted for cash, mole color, not taupe. Gramercy 5124.

MACKINAWS Wanted.—And all heavy-weight overcoatings. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17 West 3d.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Gilberts all colors. Phone Madison Square 8272.

PIECE GOODS Wanted. — Open for large quantities of overcoating, zibeline, and cloakings. W. Karon & Sons, 111 Bleecker St. Telephone Spring 5563.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Gilbert's Oxford and serges, Am., D244, blue; 4192 coronet, blue. Irving, 3965 Gramercy.

PLUSHES Wanted. — Esquimette and Peco plush at exceptionally low prices. Gramercy 7184.

POPLINS Wanted. — Amoskeag No. 8158, Whitman's 767, P. P. L. Stuyvesant 3335.

RAPPS Wanted.—Cadet blue, pink, white; spot cash; any quantity. Call Spring 2547.

SERGES Wanted.—Large quantity of French serges; principally 7120, 54289, and W. F. X. Shapero Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted. — Botany 11433, Whitman 104, and U. F. 838, for cash. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th. Farragut 3814.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantities for cash; 7120, 54289, 54274, 7614, 7301, Whitman's 104. Mr. Lawton, phone Canal 9364.

SERGES Wanted.—6301, 7301, U. S. 838, 235, 104, 96, 9, or any other men's wear serge overcoatings. Spring 6151.

SERGE Wanted. — Whitman's 104; cash; American 670604, and cotton Shepherd checks. Chelsea 5822.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for Style 87 serge, all colors; give assortment and best price. M 101 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantities of Whitman, styles 104, 106, 9, 99. Chel. 8863.

SERGES Wanted.—9, 99, 3, 104, 7301, 6301, 7614; also poplin. Madison Square 4264.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 106, 104, 888; poplins 69610. Farragut 8090. Phillip.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235 or Gilbert's 8200; spot cash. Madison Square 8475.

SERGES Wanted.—Large quantity French serge for cash. 56 West 22d, 9th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 106, 99, and 94, any quantity, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGE Wanted. — Open for quantity No. 7614. Telephone Greeley 2606.

SERGES Wanted.—94-104-7301-7614; no others call. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

SERGE Wanted.—6301 navy, 15 pieces. Phone Madison Square 4947.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy or exchange burgundy plum 4408 for navy. Telephone Franklin 1268.

SILKS Wanted.—Taffetas, peau de cygnes, plain and changeable; all colors at a price. A. Warshauer, 432 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 1545.

SILK DRESSES Wanted.—Spring line; jobber. Room 507, 3 West 29th St.

SILKS Wanted—In small or big lots; bought for cash. E 124 Times.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Misses' and ladies'; large jobber placing Spring orders. Write for appointment to M 41 Times.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking for Spring coats and suits all week. Apply tenth floor, 158 West 29th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring suits from $10 to $25. Call, with samples, 30 West 26th St., 3d floor.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits all week. Apply 3d floor, 18 West 22d.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples better grade. 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS Wanted. — Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits all week. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring models; submit samples. Room 401, 6 West 22d.

SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; will look all week. 11th Floor, 145 West 30th St.

UNIONS Wanted.—¾ and 6-4 goods of any kind; cash. Stuyvesant 2670.

VELOURS or KERSEYS Wanted.—We will pay cash for heavyweight velours or kerseys; send quantities, colors, and best prices. The Cohn-Goodman Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cash, American 544, 0359, 11050; any quantity. Farragut 9090. Phillip.

VELOURS Wanted.—Taupe and burgundy velour; suitings and broadcloth. Farragut 4868.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weights, in all shades. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

VELOUR.—Wanted, 11050 in all colors. Madison Square 3319.

WAISTS OR DRESS Wanted.—Mfgs. having any 72-inch cotton "nets" to close out. Phone Obertelder, Chelsea 889.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATH ROBES for men, ladies, and children for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 West 16th St.

BLANKETS.—Contractor open for offer to make military blankets. M 80 Times.

BLUE CHAMBRE and 36-inch striped ginghams. Stuy. 5698.

BROADCLOTHS.—All shades, tricotines and heavy velours, also Dunmore serges; reasonable. Farragut 2927.

BROADCLOTH.—315 navy, black, brown, green, plum, taupe, and burgundy. Chelsea 7834.

BROADCLOTH, white and tan vigoureaux; cheap for cash. Mad. Sq. 4175.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, No. 343 white, $2.15 net. M 160 Times.

BURELLA.—American 0310, navy, brown, and green, close out reasonable. Chelsea 7834.

CAPS.—To close out, cheap, men's and boys' Winter styles. Bachrack, 584 Broadway. Spring 3265.

CLOAKS.—72, must be sold; 48 fur-trimmed, all shades. Farragut 3428.

CLOTH.—Six pieces Fisher Kennedy 3400, Merit, 57 Hope St., Brooklyn. Stagg 67.

CLOTH for military and others. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Better grades, specially priced, immediate delivery; pom poms, plush, velour, broadcloth, serges, ladies' models, leading shades. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, kerseys, and plush coats, all latest shades and styles; fur-trimmed; prices very reasonable. Savoy Cloak Co., 18 West 27th St. Farragut 3687.

COATS of every description; our best sellers, including the newest chicken styles in Taupes and Burgundy, for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobbers only; 500 velour coats, fur trimmed, all shades and sizes, greatly reduced prices; exceptional value. Greenberg & Strechman, 33 East 9th St.

COATS.—100 American velour coats, fur trimmed, all shades, half lined, to close out at a special price. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Wonderful assortment of 100 fur-trimmed coats to close out in a job at a very low price. A. Adler & Sons, 22 West 32d St.

COATS — Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Special values in Pom Pom and Bolivia; self and fur-trimmed; immediate delivery. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—1,000 velour coats for immediate delivery, mostly fur-trimmed. M. Rosenman & Co., 40-42 West 27th St.

COATS, plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery; prices reasonable. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

COATS, ladies'; ask for $8.75 net special; half lined; big fur collar; immediate delivery. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—Off price jobbing trade; velours, broadcloths, fur and plush trimmed. Smigel & Zipper, 56 West 22d. Gram. 205.

COATS to close out, velours, broadcloths, fur-trimmed; all shades. M. & D. Rubin, 34 West 17th. Chelsea 956.

COATS.—Plush, 48 inches long, belted, fur-trimmed, $10. to $15.25, special for sale purposes. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS—Kerseys and velours, fur-trimmed, to close out cheap; also other good values. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS—Plushes, $12.75 up; cloth, $6 up, for immediate delivery; jobs always on hand. Schoen & Weissman, 53 West 24th St.

COATS.—Closing out 125; heavy wool velour, fur collars and cuffs. I. Feldman, 54 East 13th. Stuyvesant 4269.

COATS—Velour, broadcloth, and plushes; reasonable prices; immediate deliveries. Neumann, 15 West 20th St.

COATS—Children's, juniors', and flappers, cloth and velvet, at popular prices. Neumann, 15 West 20th St.

COATS.—Wonderful values in velour and broadcloth coats, all fur-trimmed. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.— Velours, kerseys, and mixtures; fur-trimmed and plain; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATINGS. — 54-inch, assorted colors; 25 pieces, $1.50 yard. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Junior and misses' fur trimmed, immediate delivery. Charles Feller, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery at very low prices. Samuel Abrams & Co., 31 East 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies' velour, plush, fur collar, $8.75 net. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—1,000 plushes and velours, Burgundy shades, on racks. Kerestoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS to close out, velours, broadcloths, fur-trimmed. Klar Bros., 35 West 20th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, all wool cloth, nicely trimmed. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—200 coats, fur-trimmed, to close out. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed; immediate delivery at right prices. Charles Cohen, 123 West 17th.

COATS.—3,000 ladies' and children's; big values. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, all colors; immediate delivery. Eisman & Lifshits, 40 West 17th.

COATS, SUITS.—Specially priced; immediate delivery; pom poms, plush, velour, broadcloth, fur-trimmed, better grades. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Trench; correct model; right finish. Theodore Weil, 122-130 West 27th St.

COATS.—Big values; velours plush, and jobs. Rineberg, 41 West 25th St.

COMISOLS.—White, hand made lace embroideries and hand stitched, 200 pairs in stock; low price. Sakai, 2,735 Broadway. Phone Academy 2796.

CREPE-DE-CHINE, immediate delivery, 90c, all colors. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

CRYSTAL CLOTH.—Holden Leonard, Style 604; all colors. Rosenberg Brothers, 40 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Extraordinary offer of 500 satins and serges, staple colors and style, mostly large sizes, to close out at a price. Far. 3395.

DRESSES.—500 French serge, charmeuse, satin, and evening dresses to close out at sacrifice. Senner Co., 7 West 31st.

DRESSES.—500 French serge, discarded styles, to close out, at $5.75. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Fifty serge and satin dresses to sell direct from contractor. Aster Costume Co., 129 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—200 serge dresses, good values, to be disposed of at a sacrifice. Eastern Dress Co., 117 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Gleckner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges to close out, assorted colors, at low prices. Waldorf Mfg., 15 West 34th.

DRESSES.—200 high-grade serges, silks, and velvet dresses to close out. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Jobs, silks, and serges, to close out at a price. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses to close out at a price. Fruim-Margolies, 133 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey, charmeuse, serges to close out. 118 West 29th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet, latest styles, close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—100 serge and satin, to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

EMBROIDERING MACHINE. — Six heads, Singer, Monitor; new, in first-class condition; no reasonable offer refused; 6th floor, 1 5th Av.

FLEECE UNDERWEAR; quantity; immediate delivery; hosiery for export. Henry Isaacs, Stuyvesant 4045.

FURS.—Selling out best Hudson seal, black Nutria, sealine skins. Chelsea 4985.

FURS.—Selling out children's, misses', ladies' sets and hats. 151 West 23d.

FUR TRIMMING.—Will sell kerami, also kit-cony, colors, below cost. Farragut 616.

INFANTS' COATS.—3 exceptionally snappy styles, sacrifice; sizes, 2 to 6. Steinberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

JUILLIARDS 2002, all colors; silk velours, reasonable. Madison Square 2967.

KERAMI.—Piece, $6.35, Blumenthal's crushed plush, 544 black, ¾ cheviot. Farragut 9811.

KERAMI.—Original, reasonable price. Telephone 3149 Madison Square.

KERAMI.—For sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

KHAKI.—Strips about 8 inches wide, 12,000 yards. Gram. 5855.

KERSEYS.—Wyandotte 422, American 15020. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

KNITTED PETTICOATS, SKIRTS.—Positively best line, will deliver. Hoffstadt, 29 Mercer St.

MOLAMI.—Sydney Blumenthal's 10-V and molami, cheap. Chel. 9866.

MUFFS.—Jobs caracul and ural lamb, suitable basement departments. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

PAISLEYS. — Will close out below market price; also Peco poplin. E 125 Times.

PEARL BUTTONS, about 500 dozen; sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 line. Phone Suydan. Madison Square 9450.

PLUSHES.—Peco, $3.35; Esq., $3.55; serges, broadcloths, less than market price. R. Smith & Co. Mad. Sq. 818.

PLUSH, Lapinex, Kerami, Chase's Beaver Trimming.—Under marked value. Farragut 9090. Philip.

PLUSHES. — Salts, peerless, Philadelphia, reasonable. Chel. 9864.

POM POM—American 0816, taupe, brown, and green. Farragut 2616.

PLUSH.—Will sell esquimette plush for $3.60 net cash. Chelsea 5617.

POM POM. — All colors. Mandelbaum, 22 West 26th. Farragut 9812.

SATINS, meteors, failles, imported wool jerseys, serges, French twills, laces, nets; bargains. Lennox, 10 East 34th St.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 54289, Garfield 528, Gera 7008, for sale. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Telephone Madison Square 9656.

SERGES.—All colors; Juilliard's 54289, Amoskeag 7120-6120, Gera 10175, Whitman 104. H. Pantuch, 251 4th Av. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES.—4002 navy, 100 pieces, 65c; will exchange or will buy. Whitman's 87, navy, green, wine. Orchard 4858.

SERGES.—For sale, Juilliards 54221, lot; Lorraine 3670, navy, brown, green. Phone 8350 Madison Square.

SHIRTINGS.—Lightweight materials, checks, plaids, and mixtures; off price. Mr. Philip, 4th floor, 16 West 25th St.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; duchess meteors, georgettes, washable satins, taffetas, &c. Harris Handman, 432 4th Av. Madison Square 6277.

SILKS. — Buttonhole twists, about 10,000 spools; will sell at 1½c. a spool; all colors. Rose, 13 West 39th St. Tel. 2771 Vanderbilt.

SILKS.—Large quantity of printed tussah for sale very cheap; good lining patterns. Address M 95 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Size 0, black and white; 4,000 great gross to close out; not a spring fastener; carded, 1 gross in a box. Price $1 per great gross. Williamsburg 1807.

STOLES, CAPES.—Plush and Kerami muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

STRIPS.—Blumenthal's, also Pribyloff plush, selling below market price; act quick; grand opportunity. Phone HyJol, 4254 Mad. Sq.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak & Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS.—400 better grade to close out. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

TABLE.—Valuable carved teakwood, antique. M., second floor, 148 Duane St.

TRUNKS.—3 Bal. wardrobe, 45 inches, suitable dresses or coats; sell cheap; 6th floor, 71 5th Av.

VAL EDGING AND INSERTING. — About 5,000 yards; also 400 yards of miscellaneous Nottingham laces. Tel. Suydan, 9150 Mad. Sq.

VELOURS.—All wool and cotton warp, light and heavy weight, in all colors; will sell cheap. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

VELOURS.—American 0359, burgundy, reindeer, taupe, pekin, other colors. Phone Chelsea 7038.

VELOURS.—Wyandotte and American 11050. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS, burgundy, full heavyweight; 0359, all colors; ¾ cheviot; kersey. Farragut 9812.

VELOURS, lightweight, taupe, brown, green; kersey 15020, all shades. Madison Square 6635.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, all colors; coatings, plushes. Madison Square 2426.

VELOURS.—A. W. Co. 0359, in assorted colors. Farragut 8893.

VELOURS.—Plum and taupe velours, reasonable. Chel. 9865.

VELOUR—0359, navy, $2; Lymansville 300-3, all colors. Farragut 383.

VELOURS.—All colors. Oakland Textile Co., Gramercy 5213.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 25 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. R. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN.—Have 7,500 yards black velveteen, quality 300, for immediate delivery. Mat Levine, 596 Broadway.

VELVETS, silks, woolens, and cotton skirtings. Ettenson & Goldstein, 39 West 30th.

VESTS.—Ladies' wool jersey vests, all shades, to close out at a price. Gramercy 2985.

WAISTS.—1,000 Georgette and crepe de chines; close out at ridiculous prices. Apply Bronner Manufacturing Co., 1,270 Broadway.

WYANDOTTES, Velours, and Kerseys, Burellas 0310, all colors. Mad. Sq. 2426.

WOOLENS.—500 pieces Rochester tweeds, ¾ cheviot; 150 pieces plaids. Gramercy 6648.

WORSTED SERGE.—Amoskeag 6120, black and blue. How much am I offered? Stuyvesant 2676.

YARNS.—Khaki knitting yarns, four-ply, spot delivery. Mayflower Mills, Mad. Sq. 9380.

YARN—1,000 pounds army gray, pure worsted, No. 2, 85c a pound. J 339 Times Downtown.

First American Textile Design Exhibit
Original American Designs for Silk Fabrics
Fall Styles 1918
By Professional American Artists
has been transferred to the studio of
TOEPFER & SCHROFF, Inc.
HERMAN SCHEY, Gen. Mgr.
4-6 White St., N. Y.
on Nov. 19 and continuing until Dec. 1
From 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The hundreds of new and beautiful designs being exhibited can be seen only at the studio. These designs cover the most advanced ideas in conservative and novelty patterns for the coming season.
APPOINTMENTS MADE TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE.

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of
Silks, Satins, Chiffon Velvet, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, Crepe Meteors, Chiffons, Crepe de Chines, Woolens, Linings, Laces, Brocades.
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10 EAST 34TH ST.
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FOR THE NEWEST IDEAS IN
JERSEY CLOTH
VISIT JERSEY HEADQUARTERS
RUDOLPH SCHREIBER
Standwear Jersey Cloth
1140 Broadway at 26th St. N.Y.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES.
Military First Aid and Kumfort Kits, Laundry Bags, Tennis Racquet Covers and Dresses, Athletic Supporters, Skate Scabbards, Khaki Sweaters, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, and Military Equipment.
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Specially Priced
Spiral Wool
PUTTEES
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WAISTS
CREPE DE CHINE AND GEORGETTE
$18 PER DOZEN.
DEUTCHMAN BROS., 15 WEST 20TH ST.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

10,000 AMERICAN FLAGS
TO CLOSE OUT.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
LIBERTY FLAG CO., 693 B'WAY.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up.
AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
151 West 26th Street.

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS
AT
ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.

RUBBERIZED MATERIALS. — KHAKI COLORS. MERIT MFG. CO., 57 HOPE ST., BROOKLYN. PHONE STAG. 67.

Serge Dresses Popular Prices | ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 28th St.

FINANCING
of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
95 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

LEVISON & CO. ACCOUNTS
141 FIFTH AVENUE FINANCED

Modern Designs—Rock Botton Prices
SHOW ROOM PARTITIONS
Factories Fitted up Spring 8260.
H. Katz & Son, Cabinet Makers, 132 Prince St.

On account moving will sell very reasonable two Singer-Lorraine embroidery machines; six in one; best condition; separate electric motors. 342 4th Av., sixth floor.

On account moving will sell counters, tables, desks, typewriter, benches, time clock very reasonable. 342 4th Av., sixth floor.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

Auctions.

EXECUTORS' SALE
STOCK, PLANT AND FIXTURES
of the LUCILLE WAIST CO., INC.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer
Sells This Day,
Monday, November 19th,
at 10.30 A. M.
AT 100 WEST 32ND ST.,

the entire property of the above estate, comprising Silks, Laces, Buttons, Trimmings, Medallions, Cotton, Waists, Waist fronts, etc.

Plant

consisting of 26 Willcox & Gibbs Machines, 3 Hemstitching machines, Buttonhole machines, Power Tables, 2 Direct Motors, Pressing Plant, Blower and Gas Irons.

Office and Factory Fixtures

Baskets, chairs, forms, cutting tables, rag cans, paper and twine, hangers, paper boxes, time clock, Roll-top desk, Flat-top desk, Bookkeeper's desk, Table, Safe and Office partition.

IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER AT THE WILSON BUILDING, 1,270 BROADWAY,

Show Room and Office Fixtures, comprising very fine glass-top desks, cane arm chairs, office partitions and dividers, carpets, electric chandeliers, wallcases, Oliver Typewriter, Desks, Chairs, etc., etc.

Also for the account of Hirsch & Wadro, Inc., and Moyser, former purchasers at the sale of Max Roth, 155 doz. Medallions and one time clock.

I. GAINSBURG, 258 Broadway.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, 320 Broadway.
Attorneys for Executors.
ANNIE ROTH, and LEON LASKI, Executors.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2246.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

Seven rooms. Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. R. Silsby, 217 B'way, New York; Barclay 4385.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Larchmont 5 minutes' walk to station; 6 rooms and enclosed sleeping porch. open fireplace; nearly new. Price $5,750. Also 8-room house with 2 baths; $7,500. **H. M. OLCOTT** 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 2326.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements, heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent. $150 cash, balance $18 per month. LANE, Box 275 Times Downtown.

ALL-YEAR HOME.

6, 7, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements; easy commuting distance from N. Y. Three minutes' walk to depot; boating, bathing and fishing; small cash payment needed, balance as rent. Address Box E 54 Times.

Stucco House—$20 Monthly

Buys it. Everything new. Six rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat. Fine plot; hedge lawn; flowers. Easy commuting. Owner must sell at once. Sacrifice for $3,500, $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE.

Will consider erecting a new building for a responsible tenant.

330-332 Fourth Avenue and 29-31 East 24th Street.

About

7,000 SQUARE FEET.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

JOHN A. AHERN,
59 Liberty Street.

STORE & BASEMENT Rental $3600. **LOFTS 50 x 100** Rental $2000.

N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. & Wooster St. Modern fireproof building; freight-passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light; to lease from Feb. 1st. Apply Supt. on prem. or your own broker.

BROADWAY CORNER

No. 1651, N. W. Cor. of 51st St.

Store and Basement for Lease.
RENT REASONABLE.
Full particulars,
WM. B. MAY & CO., Agents,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone Plaza—270.

$25—OFFICES—$65

36 EAST 23D STREET.
Two Elevators. Fireproof Bldg.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., Agts.,
Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FOR RENT

25-foot house. Furnished or unfurnished, by year or season.
Near St. Patrick's Cathedral.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
3 East 35th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 3 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 5 Room Suites, With Huge Living Room and Open Fireplace.
For booklet, floor plan, etc.
See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings

WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED

Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths

FOR TEN MONTHS AT

A GREAT CONCESSION

from regular rates for these particular suites.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.
Subway Express Station at Corner.

HIGHLAND COURT
600 WEST 192ND STREET
at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT
2 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.
2290 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

47 EAST 57TH STREET,
Unfurnished.
6 Room Housekeeping Apartm't, $2400
3 Room Physician's or Bachelor's Apartments, $1000-$1400.
Apply on Premises, or
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Ave.
Phone 6200 Murray Hill

BRONX.

Just Completed.

4 elegant room up-to-date apartments; large and commodious; moderate rents.

261 & 265 East 201st St.

Handy to trolley, new Jerome Av. subway station, and New York Central Railroad.

BOARD WANTED

(30 cents a line; six words to a line.)

ELDERLY LADY in good health desires pleasant room and bath, with board, in private family; vicinity 5th Av. and 40th St. preferred; state full particulars and price. Address 3416 Walnut St., or W 32 Times.

A similar advertisement in next Sunday's edition of The New York Times will cost $1.50.

The New York Times rejects all unworthy or doubtful advertisements, and welcomes information from its readers in aid of its efforts to keep its advertising columns absolutely clean.

Send advertisements by mail or telephone The New York Times, Bryant 1000, or place through any advertising agency.

SAFEGUARDS LABOR IN ALL WAR PLANTS

Army Issues Regulations as to Hours and Standards on Government Work.

BARS CHILDREN UNDER 14

Insists on Proper Conditions and Equal Pay for Women—Frowns on Overtime.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The importance of throwing the most perfect safeguards around workers in arsenals and factories engaged in Government work is urged in a general order made public tonight and issued by the Chief of Ordnance to arsenal commanders and manufacturers.

The Chief of Ordnance impresses the point that the efficient operation of places where Government work is carried on demands that the workers not only be protected with the ordinary safeguards, but that their hours, wages and working conditions be satisfactorily adjusted.

A similar order has also been issued by the Quartermaster General. Its text follows:

SUGGESTIONS FOR ARSENAL COMMANDERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

While circumstances are not such as to render appropriate the issuance of definite orders upon this subject at the present time, the following suggestions are commended to the careful consideration of arsenal commanders and manufacturers executing orders for this department.

In view of the urgent necessity for a prompt increase in the volume of production of practically every article required for the conduct of the war, vigilance is demanded of all those in any way associated with industry, lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down. It is a fair assumption that, for the most part, these safeguards are the mechanisms of efficiency. Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions, and a proper wage scale are essential to high production. During the war every attempt should be made to conserve in every possible way all of our achievements in the way of social betterment.

In the preparation of the following memorandum no effort has been made to establish, or even to suggest, definite rules of conduct.

The memorandum presents what may be considered a fair, if tentative, basis of action.

The department wishes to be assured that schedules of hours obviously excessive, or wage scales distinctly unfair, or working conditions such as should not be tolerated, will certain be brought to its attention.

1—HOURS OF LABOR.

1. Daily Hours—The day's work should not exceed the customary hours in the particular establishment or the standard already attained in the industry and in the community. It should certainly not be longer than ten hours for an adult workman. The drift in the industrial world is toward an eight-hour day as an efficiency measure. It has also been shown that hours of labor must be adapted to the age and sex of the worker and the nature of the occupation.

2. Overtime—The theory under which we pay "time and a half" for overtime is a tacit recognition that it is usually unnecessary and always undesirable to have overtime. The excess payment is a penalty and intended to act as a deterrent. There is no industrial abuse which needs closer watching in times of war.

3. Shifts in Continuous Industries—Eight hours per shift should be a maximum in continuous twenty-four-hour work.

4. Half Holiday on Saturday—The half holiday on Saturday is already a common custom in Summer, and it is advantageous throughout the year, especially if the work day be ten hours long the other days of the week. The working period on Saturday should not exceed five hours.

An occasional shift of two or three hours on Saturday afternoons is unobjectionable if essential, but the additional hours should be regarded as overtime and paid for on that basis.

5. Hours Posted—It is desirable that the hours of labor for every tour should be posted.

6. Holidays—The observance of national and local holidays will give opportunity for rest and relaxation which tend to make production more satisfactory.

7. One Day Off—One day of rest in seven should be a universal and invariable rule.

2.—STANDARDS OF WORKROOMS.

1. Protection Against Hazards and Provisions for Comfort and Sanitation.—Existing legal standards to prevent danger from fire, accident, occupational disease, or other hazards, and to provide good light, adequate ventilation, sufficient heat, and proper sanitation, should be observed as minimum requirements.

2. Location of Toilets.—All toilets should be sanitary and readily accessible.

3. Extreme Temperatures.—Those processes in which workers are exposed to excessive heat, that is, over 80 degrees; or excessive cold, that is, under 50 degrees, should be carefully supervised, so as to render the temperature conditions as nearly normal as possible. When extreme temperatures are essential workers should not only be properly clothed, but avoid sudden changes.

4. Lights.—If any light is at the level of the worker's eyes, it should be so shaded that its rays will not directly strike the eyes.

3.—WAGES.

1. Wage Standards.—Standards already established in the industry and in the locality should not be lowered. The minimum wage rates should be made in proper relation to the cost of living, and in fixing them it should be taken into consideration that the prices of necessities of life have shown great increases.

4.—NEGOTIATION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES.

The need of preserving and creating methods of joint negotiations between employers and groups of employes is especially great in the light of the critical points of controversy which may arise in a time like the present. Existing channels should be preserved and new ones opened, if required, to provide easier access for discussion between an employer and his employes over controversial points.

5. STANDARDS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

1. Hours of Labor.—Existing legal standards should be rigidly maintained, and even where the law permits a nine or ten hour day efforts should be made to restrict the work of women to eight hours.

2. Prohibition of Night Work.—The employment of women on night shifts should be prevented as a necessary protection, morally and physically.

3. Rest Periods.—No woman should be employed for a longer period than four and a half hours without a break for a meal, and a recess of ten minutes should be allowed in the middle of each working period.

4. Time for Meals.—At least thirty minutes should be allowed for a meal, and this time should be lengthened to forty-five minutes or an hour if the working day exceeds eight hours.

5. Place for Meals.—Meals should not be eaten in the workroom.

6. Saturday Half-Holiday.—The Saturday half-holiday should be considered an absolute essential for women under all conditions.

7. Seats.—For women who sit at their work seats with backs should be provided, unless the occupation renders this impossible. For women who stand at work seats should be available, and their use permitted at regular intervals.

8. Lifting Weights.—No woman should be required to lift repeatedly more than twenty-five pounds in any single load.

9. Replacement of Men by Women.—When it is necessary to employ women in work hitherto done by men care should be taken to make sure that the task is adapted to the strength of women. The standards of wages hitherto prevailing for men in the process should not be lowered where women render equivalent service. The hours for women engaged in such processes, of course, should not be longer than those formerly worked by men.

10. Tenement House Work.—No work shall be given out to be done in rooms used for living purposes or in rooms directly connected with living rooms in any dwelling or tenement.

6. STANDARDS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS.

1. Age.—No child under 14 years of age shall be employed at any work under any conditions.

2. Hours of Labor.—No child between the ages of 14 and 16 years shall be employed more than eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, and night work is prohibited.

3. Federal Child Labor Law.—These and other provisions of the Federal child labor law must be strictly observed.

4. Minors Under 18.—Minors of both sexes under 18 years of age should have the same restrictions upon their hours as already outlined for women employes.

GOLD SEAL Champagne
A wine of the highest quality
Edward S. McGrath, Local Representative
45 B'dway. Phone Rector 4745

FOR THE 8-HOUR DAY.

Federation Asked to Urge Extending It Beyond Wilson's Order.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—There was no session of the American Federation of Labor Convention today. Many of the prominent officers in the organization spoke from pulpits and forums, and the Socialist delegates were invited by the local Socialist organization to attend a mass meeting.

President Samuel Gompers, it was announced today, has been invited to visit England at the close of the present convention. The invitation was brought by John L. Hill and Arthur Hayday, fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, and came from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. Mr. Gompers has not indicated whether he will accept.

Delegate Hill, it was also announced, will visit some of the most important centres of this country to place before workers in the United States first-hand information as to the lessons learned by British trade unionists working in close touch with their Government on work connected with the war. Before leaving Great Britain Mr. Hill conferred with the Ministeries of Munitions and Labor and prepared much data which he believes will be of much use to America.

The extent of the application of the eight-hour day to Government contracts, federation leaders here realize, holds the possibility of precipitating one of the liveliest fights of the convention when it reconvenes this week. The ruling of certain Government departments that President Wilson's proclamation of March 4, 1917, applies only to contractors engaged directly on Government work has resulted in the introduction of two resolutions which seek to have the federation go on record as favoring the same principle for all firms and corporations supplying manufactured materials to Government contractors.

AGAINST WAR TIME WEALTH.

Jacob H. Schiff Says No Man Should Seek to Increase Fortune.

To the captains of the forces who are to lead the campaign in this city to collect $5,000,000 for Jewish War Relief and for the Jewish Board of Welfare Work in the Army and Navy, Jacob H. Schiff declared yesterday:

"No man should seek to increase his personal fortune for the period of the war. The duty of every American at this time is to devote his whole thought and effort to the needs of the Government and to the needs of those who have been made to suffer through the war. It is, in my opinion, distinctly unpatriotic for those who have what they require to seek at such a time as this to amass additional wealth when thousands of young men are offering their lives in sacrifice for the ideals of America and when other thousands, many old men, women, and little children, are dying of starvation."

The meeting held yesterday at the home of Mr. Schiff, 965 Fifth Avenue, was for the purpose of discussing plans for the campaign for war relief which is to be held between Dec. 3 and 15. It is proposed during these two weeks to reach every one of the 1,500,000 Jews in New York City in the effort to complete the $10,000,000 needed by the Welfare Board for its work among the 50,000 Jewish soldiers in active service. The captains who were assembled for the first time comprised Mortimer Schiff, Louis Marshall, Henry Morgenthau, Abram I. Elkus, Sam A. Lewisohn, Jacob Unterberg, Leopold Stern, Simon F. Rothschild, Bernard Semel, J. H. Semel, E. S. Rothschild, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Leopold Plaut, H. B. Rosen, Sol G. Rosenbaum, Louis J. Robertson, Jacob Rossbach, Dudley D. Sicher, Leo Sulzberger, Henry M. Toch, Arthur D. Wolf, Sigmund Eisner, Saul F. Dribben, Walter Emmerich, Herbert S. Martin, Sam Kridel, and David A. Brown of Detroit, who has volunteered his services to conduct the campaign.

SLACKER'S RUSE A FAILURE.

He Picked Up Papers, but Showed His Mind Was All Right.

The method adopted by one man to get out of the national army is told by an army officer from one of the cantonments near New York.

"In a recent batch of recruits," he said, "there was one man who acted so peculiarly from the moment he arrived that several of the privates called my attention to him. This man would pick up every piece of paper he saw, scrutinize it carefully and then say in the most mournful tones: 'That ain't it.' All day long, in the barracks and out of doors, he would keep up this performance. It got on the nerves of some of the men, and they told me about it. After watching the man for a couple of days I sent him to the base hospital for observation. Here he completely fooled the doctors.

"At the end of the second week, after the man had picked up and examined every piece of paper he could find, each time uttering his refrain, 'That ain't it,' the doctors recommended that he be returned to civil life as mentally deranged. Accordingly the proper papers were made out and the Mustering Officer summoned the man to his office. As soon as the slacker received his honorable discharge, he examined it and then said, 'That's it.'"

The officer added that not many minutes elapsed before the man was back again with his company and started on two weeks kitchen duty.

RECRUIT FIREMEN FOR WAR.

Drive for 7,000 Men Nearing a Successful Conclusion.

With the aid of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the naval recruiting office here, in charge of Commander Adams, is rounding up its quota of the 7,000 men needed acutely in the stokeholds of fighting ships and transports. The subway bandsmen and the musicians of the battleship "Recruit" in Union Square are manning recruiting buses, and the eloquence of young officers is winning many men to feed a fire for Uncle Sam.

The recruiting officials believe their campaign will yield the necessary number of men by the end of this week. The naval recruiting officials point out that if a fireman's life does not appeal, there is plenty of room elsewhere, as the navy needs cooks, messmen, bakers, underseamen, coppersmiths, hospital apprentices, electricians, radio operators, enginemen, molders, patternmakers, blacksmiths, and machinists.

WAR BOARDS WEIGH BUILDING STATUS

Construction Interests Not Disturbed by Attention to New York Problems.

INTERMITTENT DELAYS ONLY

Most Building Materials Are in Storage and Can Be Shipped Here by Water.

Building construction interests in this market were not disturbed by the fact that Washington War Boards were weighing the status of building construction and material requirements in the light of war necessity, according to The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Fuel and other administrators now know that the building industry is very closely allied with the plans now under way for speedily winning the war, floating future Liberty Loans and otherwise helping the various departments in getting the highest degree of efficiency in every field of war-time activity.

In this district especially, the lack of adequate building space with which to carry on the administrative departments of great companies engaged in supplying war materials, the necessity for speedily building docks, warehouses, and homes and tenements for factory workers being brought here by the thousands to work in the new plants now being rushed to completion and the constant letting of other contracts for additional Government buildings, all of which create in themselves demand for other types of building in their proximity; all combined to convince the authorities of the absolute necessity of giving building construction and material manufacturers free rein in keeping their organizations together so as to be ready for any emergency demand for building accommodation that may arise, especially since this district is now so very seriously under constructed.

Most building materials are manufactured and placed in store for future requirements. This applies to practically 95 per cent. of materials going into construction. Therefore even should an embargo be placed on certain commodities there is no reason to believe that building construction will be checked.

Common brick is available in ample quantities. It is selling today at a lower price than it has since this country went to war, $8 to $8.25, with manufacturers not over anxious to sell. Approximately 20,000,000 less brick came into this market so far than was reported in the same period last year, and up the river there is a quantity of brick wholly adequate to take care of the requirements of this city and vicinity.

But the opening of a shipyard in the Newburg district, the heart of the brick manufacturing centre, is expected to have a serious bearing on the amount of brick that will be produced next year, with the result that brick makers are inclined not to push the market with their good brick. The brick selling at $7.75 and $8 are clearance brick.

Portland cement manufacturers have moderate stocks on hand. Shipments from all mills combined were slightly more favorable for October than for September. Shipments for ten months were only one per cent. under the corresponding period last year.

Shipments for October were not quite equal to those of September, but were greater than those for June, July and August, while the cement and clinker stock combined is over half a million barrels less than a month ago in the Eastern market. The growing availability of concrete as a substitute for steel and its probable use in making concrete ships will probably occasion higher demands upon the manufacturers of this product next Spring than was earlier anticipated. Stocks right now in the Lehigh Valley district are only 2 per cent. greater than they were a year ago.

Sharp reductions are reported in the current lists on angles, tees and tank plates ranging from a quarter of a cent a pound on the two former and two cents on the latter. The National Tube Company's new discount card on tubular products, showing advances over former prices of $8 per ton to the Government price on black and galvanized steel pipe, oil country goods, line pipe and all other tubular products, has not yet affected the New York base, the discounts prevailing here unchanged. Any change in the Pittsburgh base takes some time to become effective in this market because old stocks must be worked off first to place the new list in operation here.

The building trade is beginning to feel the increasing amount of old work coming out for figures reported some time ago as having been revived for plans in architects' offices.

Current quotations show a slight reaction in common brick from $8.25 flat to $8.00 for fair grade of brick. Portland cement still rules at $2.12 a barrel in 1,000-barrel lots at dock, New York, but is in a seasonal market; roofing slate is reflecting the higher manufacturing costs and is expected to show important changes in the near future.

The whole trend of the building material market is in favor of building activity during the winter because of the extreme likelihood of general shifting of labor next Spring when the building season gets under way. Architects are urging their clients to proceed with building operations now, especially with tenement house operations, small dwellings, and building alterations.

STOKES GEMS LISTED.

Police and Pawnbrokers Asked to Find $30,000 Stolen Property.

A list of the jewels stolen on Oct. 31 from Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, wife of the proprietor of the Hotel Ansonia, was sent to pawnbrokers here on Saturday and to the police of large cities for similar distribution. The jewels were in a box in a suitcase that had been placed with other baggage in the owner's stateroom on a West Shore train, on which she was returning from Chicago. Mr. Stokes said last night that no clue to the lost property had been obtained, although the police and many private detectives throughout the country had been searching for fifteen days. Mrs. Stokes declined to give the value of the jewelry, but it is estimated at more than $30,000.

Twenty-nine pieces of jewelry and $110 in bond coupons were taken by the thief. The larger pieces consisted of a diamond necklace, a neck chain of diamonds, about one-quarter carat each; a pair of diamond bracelets, which may be worn as a necklace; a bar pin of fifteen diamonds, one of four pear-shaped rubies and a number of diamonds; a bracelet of two sapphires and two diamonds, one pearl, and three diamond pins, six rings, several of them heirlooms; a gold watch initialed "H. E.," and engraved inside "Helen Ellwood, 1908," and a gold meshbag set with diamonds and sapphires and initialed "H. E. S."

It is believed the thief opened the suitcase with a key and took the jewel box, as the lock of the suitcase was unbroken. A pawnbroker said it was doubtful if a thief would attempt to pawn so valuable a collection of jewels, but would dispose of them to a "fence" or receiver of stolen goods.

CALLS AUNT A SUICIDE.

Soldier Nephew of Mrs. Stiassny Testifies at Inquiry.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling continued his investigation yesterday into the death of Mrs. Sarah Stiassny. One witness was examined by Mr. Dooling. He was Albert Holzman, a nephew of Mrs. Stiassny, who came up from Camp Upton. Mr. Holzman said that he saw his aunt on the Sunday prior to her death and that she then appeared to be in good health. He also said that he had loaned Richard Epstein, chief beneficiary under the will of Mrs. Stiassny, $200 some time prior to the death of his aunt. Mr. Epstein had repaid him, he said. Mr. Holzman said he was firmly convinced his aunt had committed suicide.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Columbus Circle. (311 West 59th St.)—Store and basement, most suitable for hardware, auto accessories, electric supply; lofts 22x90; light manufacturing; also offices, salesrooms, north skylight studios. Apply on premises, or phone Rieser, 5350 Madison Square.

7 EAST 54TH STREET.
25-foot, 4-story and basement house, with 3-story extension, elevator, steam heat, electric light; in the exclusive retail section. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

A model maker working for a first-class trade, wishes to rent space in a dressmaker's establishment or any other suitable business. Phone or write, M. Demay, Room 316, Hotel Martinique. Madison Sq. 8000.

In desirable office building, 640 sq. ft.; divided into reception room and four private offices; express subway station in building. Apply Room 601, No. 30 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

Garage for sale or rent, lot 27x100; three-story brick building; location, 225 East 67th St. Permission to inspect by addressing Crimmins Operating Co., Inc., 624 Madison Av. Plaza 6782.

NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES. —Every facility, $16.50 and $30.50 monthly; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 monthly. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.—Extension waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. 1,041 Madison Av., (near 79th.) Lenox 101.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Grade and parlor floors; alteration to suit; excellent light; doctor, dentist, modiste, any business. Tel. Schuyler 2528.

Lofts for Rent.—Large and small; light; improved; one block from P. R. R. ferry and Hudson tube; rents reasonable. E. Gross, 315 Henderson St., Jersey City.

Lofts, 75x75 and 75x43; freight and passenger elevators; excellent location. Apply premises, 30 Park Place, or your broker.

Store, 28 East 33d St., near Madison Av.; large display window; steam heat, hot water. Wm. F. Fuerst, Inc., agent, 87 Nassau St.

For rent, two fireproof lofts; building 50x100; choice location, Brooklyn. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

All conveniences, telephone service and stenographer. Chelsea Paper and Twine Co., 144 West 19th.

Lofts, factories; complete, efficient, courteous service. The Factory Exchange, 43 Cedar St. Tel. John 3719 and Boston.

140 WEST 34TH ST.—Showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

25,000 SQUARE FEET, LAFAYETTE ST., NEAR ASTOR PLACE; PRINCIPALS ONLY. APPLY P 6 TIMES.

Studio, 18x24, north light, to rent; $40. 4th Av., cor. 25th St. Madison Square 3381.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Desirable parlor floor. 53 West 54th St.

Fifth Av. office, with northern light, size 17x34. Inquire Room 1007, 366 Fifth Av.

Loft, 75x96, light on four sides; 401-405 East 91st St. Inquire on premises.

Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. 5 West 16th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED, LARGE STORE OR BUILDING SUITABLE FOR AUTOMOBILES, (TO HOLD 100 AUTOMOBILES,) ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, FROM 42D TO 63D STS. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, MAIL ONLY. B. B., ROOM 301, 1,493 BROADWAY.

Small 1-story shop, 50x100, ground floor, any town within 1 hour from N. Y. City; water facilities and unskilled help; state rent. A 61 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, District of New Jersey.—In the Matter of FLEMISH PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, Bankrupt.—By order of the Honorable George R. Beach, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Take notice that on November 23rd at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the assets of the above named bankrupt will be offered for sale, either as a whole or otherwise, in the United States District Court Room, Post Office Building, Jersey City, N. J., and such matters in reference to the administration of this estate as may be deemed proper will then or thereafter be made. For particulars as to the property to be offered for sale and the terms and conditions of sale, inquiry may be made of the receivers or their attorney, and inspection may be had at the factory, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. The property consists of machinery, parts, cabinets, fixtures and office furniture, office fixtures and partitions. The office furniture, etc., may be inspected at the former office of the company, No. 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HENRY SILICOCKS,
165 Broadway, New York City;
WENDELL J. WRIGHT,
50 Church Street, New York City,
Receivers.
JAMES N. ROSENBERG, 74 Broadway, New York City, Solicitor for Receivers.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES FRIEDLANDER & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 58 Warren St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very large jobber's stock of Automobile Supplies and Accessories of every kind and description. Also fixtures, comprising large Mosler Safe, Steel and Wooden Filing Cabinets, Desks, Typewriters, Telephone Booth, Platform Scale, Partitions, etc.

I. L. SCHWARTZ, Receiver,
120 Broadway.
IRVING ZION, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO BIEBER and CHARLES BIEBER, individually and as members of the firm of OTTO BIEBER & BRO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 265 West 23rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Automobile Accessories, Hardware, Tools, Electric Motor, Fixtures, etc.

HERMAN STIEFEL, Receiver.
JOFFE & STRAUSMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN LENDING, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 256 West 23rd St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Dresses, Silks, Velvet, Taffeta, Chiffon, Trimmings, Machinery, Cutting Tables, Desks, Safe, Partitions, Fixtures, etc.

MORRIS ISRAEL, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STARKEY OFFICE SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Office Furniture and Fixtures, Desks, Chairs, Tables, Filing Cabinets, Filing Devices, &c.

GORDON CAMERON, Trustee.
MORRIS POPPER, Attorney for Trustee, 99 Nassau St., New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 347, Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 1 carton of feathers of wild birds. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 3, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Nov. 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on June 5, 1917, The Hoboken Ferry Company and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company filed their petition praying limitation of their liability as Owner and Charterer respectively of the ferryboat "Scandinavia," for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about February 20, 1917, from a collision between the ferryboat "Scandinavia" and the steamship "Joaquin Mumbru," in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said ferryboat "Scandinavia" and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $96,975, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of November, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, August 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
A. J. McMAHON, Proctor for Petitioners.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Loans on chattel mortgage on machinery or automobiles; corporation notes discounted; strictly confidential. Coney, 1,790 Broadway, Room 512.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

31 BARKER AV., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. For rent, a three-story and basement frame dwelling, containing 14 rooms and 2 baths; hot water heat; plot 75x175; rent, $100 per month. JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

A beautiful old Colonial house in residential section of Larchmont; large plot; high ground; ten rooms, two baths, every modern improvement; convenient to station; Sound, school, &c.; $1,000 cash, balance monthly payments, like rent. Krisch, 11 East 42d St. Phone 6441 Murray Hill.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home. All improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

BEST BARGAIN IN MARKET.
Must sell my beautiful home at sacrifice. Particulars from Owner, 65 Times.

Westfield.—Rebuilt house, one-half acre, only $5,500; very cheap. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York City.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY BUILDING for sale, 10,000 square feet, 40-horse water power, never failing water, steam heating plant; location, in Connecticut town; population, 20,000; railroad siding in front, station near; will sell cheap. Address WARNER, (personal,) 96 Chambers St., New York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

A three-story and basement private residence, downtown, west side, central location; private party. G. E. Storm, 2,466 Webb Av., New York City.

Brooklyn.

Brick house 2½ stories and basement; all improvements; will sacrifice for cash. Linchitz, 236 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Westchester.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys California bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, plot 50 by 147, facing Hudson River; 740 Warburton Av., Yonkers; near Glenwood Station; room for garage; trolley passes; brokers protected. Rose, owner, 9 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

Long Island.

If you are looking for a small country home, with two full acres of fine farm land, located not far from railroad town and beautiful lake, complete for $1,325, on easy terms, call or write at once to B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$100 cash buys six-room house and large plot of good garden soil; ideal location for poultry; near big town; one hour from city; balance can be paid off $12 per month. Poultry, Box 285 Times Downtown.

Old house, with plenty of ground for vegetables, chickens, &c.; good section; near station and bay; only $1,400 to quick buyer; on easy terms. Estate, Box 210 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

QUAINT Colonial home, 47 minutes on D., L. & W. from New York City, in beautiful mountain country, near Montclair, 6 minutes' walk to Ex. Station; 4 master bedrooms, modern bath, living room, 28 feet long, with big open fireplace; running water, electric light, steam heat; house very tastily decorated and ready to move into; large grounds, near a pretty lake; country club, schools, churches, and markets close by; shades and screens all in; first mortgage of $4,200 now on; $2,000 cash buys it, and it's a wonderful bargain. Mrs. OWNER, Box 516 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

A BIG FARM.—Orange County, 278 fertile acres, on railroad and State road, near station; cheap; photos; particulars this office. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, New York. Rector 7718.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COMMUTER'S FARM, hour out on Erie, good express service; fine modernized house, excellent outbuildings; 50 acres; 10 minutes drive from station; fruit trees; stock; tools; all equipped. Brady, 15 Park Row.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

14 acres; some fine land; high location; seven-room house; barn and poultry houses; good condition; near depot; $2,800; terms. GOODHARDT, Spring Valley, N. Y.

For Sale.—800-acre cotton farm, well improved; desirably located; in high state of cultivation. Address Odel Plantation, Post Office Box 228, Arkansas City, Ark.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT, 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

81st, 3 East.—Attractively furnished 5-story American basement; elevator and squash court. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M., or phone 6958 Plaza.

Brooklyn.

Colonial House, 8 rooms, 3 baths, on Ocean Av.; large grounds, garage; leaving town; will sublet for Winter, or longer, furnished or unfurnished; $75 month. Phone Midwood 1311W.

Miscellaneous.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS—TO RENT—A furnished 12-room house, with 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, large yard and garage for two cars; ideally situated and attractive inside and out; a smart residence for a protracted stay at the Springs; rent $250 monthly. Apply Box W 148 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

48TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, nicely furnished; will rent balance of lease, $110 monthly; maid service.

56TH, 133 EAST.—Near Park Av., exclusive house, 2 or 3 rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1459.

ATTENTION.—Established 30 years. List your apartments. Waiting lists. A1 clientele. Lelands, One West 34th. Phone 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, two rooms, kitchenette, 5th Av. section. Lenney, 51 East 42d.

Distinctive apartment, 10 rooms and 3 baths, $5,900. Telephone Plaza 6525.

CORNER APARTMENT, six rooms, daintily furnished; elevator, telephone; $100. 138 E. 94th St.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN ALL MOST DESIRABLE LOCALITIES. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS, 402 MADISON AV., AT 47TH ST.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 30 EAST.—Going to France, sublet elegantly furnished apartmen, including piano.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV.—Shopping centre; handsomely furnished apartment; maid service; immense living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath; six months, $325 monthly. Phone Mad. Sq. 7894, 11-2, after 6 P. M.

16TH, 51 WEST.—1, 2, and 3 room suites; southern exposure; open fireplace; tea room in building; light, heat, telephone, maid service.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

57TH ST., 52 WEST.—Attractive, high-class two-room and bath apartment. Vanderbilt 5780.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,251.—In Bankruptcy.—EDMUND L. GOODMAN, Bankrupt.

Edmund L. Goodman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on November 10th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 30th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchen; handsomely furnished.

54TH ST., 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms with 2 baths; sunny rooms; steam heat.

55TH, 50 WEST.—Living room, breakfast room, bedroom, bathroom, kitchenette. Telephone Plaza 6958.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rate.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Sublet, 4-room apartment, exquisitely furnished; two bedrooms, living and dining room combined, kitchen; refrigeration; maid service; $250 monthly. Call afternoons, Apartment 4-1, or telephone appointment, Circle 1456.

57TH, 221 WEST.—Attractive, handsome 7 outside rooms; 3 bedrooms. Columbus 1377.

58TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
Alwyn Court; 12 rooms, 5 baths; newly decorated; magnificent, artistic, yet homelike. Railing. 4253 Columbus.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Duplex apartment, Hotel des Artistes, three rooms, kitchenette, refrigeration, cooking free; $200. Mrs. Wood.

69TH ST., 19 WEST, Overlooking Central Park.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant; finest in the city. Mrs. Deane, on premises.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, private telephone; excellent location; $23 weekly; also other rooms.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Apartments, furnished; entire floor; 2 and 3 connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; $125 and $150.

70S.—Magnificently furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

72D, 42 WEST.—Two of the most delightfully furnished small apartments in New York; two rooms, with tiled baths; new building; 7 windows in each suite; moderate priced restaurant, with service in apartments; overlooking Central Park; convenient to subway express, elevated, and service; $95-$100 monthly; leases only.

72D subway express, (2,025 Broadway.)—Ideal bachelor club; 7 spacious, outside, sunny rooms; high-class elevator apartment; newly decorated; seen any time; immediate possession; reasonable; reference. 684 Columbus. Evans.

72D, 167 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, suitable for couple or bachelors; third floor. Whitney.

75TH St., (northeast corner West End Av.)—Attractive suites, with bath; large, sunny rooms, with or without bath; suitable for two.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—Own home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, exceptionally well appointed, piano, beautiful view Hudson and Southern exposure; $300 monthly. Apt. 10 West.

81ST, 203 WEST, (Barrington.)—Three rooms, handsome; short lease. 5520 Schuyler.

86TH ST., 200 WEST.
Am leaving city; will sublet my 7-room, well-appointed apartment, long or short lease, immediate possession. Apartment 61. Phone 5200 Schuyler, or Superintendent.

97TH.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, $135 month; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1452.

99TH, 306 WEST, (near West End.)—3 or 8 room apartment; two baths. Flansburgh.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL.
3 doors from B'way. Phone 9575 River.
High-class, nicely, completely furnished 6 large, airy rooms and bath; $120-$130.
Electricity and maid service included.
All-night telephone, elevator.
Also attractive, well-heated single double rooms, kitchen privileges, $4-$10 weekly.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 52, facing Morningside Drive.)—Three rooms, housekeeping.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up, $20 weekly up; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

AN exceptional apartment, for bachelors; private house; exclusive location. Telephone Plaza 2200.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 to 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short leases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60-$75-$85; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, Corner Broadway, (2d floor.)

CLAREMONT AV., 29.—High-class apartment, seven rooms and two baths, completely furnished, to sublet Dec. 1; $150. J. Collins, Apartment 6B.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

DESIRABLE, well-located 7 rooms, completely furnished apartment; short lease. 5830 Riverside.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. —Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

NICELY FURNISHED apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; 96th subway. Phone Riverside 1626.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; superb view; grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver; immediate possession; sublet. Phone Morningside 6570. Apt. 102.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Cor. 119th St.) —Completely furnished, 7 rooms and 2 baths; 3 rooms facing Drive; high-class fireproof building. Apply to Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Nine rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Hudson; beautifully furnished; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Claremont Inn.) —Handsomely furnished; three; bath; facing Hudson; $15.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

WEST SIDE elegant suite in private residence; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; service, heat, electricity. Phone Riverside 9395.

WEST END AV., Corner 80th St.—10 rooms, 2 baths; 10th floor; entirely new; unusually beautiful. Telephone 2225 Schuyler.

80s.—Handsomely furnished 8-room duplex apartment, immediate possession, Winter months, longer, $175 month. Particulars telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

Unfurnished—East Side.

21ST, 143 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—2-room, bath, and kitchenette apartment, unfurnished or furnished; $60 or $65.

34TH ST., 62 and 64 East, Vanderbilt Studios, (adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,380; meals and service if desired. Apply R. S. Kamin, on premises, or telephone Murray Hill 913.

RUTHERFORD PLACE, 3 Stuyvesant Park.—Single flat, 6 rooms, $70; all improvements.

Unfurnished—West Side.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,200. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite; all improvements; maid service; references.

88TH ST., 105 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; convenient to elevated and subway; rent, $55.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.
High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms, facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

124TH ST., 527-529 WEST, (near B'way and Columbia College.)—Exceptionally fine apartments, 4-5 rooms; well-kept house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $43 month up.

135TH, 229 WEST.—Single apartment, eight large rooms; newly decorated; one flight.

150TH, 569, (Corner Broadway.)—Six large outside rooms; modern elevator bldg.; $65.

AUDUBON AV., 215, Corner 176th, (Brighton.)—Six rooms, bath; elevator apt.; $50.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms; high-class; elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

BROADWAY, 2,128.—TWO AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, MAID SERVICE; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 West 19th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory or telephone Cortland 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED.
5 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $65.
40 MORNINGSIDE AV.
N. E. Cor. West 118th St., Facing Park.
HENRY C. COLEMAN.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 187.—Unfurnished, beautiful, exclusive, 2 rooms, bath, $35; 1 room, bath, $25; spacious parlors, bath, $35; basement, $25; subway, Wall St., 4 minutes. Owner, premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

5TH AV., 61.—Private family; two warm, comfortably furnished rooms, single or suite; breakfast; business men preferred; references. Boyd.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; park privileges; board optional; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; also basement; references.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

35TH, 20 EAST, (Near Madison.)—Large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; gentleman.

43D, 16 EAST.—All comforts; refined home; completely furnished; cheerful room, bath; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large light room, running water, electricity; phone; reference.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Beautiful, large room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor; hot and cold water; private bath; electricity; piano; select surroundings.

61ST, 217 EAST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; conveniences; private house; select surroundings; references.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, single or en suite. Plaza 2328.

64TH ST., (Madison Av., 733-735.)—Nicely furnished, large, single rooms, telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Large front room; also others; very reasonable; running water; telephone.

IDEAL SUITE, 3 rooms, bath, cozy, homelike furnishings; open fireplace; electricity; steam; private entrance; excellent location. Orchard 3824.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, (Cor. 48th St.)—Elegantly furnished front room; three windows; telephone; elevator apartment; references. Mme. Paraga.

MADISON AV., 174.—VANDERBILT STUDIOS.—Furnished, unfurnished rooms; unusual; references exchanged. Mur. Hill 9298.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room with bath or running water; music studios rented by day or hour.

West Side.

8TH, 21 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—Two connecting rooms; running water; suitable for light housekeeping; furnished or unfurnished.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; steam heat, running water; gentlemen.

37TH ST., 27-40 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, single room; telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; telephone; $45; 10-12.

54TH ST., 53 WEST.—Room for business woman; electricity; telephone; reasonable; references.

128 WEST 58TH ST.
Comfortable room; modern conveniences; gentleman, references.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

63D, 31 WEST.—Newly furnished room, bath, steam; private; ground floor. Schott.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Hall bedroom, $3 weekly; other single and double bedrooms; warm running water; private baths; references.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new; furnished rooms, single or en suite; electricity; refined surroundings; investigate.

69TH, 150 WEST.—Bachelors' apartments, first floor; other attractively furnished rooms; telephone. Buckley.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Large, small, single or suite, private baths; also top floor, 3 rooms, private bath. Tel. Schuyler 2528.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms with and without running water; near all car lines.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; ONE FLIGHT; PRIVATE BATH, DRESSING ROOM, SHOWER, LAVATORY; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; OTHER ROOMS.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE LARGE ROOM, EXTENSION BATH; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Studio, large double and single room; southern exposure; breakfast; references.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; all conveniences.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; phone; also smaller room; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; electricity and steam heat.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractive large front room, suitable for two; electricity; heated.

72D, 58 WEST.—Very attractive, large, front room adjoining bath; handsomely furnished; gentleman preferred; references required. Telephone 318 Columbus.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Attractive front room; electric lights; private family; gentlemen.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two double rooms, front and southern exposure; private bath; board optional; comfortable Winter home; near subway.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms, near subway, [illegible] references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Newly decorated large and single rooms; private baths; southern exposure.

73D, 158 WEST.—Sunny, newly furnished hall room, adjoining bath; reasonable; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SUITES; ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; ALSO DOCTOR'S OFFICE; BREAKFAST IF DESIRED.

74TH, 161 WEST.—BACHELOR ROOMS.
Newly furnished, two large rooms, with private bath, electric light, steam heat, valet service; references. Col. 8768.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Small room, well heated; southern exposure, adjoining bath; electricity; reference.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred; references.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; electricity; every convenience.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Single, ensuite; attractively furnished; southern exposure; electricity; adjoining bath.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, private bath; also small room; electricity.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, large rooms, private baths, electricity, $10-$12.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive, comfortable; breakfast if desired; references.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nice, sunny rooms; first-class house; select neighborhood; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity; newly furnished.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large sunny front room; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms; connecting baths; single or en suite.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Well-heated large, also single, rooms, in quiet, refined house.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, comfortable; other rooms; electricity; reference.

111 WEST 77TH ST.
Desirable small room; references; reasonable.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds; private bath, lavatory, steam, electricity.

78TH, 108 WEST.—Ready for guests Nov. 20; reservations now arranged; meals optional.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Comfortable, clean room, lavatory, electricity; subway; gentlemen. Schuyler 9110.

78TH, 169 WEST.—Sitting room and two bedrooms connecting; board optional. Haynes.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds, electricity, adjoining bath; gentlemen only.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Front and back parlor, 1st floor; running water; small room.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor suite, private bath; best transportation; single rooms; reference; home comforts, private home.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, with private bath; [illegible] subway; immaculate.

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	.50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	.40c
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Boarders and Board Wanted	.30c
Business Opportunities	.50c
Country Board	.40c
Employment Agencies	.50c
Farms	.40c
For Sale	.50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	.30c
Help Wanted	.30c
Lost and Found	.30c
Mortgage Loans	.50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	.40c
Situations Wanted	.15c

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

80TH, 155 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Newly furnished front suite, adjoining bath; steam, phone; smaller room; subway, elevated. Roy.

80TH, 141 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, two-room studio; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Sunny rooms, private baths, $12; single, $5; electricity, steam heat.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; attractively furnished; year's lease; can be seen after 11 A. M. Sunday, or later by appointment. Apartment 2F.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Small and medium light room, newly furnished, adjoining bath; references.

81ST 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, sunny, warm rooms; private bath, lavatory, kitchenette.

82D, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms.

82D, 3[illegible] WEST.—Two beautiful, newly furnished, decorated front rooms; bath; references.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive, large room; southern exposure; all conveniences; private house.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; electricity; all conveniences; also small room.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Parlor suite, suitable physician or dentist; electricity; also other rooms.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; elevator apartment; gentleman. Holt.

85TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive medium size room; electricity, telephone; private house. Schuyler 2613.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath, parquet floor; electricity; refined house.

86TH, 206 WEST, (M'ss Smith.)—Fourth floor, large front rooms; private apartment; references.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Well furnished parlor, back parlor; bath, electricity, telephone; refined. Burnett.

88TH, 11 WEST.—Furnished room, modern apartment; strictly private family; every convenience; if interested call Lenox 516 for appointment. M. McKeon.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Attractive rooms, modern house, exclusive block; breakfast optional; references required.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Exclusive house, beautifully appointed; large, small rooms, kitchenette privileges; reasonable.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room; private house; occupied by owner; bath convenient.

99TH, 244 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, running water; no other roomers. Strouse.

100TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath; $10 week; gentlemen. Apt. 19.

102D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms, with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

105TH, 218 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished room; pleasant surroundings; adjoining bath; gentlemen. Copeland.

105TH, WEST.—Sunny, comfortable rooms in a select apartment, reasonable terms. Telephone 1685 Academy.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; also large room; piano; refined surroundings. Roche.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful large outside room; running water; seventh floor.

110TH ST., 200 WEST, (corner Amsterdam.)—6D; very desirable room in private family.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Exclusive, small, bright room, every convenience; independent. Apartment 44.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Light, single room; washroom; private family; gentleman. Apartment 22.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive front suite; elevator apartment; reasonable. Dent, Apartment 51.

120TH, 359 WEST, (near Morningside.)—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; private house.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Unusual room, well furnished, private apartment. Apt. 21.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large, light room; telephone, elevator. Apartment 6 F. W.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Sunny outside room, beautifully furnished; elevator, all conveniences. Collins.

136TH, 611 WEST.—Clean, nicely furnished room, all conveniences; subway, buses; gentleman, reasonable. Tusey.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room, adjoining shower bath, elevator apartment; $5; subway, Scott.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Elegant room, newly furnished; modern apartment; phone.

143D, 527 WEST, (Phone.)—Double room; hot, cold water; kitchen privileges. Mendosa.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room, scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful, light, large room with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Apt. 47.

144TH, 609 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Finely furnished outside room, overlooking Hudson. Wallace.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St. Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $5.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, bedroom and sitting room, adjoining bath; comfortably homelike; also single room, with running water; moderate. Waetjen, 205 W. 87th.

ATTRACTIVE, sunny room, overlooking Central Park; modern conveniences; woman preferred; $10. Col. 8098.

BROADWAY, 3,131.—Large parlor-bedroom, suitable for gentleman; refined surroundings; shower; elevator; references. Morningside 5808, Apartment 48.

BROADWAY, 3,575.—Unusual opportunity for party with good references to share apartment; every convenience; reasonable; wonderful location. Connett.

BROADWAY, 3,544, Apartment 25.—Elevator; 145th subway at door; adjoining bath; all conveniences; private family; select location; moderate.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; suite, overlooking Park. Fryer.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive front room; 1, 2 ladies; kitchen privileges; elevator. Apt. 37.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; gentleman preferred. Apt. 53, Morningside 8000.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath; newly furnished; gentlemen; also bedroom and sitting room for two gentlemen; telephone; references. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, Apartment 7F.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen. Phone 8446 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Claremont Inn.)—Handsomely furnished outside; express; shower; $6-$8.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large, attractive room, private bath; also other rooms. 5830 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102.—Entire floor, private house; 3 rooms with bath; newly furnished.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 100th St., West End Av.—Private, modern house of luxury and comfort, large corner room, running water, electricity, semi-private bath, $10.

WEST END AV., 332, (75th.)—Desirable, comfortably furnished rooms, large, medium, single, or en suite; running water; adjoining (private) bath; electricity, telephone, conveniences; select residential neighborhood; reasonable; subway; references.

WEST END AV., 94th, (or Unfurnished.)—4 sunny rooms, single, en suite; 2 blocks subway express; modern equipment. River 5937.

WEST END AV., 485, (81st.)—Attractive room in private residence; running water; electric light; telephone; business women preferred.

WEST END AV., 611.—Elegant second-floor front room with elaborately appointed dressing room; electricity; breakfast optional.

WEST END AV., 838, (100d St. Subway.)—Corner room; elevator; gentleman; telephone. Apt. 5 West.

WEST END AV., 838, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations; exclusive residence; breakfast. River 3050.

WEST END AV., 884.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 886, (103d.)—Large room, private bath; $11; residents; steam, electricity.

WEST END AV., 911.—Elegant suite, bath, electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 953, (108th.)—Choicest section of New York; newly furnished rooms. [illegible]

WEST END AV., 548.—Desirable room, second floor; quiet; refined house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, (143 Willow.)—Unusually attractive rooms; private residence; near subway. Main 3011.

FORT HAMILTON PARKWAY, 4,722.—Comfortable, quiet rooms; reasonable. Sunset 5815.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223.—7 and 8 large, old-fashioned rooms and bath; steam heat; electric lights; rent $60-$70. Supt., on premises.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED room wanted, for gentlemen, west side, permanent. F. F., 201 W. 73d.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

11TH, 26 EAST, Adjoining 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; moderate.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCES.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive large, small sunny rooms; 2d floor; refined; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; private bath; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table boarders; rooms; references; gentlemen.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable, large room; private bath; excellent home cooking; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive, well-heated rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double room, private bath.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

73D, 302 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; excellent board; near subway; phone.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; private bath; steam, electricity, private phone; also single room; table board.

75TH, 234 WEST, "The Hurlburt."—Sunny back parlor, private bath; steam heat.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—One large, one small room; fine table; excellent location.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double and single; private bath or adjoining; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor; southern exposure; large room, private bath; electricity.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.
SINGLE ROOM AND BOARD.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful room, with board; business gentleman preferred; modern conveniences. Jay.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; home cooking; table guests accommodated.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath, electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, suite, with bath; excellent table; references.

87TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; excellent table; heat, electricity, telephone; convenient; Jewish home.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Newly, beautifully furnished double rooms, adjoining bath; excellent Jewish table; reasonable; table boarders accommodated. Riverside 9793.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double, and two single rooms, with adjoining bath; Jewish family; excellent table; reasonable rates; table boarders accommodated. Telephone 6026 Riverside.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, suitable two; private house; all conveniences.

92D, 60 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, suites; thoroughly renovated; new management; private baths; conveniences; Southern cooking; table board.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

102D, 243 WEST.—Refined home, one room, twin beds, private baths; near subway.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room, with bath; two people, $45 per week, (two meals;) service and surroundings; unusual owner's home, near Riverside.

109TH, 308 WEST.—Double rooms; single, en suite; private bath; convenient locality; excellent table.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Private family; breakfast, dinner to one-two adults. Apt. 19.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av., "The Columbia.")—Pleasant steam-heated rooms, good board; $8 up; every comfort. Tel. Cathedral 6279.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room, suitable 2; steam heat; home cooking; references.

ST. FRANCIS COURT,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 135TH ST.
Two rooms, single or en suite, facing Hudson and 135th; board; buses; subway.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y.; Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 878, (108d.)—Magnificent private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; modern, beautiful rooms; well heated; excellent cooking; moderate.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select accommodations; elegantly furnished rooms, private baths; twin beds; steam, electricity; best home table.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman wishes to share family life with refined English or French family living in handsome apartment in residential quarters, no other boarders; wants large room, private bath, board; no use boarding houses answering; references to be exchanged. F 60 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL ON THE HUDSON.
All-year-round home for few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; transit facilities, subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Long Island.

LARGE and small rooms to desirable parties, in pleasant surroundings; meals as desired. Forest Hills 6770.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CADILLAC COUPE
KEEPS DISCOMFORTS AWAY.
1916 Coupe, Model 53, 8-cyl., 4-pass., repainted, overhauled, and in fine condition.
Telephone Mulberry 3240.

BUICK cabriolet, 1916 model; perfect condition; selling because of enlistment in army. T. J. Hartung, 32 Nassau St.

BUICKS, 1917-1916,
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Finck, 1,706 Broadway.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $375. DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $575. Harlem Exchange, 2,031 7th Av. Morn. 5327.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1916; exceptionally fine mechanical condition; good shoes; ready for immediate use.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

CADILLAC 1913 7-passenger touring car; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone 4004 Decatur.

CADILLAC, 8-cyl. car; perfect condition; can be seen by appointment. J. Star, phone 699 Far Rockaway; no dealers.

CADILLAC, 1917 landaulet, limousine, sedan, also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CASE sedan; mechanically perfect; out of paint shop today; cost $1,650, will accept $675. Du Cret, 55 Liberty St.

CHALMER coupelet, late 1916 model; excellent condition; fine Winter car; bargain to quick buyer; no dealers. 9248 Bryant.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

CHANDLER CREDIT SLIP
for $750, good toward purchase of new Chandler, any style; will be sold for $700 because of owner's going to France. Call Rhinelander 588, between 11 and 12.

CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING CAR,
model Baby Grand; good condition; good shoes; looks like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DELAUNAY Belleville brougham, 6 cylinder, 19 h. p.; beautiful, ideal town car; newly painted; perfect condition; electric lights, &c.; bargain. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

ELECTRIC BROUGHAM, 1916, Rauch and Lang, seating five; new, high-capacity battery recently installed; excellent condition; $1,950. Box O 156 Times.

FRANKLIN 1917 four-passenger; 2,300 miles; sell $1,800; many extras. Telephone 3413 Audubon, Apartment 2A, from 8 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

H. A. L. 1917 TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger, almost new, used only 3 months; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed. 1,666 Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, 1916, cabriolet body, 3-passenger car, in best of condition, looks like new, owner will sacrifice because leaving town. Call Columbus 3636. (No dealers.)

HUPMOBILE 1914 TOURING CAR; FINE CONDITION; $350. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL COUPE, 1917 MODEL; 4 SEATS, SPECIAL BODY, UPHOLSTERY, MECHANICALLY PERFECT. WOLFE, 1,790 BROADWAY. COLUMBUS 3715.

MARMON limousine, late 1917; cost $5,500 new; car like new; must sell immediately. Call Mrs. L. S. F., 200 West 54th St. Phone 1130 Circle.

MARMON 1917, seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger limousine; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916 Club Roadster; 4 passenger. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

MERCER five-passenger touring, late model; perfect condition; selling because of enlistment in army. T. J. Hartung, 32 Nassau St.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

1916 MITCHELL SEDAN.
Just painted and thoroughly overhauled; cost $2,250; owner will sacrifice for $700, account of leaving city. Call 1,926 Broadway. Room 609 or phone Columbus 8599.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,666 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1916 touring, 2,600 miles, cheap. Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St.

NATIONAL Chummy Roadster, 1917, 4-pass.; special inclosed body; 6 wire wheels, 6 brand-new tires; not driven 1,000 miles; owner drafted; price absolutely right for quick sale. Mr. Art, 536 Broad St., Newark. Tel. 3240 Mulberry.

NATIONAL NEWPORT Sedan; mileage 10,000; excellent looks and condition; sacrifice; no dealers. M 63 Times.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OVERLANDS, WILLYS-KNIGHT,
GUARANTEED.
All Models. Closed and Open. Overhauled. Price Exceptionally Low for Quick Sales. Also Some Good Bargains in Other Makes.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

PACKARD—Series 2-35 and 1-35, five-passenger touring cars, with less than 10,000 miles. The Modern Garage Company, Titusville, Penn.

PACKARD, 1917 2-35 landaulet, also Fleetwood brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914 48-H. P. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

PACKARD 1915 "3-38" limousine; newly painted, excellent condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 Twin Six limousine; fine condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 B'way.

PAIGE 7-passenger touring; Cadillac 7-passenger touring; Packard Twin Six 7-passenger touring; Cadillac limousine. Haff, 350 13th St., Brooklyn.

Pierce-Arrow (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Packard (1917) Landaulet 2-35.
Hudson (1917) Limousine, like new.
T. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine; electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine; also touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

REO 1916 touring; driven 5,000 miles; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

ROLLS-ROYCE Touring car for sale; condition excellent. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, 4 & 8 CYL. Roadster and Cloverleaf, brand new; substantial reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
For quick sale, $350. Tremont 5652.

STANDARD 1917 touring, 7 passenger, demonstrator; same as new. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 Town Car, "Light 4" model; fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted Brewster green and black; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with binding mechanical guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 "Light 4" All-Year Type; touring model, equipped with collapsible, handsome, well fitting, specially constructed A. & W. tops; overhauled, newly painted, and sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company, (Driscoll, Used Car Manager,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, "6," 7-passenger; just overhauled. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING, NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 4-passenger special; also Chalmers Master Six 7-passenger touring; both cars in excellent condition. Park Plaza Garage, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well known makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th Floor. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC BROUGHAM SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1916 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 BUICK SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO "6" SEDAN.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1917 REO TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND "6" TOURING.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
207 WEST 58TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

A SALE OF USED CARS.
BIG CUT IN PRICES.
Model 1917 Chandler sedan, limousines, coupes, seven-passenger touring cars and chummy roadsters.
1915 Cadillac, eight-cylinder touring.
1915 Hudson, seven-passenger touring.
1914 Jeffery, five-passenger touring.
1914 Hudson runabout.
1909-1910 Reynolds limousines.
1913 four-cylinder Locomobile runabout, and other standard makes. All cars in A1 shape.
Time payment considered.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
Broadway and 63d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
JORDAN 7-passenger; mechanically perfect; complete equipment.
MITCHELL 7-passenger, with limousine and touring tops.
PAIGE 5-passenger touring car; just repainted; electric starter and lights.
CARL H. PAGE & CO.,
1,895 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AUTOMOBILE painting, trimming; all kinds of repairing, such as body remodeling and remounting, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 West 52d. Columbus 9307.

1918 KISSEL Kar Coupe, 4-pass., new.
1915 CADILLAC, 8-cyl., Sedan, 5-pass.
1913 PIERCE-ARROW, 38 Landaulet, 5-pass.
2887 Market, 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BARGAINS in used cars of all makes. 305 West 59th St.

FORD TIRES, $6, $7.50, $9, $12.50.
Some fine "buys." Jandorf, 1,763 B'way.

Automobiles Wanted.

FORD touring, 1917; state equipment, condition, and lowest cash price by mail to A. Pahland, Room 1143, 42 Broadway.

SAXON 1917 touring; will give 1917 Grant roadster in part payment. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone 6832 Columbus.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5822.

PACKARD (1917) or Cadillac Touring; must be cheap. Mr. Gage, 1,834 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC landaulet; day, week, monthly preferred. Avidans, 136 West 52d. Telephone Circle 2471.

ELEGANT limousine touring car for hire by month. Telephone Plaza 3894-8268.

NEW 5-PASSENGER touring car; owner drives; $2 hourly. Mack, 2476 Fordham.

OLDSMOBILE, latest model, brougham town car, for the Winter season; first-class condition; owner driving. Mitchell, 454 West 57th St.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3920 Bryant.

PACKARDS, Hudsons.—Latest models; limousines, touring, shopping; $2.50 hour; special rate trips, daily, monthly. 2,758 Broadway. Academy 403.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD limousine, sixes, brougham style; $2.50 shopping; monthly, $350. Telephone 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD Limousine, Westinghouse Springs; recent model; owner driver. Columbus 1140.

RENAULT.—Landaulet, painted, good condition; French driver; $325 month. Berge, Plaza 9368.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and capable to take care of double entry books; salary $18. F 424 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; knowledge stenography, competent, reliable, good penman; $16. E 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, thoroughly competent. Morris, 151 Hope St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—3 years' experience, high school graduate; A1 reference; $14; neat. P Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 21, desires position; four years' experience; neat. P 59 Times.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, competent; good city reference. 827 Amsterdam Av., Ryan's bell.

DRESSMAKING, $4 per day; perfect cut and fit; quick worker; no lunch. Telephone Martin, 2652 St. Nicholas.

EXPERIENCED refined woman would like position with children; also manage small, refined home. W 153 Times.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER.—Part time; rates reasonable; controlling accounts; trial balance. E 93 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER desires position with small family. F 441 Times Annex.

GRADUATE NURSE.—Wide experience; excellent credentials; offers part time, preferably 10 to 3 daily; competent to superintend household management, refined family. O 342 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Well bred American, desires position as managing housekeeper in family where other servants are kept; excellent cook, thoroughly capable of taking full charge of home; highest references. P 58 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—French, fancy laundress, at home; silk finery. Mme. Jeanne, 354 West 44th St.

SECRETARY, stenographer, 16 years' law, technical experience, desires responsible position. F 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, rapid, correct, neat, good grammarian, high school education; business school graduate; $15. W. O., 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; high school education; good references. O 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 18, neat, accurate, rapid; year's experience; moderate salary. E 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; bright, neat; Christian girl; beginner; no agency; $10. O 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced law, commercial; highly indorsed; salary $18-$20. V 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; $14. R. S., 197 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; references; $12. O 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, Christian; experienced, capable, educated; law or commercial; $25. V 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, 2 years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; refined; $15. O 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years experience; neat, efficient; office details; $15. H. G., 142 West 117th St.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK, experienced in export and other lines; willing worker. D. E., 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, high school graduate, wishes position; salary $12. Phone Rhinelander 8718.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient; high school graduate; experienced; salary $12. H. E., Times Harlem.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and File Clerk, four years' experience; $12. O 369 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Young French woman would take care children afternoons; has good references. Miss Eva C. Sire, 127 46th St., Corona, L. I.

YOUNG LADY, accurate typist, clerical assistant, 1½ years' experience. V 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to care for small children; afternoon and evenings. Write, call, Hogan, 161 West 62d St.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat, colored girls; investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9138.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 3168. Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th.

CARIDA AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway, (42d St.)—Thoroughly reliable stenographers, clerks, typists, bookkeepers.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class servants. 2415 B'way, (89th.) River. 9463.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager; thoroughly experienced; clean cut American. Executive, 49 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wants small set of books to keep evenings; books opened or closed; experienced. E 121 Times.

AN AGGRESSIVE AMERICAN, (25,) desires employment; has good education and will prove thoroughly capable if given opportunity; exempted from service; references. V 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 29, 10 years' experience, thoroughly capable; reliable, trustworthy, correspondent, college graduate; excellent references; exempt; investigate. V 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—23, accounting experience, exempt from draft, monthly trial balance; highest credentials; salary $20. B. R., 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; 21, draft exempt; trial balance, statements, controlling accounts, &c.; salary, $15. M. Atkin, 316 East 8th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; general office worker; reads plans, estimates; contractor, any line; $18 start. C. A., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office manager; 5 years' experience; highest credentials; $22. V 273 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) experienced controlling account, trial balance; references; moderate salary. V 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, young man, 27, exempt from draft; 11 years' experience. V 377 Times Downtown.

BUYER, manager, 10 years' wholesale, retail experience ladies' wear, desires position. E 95 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, aged 27, nine years' experience, wants good, permanent position; wages, $30 week. Twist, 3,285 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, MACHINIST, Swedish, (37,) 17 years' experience on foreign and domestic cars, wishes position private chauffeur, demonstrator, or tester; 11 years in last two positions; first-class references; wages expected, $30 per week. K. Peterson, 1,048 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman giving up car for the Winter wishes to place his chauffeur, whom he can highly recommend; excellent driver, mechanic; always prompt and willing. Apply present employer, G. A. Crocker, Jr., 30 East 42d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, single, (33,) long private references, sober, careful, competent man, Pierce, Packard, Twin-Six and other make cars, extensive experience. Chauffeur, 643 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 10 years private family, reference, wishes position; any make, Pierce, Packard, Cadillac preferred; neat, cautious, obliging. Thomas, Columbus 5335, 34 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, experienced, 6 years as mechanic, 2 of them in garage, good, careful driver, willing to be useful; reference. Macki, 152 West 129th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, (37,) married, expert on Hudson and Cadillac; wages, $25; best references. Bertram, 255 Audubon Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, eight years' experience, sober, careful, reliable. Havranet, 1,335 Av. A.

CHIEF CLERK.—Thoroughly competent, assume charge office; bookkeeper, correspondent, systematizer. E 15 Times.

COOK, good, plain, general supervisor, small apartment, good at economizing, steady habits, desires steady position; moderate wages; references; town, country. W., care Smeaton, 128 West 67th St.

CORRESPONDENT,
PRACTICAL, CAPABLE, WHOLESALE MAIL ORDER EXPERIENCE, DESIRES CONNECT GOOD HOUSE. N 209 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTING OR ENGINEERING.—Young man, 19, fourth-year mechanical engineering student, (Cooper Union,) 3 years of practical machine shop experience, wishes position to start in drafting or engineering line. R 66 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.
Employment manager, experienced in the employment of clerical, electrical, and all classes of skilled mechanics and labor; at present empoyed in this capacity with large corporation in New York City, N. Y., 202 Times Downtown.

EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR.
An acknowledged expert on labor supply, prices, hours, efficiency, safety, welfare, publicity, installing employment systems, seeks a real, big opportunity; no further advancement in present job; college graduate, several years' experience with present employer, handling all types of mechanics, laborers, and clerks of both sexes; exceptional references; salary, $4,000. Flint, 310 Jay St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE or all around position in architect's or contractor's office; university graduate; 16 years' experience in building matters New York and vicinity. E 1 Times.

GARDENER, married, no children, wishes position on gentleman's place; best of references; Connecticut preferred. F. W., Congers, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK.—General houseworker, first-class cook, best references, wishes position, small family, apartment; $40. Call Elbogen, 307 East 81st.

MANAGER for Southern hotel open for engagement; credentials the best. O 131 Times.

NIGHT WORK desired by a married man, has general education. V 228 Times Downtown.

POSITION DESIRED, married man, (30,) 12 years with referee in bankruptcy; 7 years as managing clerk. O 317 Times Downtown.

RUSSIAN young man of good character, anxious to learn English, looks for work in a well-to-do family. Address K. Hanevich, 601 Greenwood Av., Ambridge, Penn.

SALESMAN—Young man, (26,) exempt; intelligent, able; possesses good personality; can prove selling ability through honest, hard work and thoroughness; excellent recommendation. P 7 Times.

SALESMAN or outdoor position wanted by energetic, aggressive man of clean-cut appearance; eight years with present employers; war conditions reason for change. O 279 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, married, 32, ten years' road work, unlimited justifiable faith in ability, must connect with proposition having possibilities. O 361 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Do you want a salesman who can sell goods under any conditions? Commission basis. Highest references, splendid record. X 231 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER or confidential assistant, experienced, educated, refined; can use initiative and tact and assume responsibilities. O 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; reliable; American; excellent references; $15. V 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience, also knowledge of bookkeeping. W 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, thoroughly experienced; $18-$20. V 289 Times Downtown.

USEFUL, all around, handy man, first-class houseman, is industrious, willing, obliging, and sober, has references from gentleman's place, middle age, American, wishes position, city or country. O 151 Times.

YOUNG MAN, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, welcomes opportunity to make connections as assistant purchasing agent, assistant manager, productive cost clerk, assistant bookkeeper, or general office assistant; willing to go to South America. K 764 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) exempted, has general business experience, understands bookkeeping, typewriting, willing and qualified, desires any clerical position. Box H 245 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 31, two years with wholesale house; good handwriting, accurate at figures, desires position. O 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) straight American, seeks position with chance of advancement. O 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 2 years' office experience, high school training. O 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position, chance advancement. Write G. M., 14 Avenue A.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, with some knowledge of stenography; salary $10; good chance for advancement. Bearman & Harris, 71 West 23d.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE HANDLING ENTIRE OFFICE; MUST HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF CORRESPONDENCE. C. BRAMBIR, 3 W. 35TH.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR for billing department of wholesale grocery. V 307 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER wanted, capable of making clever, stylish Georgettes, $3.75 and up; permanent position. Apply 1,270 Broadway, Room 918.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Good cook. Apply 120 West 70th, Apt. 7-B.

GIRL wanted, about 16 years of age, to help in office, learn to operate switchboard, typewriter and files. Apply Grace Methodist Church, 131 West 104th St.

GIRL familiar with printing wanted in finishing department of American Bank Note Co., Garrison Av. and Tiffany St., Bronx.

GIRL—18 years and over for clerical work in office of large corporation. A., P. O. Box 1,545, New York.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS.
Do you want steady employment?
We can give it to you.
Packing, Filling, Labelling, and Bundling
SUNSHINE BISCUITS.
Wages $7 to Start.
Good opportunity for advancement on piece-work basis.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.,
Long Island City.

GIRLS to learn bookbinding trade. H. Wolff, 526 West 26th St.

GOVERNESS.—English, French, or American; refined, well educated. Telephone Mrs. George W. Mixter, Hotel Vanderbilt, Nov. 20, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

HOUSEKEEPER or couple for single doctor's apartment on Grand Concourse; rent and food free in exchange for services. M 174 Times.

JUNIORS
FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS STORE MESSENGERS, STOCK ASSISTANTS AND OFFICE WORK; STEADY POSITIONS, WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT; WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY AT JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

LADIES.—Experienced high-class canvassers wanted who can show a clean record, willing to travel, (if necessary,) are offered opportunities to connect permanently with an organization of national scope, being assured of fair compensation; commission basis; our plans make this easy and interesting; advancement assured to producers. Apply by letter, giving references, J 286 Times Downtown.

MILLINER.—First-class trimmer; good position to right party. A. J. Taub, 378 Central Av., Jersey City. Tel. 5067 Webster.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

OFFICE NURSE.—Physician requires experienced office nurse; permanent resident position; good home, fair salary. 62 West 87th.

PROOFREADER, experienced, for circular letters and job printing plant; must be intelligent, careful, and conscientious. Write in detail, giving age, experience, and education. M 149 Times.

SALESLADY.—High-class young lady, widely acquainted; experience unnecessary; refined; permanent position; $30-$50 week, salary-commission. 1613 Candler Building, 220 West 42d.

SALESLADIES.—$7 and upward, according to sales. Weisbecker, 206-270 W. 125th.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, secretary to manager of factory, must be stenographer and typewriter, with bookkeeping experience, salary $18, with excellent opportunity for advancement. X 298 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER who can do some clerical work and look after a small switchboard in an institution; pay $30 a month, with board and room. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, (female,) in law office; good position; salary, $15 a week; state age and experience. V 344 Times Downtown.

SOCIAL AND BUSINESS SECRETARY.—Gentleman residing on 5th Av., opposite Park, desires private secretary who would be willing to accompany himself and wife, while in Florida or California during part of each Winter and to the Mountains or Seashore during the Summer.

An exceptionally liberal salary and all expenses will be paid, together with a liberal allowance for clothes and evening gowns. Applicant must be between 19 and 34 years of age, well bred, well educated, possess an attractive, refined personality, and be a good stenographer.

The average stenographer or so-called private secretary need not apply. Strictly high-class private secretaries now employed will find it to their interest to investigate this rare opportunity. Successful applicant will be treated as one of the family while away from New York. While in New York she will reside at home most of the time.

Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and experience. Address M 100 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Bright, snappy, experienced telephone operator. Apply in own writing, M 155 Times.

TIMEKEEPER.—One familiar with figuring piece work rates, for manufacturing firm at Long Island City. E 64 Times.

YOUNG LADIES, wholesale house, can offer attractive position, in publicity and sales department, to several bright, young ladies, possessing sufficient personality and fluency to interview prospects, 3d floor. 38 West 26th.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, telephone operators. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, Inc., Agency, 30 East 42d St.—Immediate openings; high-grade positions.

Instruction.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

PRIVATE SECRETARY COURSE,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS on big military proposition; references necessary; commission. Apply all week, Room 308, 527 5th Av.

A MAN who has had experience in profit department of wholesale grocery. V 306 Times Downtown.

BENCH HANDS;
must be first-class, accustomed to working from blueprints; should be all-around machinists.
SHEET METAL WORKERS;
experienced on auto bodies and aluminium work.
CABINET MAKERS
for the bench.
STANDARD AERO CORPORATION,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
Take South Broad St. car to Airplane Factory.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man desiring advantage of opportunity with future; quick at figures; state age, salary. E 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable taking charge full set books large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, salary expected. M. M., 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian firm desires a first-class, experienced double-entry man; married preferred. M 172 Times.

BOY, about 16 or 17 years of age, as a beginner in downtown office; no previous experience necessary, but one with good education will receive preference; salary $8 week to start; mention in reply age, religion, and education. V 331 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and reference, to B. J. T., Room 301, 15 Broadway, New York.

BOY wanted, bright, energetic; excellent opportunity to forge ahead. Apply A. E. Kelley, Room 1014, 56 Liberty St., New York City.

BOYS.—Good boys will have chance to learn cigar packing. Seidenburg & Co., 68th St. and Avenue A.

BOY for general office duties in downtown law office. J 322 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for downtown office. V 250 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AS MY WIFE, NETTIE SILVERSTEIN, has left my bed and board, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts that may be incurred by her.
ISAAC J. SILVERSTEIN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOYS WANTED.
Large corporation requires services of a number of boys to begin at the bottom and work up; excellent opportunities for the right kind of boys; experience not essential; high school graduates preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience, if any, and salary desired, J 335 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Large chemical export and import house can use several American young men as office assistants; must be public school graduates; come of good family; exceptional opportunity; no experience necessary; salary $8 to start. Call A. K. & Co., 644 Greenwich St.

BOY for errands, to be generally useful; with good references. Write Importer, 21 East 14th St., Box 12.

CHAUFFEUR.—Couple, chauffeur willing, useful; wife general housework; family of three; state salary and reference. W 176 Times.

COLLECTORS.—We have two vacancies for installment collectors. If you want a permanent position, with a good chance for advancement, call between 10 and 12 A. M., 3 West 29th, Room 801; salary $2.25 per day to start.

CONTRACTORS.—Wanted on dresses, by a manufacturer who can keep right house busy; must make first-class work in every respect. M. C., 278 Times.

DRAFTSMEN
Experienced on small high-grade mechanical and electrical apparatus; steady position and excellent chance for advancement to technical men. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering, outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. B. B., 166 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
Internal combustion engineering draftsmen, preferable experience marine oil engine work; state full particulars. P. D., 290 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

DRAFTSMEN, 12; several architectural and general experience; good pay. Call 7 A. M. Monday. Hercules Powder Co., 86 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

FEEDER.—Experienced on Universal Press. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

GILDER, bookbindery; steady work. H. Wolff, 526 West 26th St.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JUNIORS
FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS STORE MESSENGERS, STOCK ASSISTANTS AND OFFICE WORK; STEADY POSITIONS, WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT; WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY AT JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

MAN wanted, thoroughly familiar with structural and ornamental iron work; must have good references. Apply Adam Happel Iron Works, 408 East 93d.

MAN wanted to run shaper and variety moulder. Call at 9 A. M. Monday, at H. J. Brown & Son, 1,534 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGER.—For good live concern handling hosiery, gloves; man of experience only; good opportunity. Address E. M., 3,525 Broadway.

MONOTYPE CASTER OPERATOR wanted. Dubois Press, Rochester, N. Y.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.
Experienced multigraph operator, capable of turning out work above the average. Give full particulars in your letter to C. A., 258 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Burke & James, 225 5th Av.

PAYMASTER for large clothing factory; experienced man with highest character references only will be considered; salary $25, with advancement opportunities commensurate with demonstrated ability. X 297 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE DOING BUSINESS WITH CHINA AND JAPAN REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN ACCUSTOMED TO TAKING IMPORT ORDERS AND SELLING ORIENTAL GOODS. DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. ADDRESS, STATING DETAILS AND QUALIFICATIONS, M 116 TIMES.

SALESMAN, printing; a modern shop, with a battery of cylinder and job presses, doing color, half-tone, and general commercial printing, is after a live salesman controlling catalogue and general job printing; give full particulars in first letter; absolutely confidential; live wires only need answer; salary and commission. M 97 Times.

SALESMEN.—Energetic, forceful men of character and education wanted for New York City and Eastern territory; rapid promotion to men of proved ability; must be 25-45 years of age; references required; training, leads, and transportation furnished; commission with drawing account. A. E., 52 Times.

SALESMEN.—The salesmen are the producers; if you are a high-grade man we can use you; only men of character and education and at least 25 years of age wanted; thorough training given; commission basis; transportation furnished. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN MOTOR TRUCKS.
Fine opening for an experienced motor truck salesman with old-line company; complete line immediate deliveries; cash or time payments; give past experience in detail and compensation desired in confidence. E 123 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, by highest grade filing cabinet house, two city salesmen; salary and commission; must be men who have had experience in the line; in answering please give full details in regard to past experience. T 371 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity with national financial institution for man with large acquaintance among substantial people; salary or commission. Manager, V 271 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for South, to carry a side line of kimonos on a commission basis; only those who have a following of the large department stores and can furnish highest references need apply. M 59 Times.

SALESMEN to sell grocery, restaurant, ice cream parlor trade advertised article; experienced men wanted; salary and commission. O 139 Times.

SALESMAN.—Well-established paint house; experienced; for roofing department; salary and commission. 501 5th Av., Room 711.

SALESMAN with good road experience in selling dolls; must have good following; salary and commission. X 292 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, male, junior, rapid typist. Apply Room 401, 62 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.
We have a position for a man who is capable of becoming superintendent of several large office buildings in Boston. He must have had experience in making repairs, buying supplies, and handling employes in office buildings, and he must be an engineer with a first-class license and a good knowledge of all kinds of elevators. Salary at start $2,500. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience in detail, and salary now received. X 224 Times Annex.

TIMEKEEPER, one familiar with figuring piece work rates, for manufacturing concern at Long Island City. E 63 Times.

TOOL AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A disturbance that moved eastward over Canada is central tonight over the lower St. Lawrence Valley in marked form, and light snows and rains have fallen from the lake region eastward into Northwest New England. The disturbance was followed by rapidly rising pressure and by a decided fall in temperature to slightly below normal conditions throughout the lake region and the great central valleys. The weather was fair, with much higher temperatures, in the New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

There will be rains or snows Monday in Northern New England, and local rains in the East Gulf States on Tuesday in the northern upper lake region. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be much cooler Monday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and somewhat cooler in the Ohio Valley. It will be warmer Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region.

Winds for today and Tuesday: North Atlantic, strong west, diminishing Monday night; rain or snow and much colder. Advisory northwest storm warnings 10 P. M., Sandy Hook and New York, strong northwest winds Monday, with decided fall in temperature.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey—Fair and much colder today. Tuesday fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair, slightly warmer in west.

Northern New England—Snow and colder Monday. Tuesday fair.

Southern New England—Fair and much colder Monday. Tuesday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and colder Monday, much colder in south portion. Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	49	40	4 P. M.	46	61
6 A. M.	39	40	6 P. M.	43	58
9 A. M.	40	43	9 P. M.	40	51
12 M.	44	54	11 P. M.	38	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature 61 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum 39 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:46|Sun sets..4:37|Moon sets..9:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:55	11:20	4:23	5:17
Governors Island	10:18	11:25	4:43	5:46
Hell Gate	12:23	12:39	6:32	7:10

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:20—407 West St.; L. Lefkowitz	$2,000
1:15—1,976 Third Av.; not given	Slight
3:50—408 Manhattan Av.; not given	Slight
5:15—521 Hudson St.; U. S. Mail Order Co.	$500
5:25—539 E. 183 St.; Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	Slight
9:10—68 New Chambers St.; Mutual Bag Co.	Slight
P.M.	
12:40—172 St. & Commonwealth Av.; brush fire; not given	None
4:55—128 Monroe St.; H. Yavin	Slight
6:20—1,660 Bathgate Av.; A. Kresnick	Slight
8:30—242 St. & Jerome Av.; (brush)	Slight
9:05—E. Chester Rd. & Sawmill Lane; (brush)	None
10:40—Pelham Bay Park & N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Station; (brush)	None
10:45—1,620 Bathgate Av.; A. Glaser	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOLMAKERS.
48-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

WINDOW CLEANER, with large organization, hours 7 to 5; salary $15 a week. Call Room 802 Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

YOUNG MAN.—MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH AMMONIA FITTINGS AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE PARTS; TO ACT AS CLERK AND TIMEKEEPER ON OUT-OF-TOWN CONTRACTS; WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH BOND; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS W. A. P., BOX O 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, intelligent, neat appearance, will be given opportunity to call on waist and dress trade on hand embroidery; good salary to start; A1 reference required. Call Monday, between 5:30 and 7 P. M., Helene Hand Embroidery Works, 326 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN for accounting department of large fire insurance company; must be well educated and write a neat hand; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. V 382 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for junior clerical work and errands; opportunity for advancement to the clerical staff of the company; salary, $30 per month. Please call 11th floor, 207 West 25th St.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 to make himself useful in office and attend to outside business; wages $8. John Duncan's Sons, 241 West St., city.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, DOUBLE ENTRY, $18-$25; STENOGRAPHERS, (German, English,) $1,300, others $18-$22; SALESMEN, experienced printing, stationery, good salary; DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, clean cut, $18-$20; BANK MEN, several, $60-$80; CLERKS, (12,) good opportunities, $12-$15; BOYS, can use 50, $35-$40.
TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau. Beekman 2563.

WE ARE PLACING skilled and competent export and domestic employes with some of the largest and most influential Manhattan corporations; it will be also a further pleasure for us to serve you. (Our people are not subject to draft!) The Beers Agency, Flatiron Building. Grammercy 563. Established 1906. Old and Reliable.

Instruction.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Rare Opportunity.—Established millinery store for sale; best location in Jersey; wonderful opportunity for active people; retiring on account of ill-health; interview would be greatly appreciated. Apply, care of D. Harschman, 255 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—CLOAK AND SUIT PLANT; FIRST-CLASS EQUIPMENT; ALSO OFFICE AND SHOWROOM FIXTURES. X 295 TIMES ANNEX.

Opportunity for young man of business experience and some capital, as assistant manager and buyer; give full particulars. X 296 Times Annex.

A large doll-manufacturing concern, covering the United States with 6 men, is open for side lines. C. C., 238 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Established, advertised women's apparel upstairs shop; busiest location. P 57 Times.

Partner—Manage well-advertised upstairs ladies' apparel shop; investment required. P 56 Times.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

For Sale—Burroughs adding machine, Multigraph, Compotype, Underwood No. 5, dictaphone, Addressograph, roll-top desk, showcases. Store, 66 Church St.

Beautiful baby grand piano, perfect condition; in storage. Brown, 175 East 82d.

Large quantity of shelving for sale at Lowmann, Boesch & Co., 87 5th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

WANTED.
One model No. 7 Columbia dictaphone or latest model Edison business phonograph outfit complete; state lowest cash price, guaranteed condition, reason for selling, and equipment included.
BOX 58, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 Broadway.

TEUTON WOMEN HERE MAY BE REGISTERED

New Enemy Regulation Soon to be Promulgated Will Affect 140,000 Germans.

PIERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Aliens Who Violate the Waterfront Order Will Be Interned for the Period of the War.

The new enemy alien regulations, which are expected to be promulgated by President Wilson today, and which it is understood will immediately become effective, will practically mean that the entire waterfront of New York City and of the Jersey ports will be placed under martial law. The forecast of the nature of these regulations, the most stringent adopted since America went to war, published in yesterday's TIMES, discloses that all enemy aliens in New York City will shortly be called upon to present themselves for registration, and that after they have been registered they will be required to report at stated intervals to the authorities, probably to the police commanders of the precincts in which they live.

It is believed that the number of Germans who will have to register under the provisions of the regulations about to be issued by the President will be between [illegible] and 140,000, the great majority of them residents of or doing business in what is known as the Metropolitan District of New York. The number given includes women as well as men. It is understood that women enemies as well as men will have to register under the new regulations.

The regulations, which will cover the guarding of docks and piers at which vessels of 500 tons or over dock, means that practically every pier in New York waters will be guarded by soldiers. It was said yesterday that, in the entire City of New York, there are not half a dozen docks where the vessels anchored do not average more than 500 tons' displacement.

At the present time it is estimated that probably 10,000 Germans do business or live within two blocks of the waterfront. All of these persons, according to the forecast of the regulations, will be ordered to move to parts of the city not included in the waterfront zones. As soon as the new regulations go into effect Germans will be warned to keep away from the waterfront, and the entrance of any enemy alien into the zone will mean the immediate internment for the rest of the war of the offender.

It is not known whether the regular army or the State Guard will be placed in charge of the waterfronts. The Army and Navy Journal of Saturday suggests that this duty might be turned over to the Naval Militia, a force which has probably more experience than any other armed organization in the country in such work.

DENIES BOY'S ATTACK WAS READ IN CLASS

Schmalhausen, Accused High School Teacher, Takes Issue with President Willcox.

Samuel Schmalhausen, one of three De Witt Clinton High School teachers to be tried tomorrow at the Board of Education for "holding views subversive of good discipline," in whose class, according to President Willcox of the board, a composition was read attacking President Wilson, yesterday issued a long statement denying that the composition referred to had been read in class, and asserting that it was not until two weeks later, when examined by Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools, that he knew of the contents of the letter.

Mr. Willcox was reported as saying that the letter, written by Hyman Herman, a pupil, 14 years old, was read in the class on Oct. 22. Mr. Schmalhausen, in his statement, asserts that the Herman boy's letter was not read in class, but that four other letters on the same subject were read, and that after the session was over a superior officer, Miss Ellen E. Garrigues, head of the English Department of the school, gathered all the compositions together and took them with her. The teacher also adds that the same topic was assigned to his second class, and he believes that "an examination of the vast majority of the seventy-five papers submitted by the two classes will reveal an overwhelmingly prevailing sentiment in favor of President Wilson and his pro-war policies."

"The first opportunity I was given to read and correct the paper in question was on Friday, Nov. 2, two weeks after it had been written," the statement continued. "Dr. Tildsley, confronting me with the paper, said: 'How would you correct it? What would be your remarks if the boy had read the paper in class?' I asked for time to correct it, and did so. Dr. Tildsley has in his possession the paper with all the corrections I inserted. He read my criticisms, one by one, slowly and carefully, and appeared to be impressed with the fairmindedness of my reaction.

"In my corrections I took especial pains to check the boy up whenever a loose or exaggerated or untrue or irrational assertion appeared."

Some of his marginal comments, Mr. Schmalhausen said, were: "Coming from an intelligent boy, this certainly sounds like an insane remark," "Untrue," "Where did you get this notion?" "Biased," and "Exaggerated."

"Doesn't it strike the fairminded public as extremely strange," Mr. Schmalhausen said in his statement, "that of seventy-five papers, one of which was never read in my class, and which, therefore, could not be submitted to proper criticism in classroom, is the only paper that is trumped up to my discredit? Doesn't it look like a frame-up?"

When questioned by Dr. Francis J. Paul, the Principal of the school, as to what he meant by inserting the word "frankly" in giving his students the following direction: "Write an open letter to Woodrow Wilson, commenting frankly upon his conduct of the war against the German Government," Mr. Schmalhausen said he replied he meant "honestly."

In his statement the teacher said:

"The second student called was a young Jewish boy, who read a critical letter expressing disapproval of the President's policy of emphasizing democracy for the world without placing sufficient emphasis upon more democracy in America. He went on to point out that the suppression of several radical newspapers, which in his opinion the President could have prevented, was not a convincing evidence of the President's desire to make democracy safe in America.

"After the completion of the letter general discussion was called for. A young fellow named Brandenberg jumped up and said, addressing the reader face to face, 'You're all wrong about that remark of yours; you say that America has political democracy and no industrial democracy, and that Germany has industrial democracy but no political democracy. Germany has more political democracy than America.' To which the reader replied very sharply, 'No, you yourself are mistaken. Germany has no political democracy.'

"Brandenberg was about to speak again when the head of the department berated the offending student. She said, 'Young man, go back to Germany. You don't belong here.' Brandenberg retorted, 'Miss Garrigues, you are mistaken. I am an American. I have been trained in the American schools. I was born in America. My father was—' At this point Miss Garrigues declared, 'Sit down, sit down. Those are improper utterances. I won't listen to you.' The boy sat down. I waited quietly for a moment until the excitement should subside.

"I called upon a third student to read his letter. After he had read a paragraph the head of department interrupted him and said, 'That's enough. I don't wish to listen to any more. Give me your paper.' The boy did as he was told."

The three suspended teachers and the six who were transferred are expected to speak at a meeting being arranged for Wednesday night by a group of parents' organizations, interested in the public schools. The meeting will be held in Terrace Garden, 145 East Fifty-eighth Street.

INQUIRY FOR NITRATE FIRE.

Marshal Brophy Believes Carelessness May Have Caused Blaze.

Fire Marshal Brophy will press today an inquiry into the circumstances of the fire which early on Sunday morning destroyed the plant of the Knowles-Bradley Company, manufacturers of saltpeter at 98-104 Van Dyke Street, Brooklyn. He will have the assistance of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice and the Secret Service. Officials who examined the plant yesterday after $100,000 damage had been done, said it would have been an easy matter for some one to have dropped oil-soaked rags into the tanks of nitrate with quick destructive results.

The company had been making nitrate for plants supplying the Allies with powder, and, according to one of its officers, was about to sign contracts with the American Government which would have doubled its output. The plant had no German or Austrian employes, it was said last night. The watchman, John Levson, a Finn, who has applied for naturalization, reported no suspicious circumstances, so far as the authorities divulged. According to the Fire Marshal, evidence was found that the fire might have been caused by a careless workman who put down his lighted pipe in the plant.

WOULD TAX ENEMY ALIENS.

Collector Eisner Wants Higher Rate for Them Than for Citizens.

Should a suggestion made by Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District of this city, to Commissioner Daniel C. Roper meet with the approval of the Treasury Department, enemy aliens in this country may be called upon to pay higher income taxes than those provided for native Americans. Collector Eisner said yesterday that in view of the fact that in many instances enemy aliens were filling the places at remunerative wages of American citizens who had relinquished their jobs to enter the nation's military forces, it seemed only right that such aliens should stand an extra tax.

Seize German on Waterfront.

Rudolph C. Reumann, an unnaturalized German, who said he lived in Waterbury, Conn., was arrested by an agent of the Naval Intelligence Bureau last night on the North River waterfront and locked up in the Greenwich street Station. The waterfront of Manhattan is forbidden territory for enemy aliens under the President's proclamation, and as Reumann had no permit he was charged with violation of the zone law. He probably will be interned on Ellis Island.

Jordan Now for War Program.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 18.—David Starr Jordon, Chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University and for some time a leader in the peace movement in this country, declared in a sermon delivered at the Boyleston Avenue Unitarian Church here today that it was plainly America's duty to go "full speed ahead" with the present war program.

FOOD AGENCIES SEEK BASIS OF HARMONY

Hoover Sends Representative Here to Reach Agreement with State and City.

MITCHELL DENIES CLASH

Administrator Williams Says City is Saving 5,000 Barrels of Flour a Week.

The report that John Mitchell, head of the State Food Commission, intended to resign unless there was less talk and more action among the various food administrators at work here probably will have the effect of leading Herbert C. Hoover, the National Food Administrator, to take steps without delay to establish a definite basis upon which city, State and national organizations can work in co-ordination. The first step probably will be taken today upon the arrival here of F. C. Walcott, Mr. Hoover's representative. Both Mr. Mitchell and Arthur Williams, the City Food Administrator, said yesterday that there was no friction of city, State, and Federal authorities. Mr. Mitchell, however, urged the need of action. His previous remarks, he said, had been misinterpreted. He had not sought to convey any threat of resignation, nor had he intended what he had said to be taken as serving an ultimatum on the Federal Government.

"It is true," Mr. Mitchell said, "that we have been trying to effect a working agreement with Washington, whereby the various food commissions of New York may work in harmony, but nothing which I have said should be construed as an ultimatum or as a threat to resign. The remarks I made to one of my men have been misinterpreted. I did say that unless we could find a definite basis of action I did not see how or when the State Food Commission could carry out the work for which it was intended. I do not wish it to be understood that there has been any clash. Negotiations with Mr. Walcott have been friendly. We are trying to discover some means more effective than we have at present for prosecuting our work."

Arthur Williams also said that there was no friction between his office and the State Food Commission and the City Commissioner of Markets. Each organization had a great work to do, he said, and they would do it in harmony and efficiently with the public good in mind.

Administrator Williams, who believes that food prices are going down, summed up yesterday some of the benefits that have come to consumers of this city through the efforts of the National Food Administrator.

"Through the loyal efforts of housewives, the hotel and restaurant men and through the establishment of wheatless and meatless days," Mr. Williams said, "there has been in the last two months a saving of 20 per cent. of flour that would normally have been consumed here. The minimum consumption of flour here is 25,000 barrels a week. This means a saving of 5,000 barrels a week, or 40,000 barrels in eight weeks and this amount has been released for shipment to the Allies. As this amount of flour would have been brought here under normal conditions it means also a great saving in transportation and cars that would ordinarily have been in use to bring the shipments to the market were released for other hauling. In two months about 15 per cent. of the usual meat supply has been saved. If war bread is a success there may be an additional 20 per cent. of wheat saved.

"Dealing in rough figures, I should say that the minimum meat consumption here is about 800,000 pounds a week. The saving in this line has been about 120,000 pounds a week—almost 1,000,000 pounds in eight weeks. As an illustration of what a meatless day means, I am told that on the first meatless day the Waldorf-Astoria saved two and a half tons of meat. The hotels have cut out suckling pig, lamb, and baby turkeys, and the Waldorf has reduced the ready-cooked vegetables from forty to fifteen varieties.

"Public opinion is responsible for much of the success of our efforts. A broker told me that in two years he had made $400,000 by reselling contracts within an organization of which he is a member. This was once considered good business, and that man was hailed as being smart. Now, if this course of action were pursued, that man would be held up as an enemy to his country."

Addressing a meeting of the National Hotel and Restaurant Committee held at the Biltmore on Saturday, B. S. Allen, representing the National Food Administrator, said that Mr. Hoover would not place the hotels and restaurants under Federal license.

"Misinformed persons are trying to obtain the adoption of a two-course luncheon and a three-course dinner," Mr. Allen said. "This is a great mistake, for instead of accomplishing a saving, it will increase the consumption of wheat and meat. This idea was tried out in Belgium, and to the surprise of many it was found it increased the consumption of these foodstuffs 30 per cent. Cutting down the number of courses is false economy. The Administration is not asking people to eat less, but only to save those things that are most needed for our allies and our soldiers."

In the discussion of plans Thomas D. Green, President of the Hotel and Restaurant Association of New York City, and Edward M. Tierney, proprietor of the Hotel Arlington of Binghamton, protested against the action of Governor Whitman in advising that large public dinners be discontinued during the war.

F. A. Purcell, Acting Director of the Central Purchase Committee, in a report which he has just made to Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets, on the coal situation here, recommends that the city establish close co-operation with the Fuel Administration, encourage dealers to distribute coal in bag lots, and that in districts where the coal yards are not well distributed, the city establish such yards. Mr. Purcell's report was sent yesterday to the Fuel Administration in New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Food Administration will complete within a few days a plan for co-ordination of the work of New York State, City and Federal Food Administrations. At the same time it will name a State Federal Administrator to supervise the work in the State outside of New York City, which now has a Federal Administrator.

"HOOVER" PRICES ON MENU.

College Women's Bazaar Also Sells Candy Without Sugar.

The annual bazaar of the college women of the city for the benefit of the college settlement at 95 Rivington Street is open at 14 East Forty-fourth Street and strictly "Hooverised" Menus in use at the luncheons and teas show that prices are being kept within the reach of war-flattened purses.

There is split-pea soup for 15 cents, a nut loaf for 15 cents, baked beans 15 cents, and for the more plutocratic eggs au gratin at 40 cents. Two kinds of salad 30 cents, corn or cold muffins 10 cents, and drinks of hot and soft variety for 10 and 15 cents. Patrons may buy the recipes for any dish for a dime. The candies on sale are also of the strictly war variety, "No sugar" being the slogan of the Candy Committee.

Each college has its own particular day. On the 19th is Smith; the 20th, Wellesley; the 21st, Barnard; the 22d, Bryn Mawr; the 23d, Mt. Holyoke, Adelphi, Swarthmore, and Goucher, and the 24th, Vassar. The patronesses for Wellesley Day are Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, Mrs. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Mrs. Raymond Fosdick, Miss Candace Stimson, Mrs. Richard P. Billings, Mrs. William P. Merrill, and Miss Edith Batt.

CHILDREN'S VACATION FUND.

$10,000 in Liberty Bonds Contributed Toward $250,000 Needed.

Announcement was made yesterday that a member of the board of the International Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools, influenced by Secretary of War Baker's statement that "we cannot afford when losing boys in France to lose children at home," has given $10,000 in Liberty bonds to a special fund of this association. This fund for children's vacations is to be $250,000, and the gift in hand is on condition that $25,000 be obtained by New Year's Day.

Superintendents of schools from many cities in the United States and Canada will attend a conference in the Bible House tomorrow. During the eleven years of the work 422,085 children have been taken off hot streets in Summer and taught Bible lessons, games, and handicraft at an expense of $390,672, or considerably less than $1 per child. Last year schools were held in 402 centres in 98 cities, and 63,541 children were cared for.

HUMISTON CHARGES 'FALSE.'

Democratic League Committee Declares Them Without Foundation.

The Law Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League of New York held a special meeting at their headquarters, 1,368 Broadway, yesterday, at the request of members now in the national army at Camp Upton. The committee later issued a statement in part as follows:

"After a careful investigation conducted by the Law Committee, the recent charges made by Mrs. Grace Humiston regarding the morals of the young men at the various army encampments were proven false, contemptible, and malicious. The investigation by the committee discloses the magnificent work in looking after the moral welfare and temporal comfort of our men being conducted by the Jewish societies, the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus at the national army encampments.

"A resolution was adopted by the Law Committee praising the vigorous attitude taken by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell in defending the character of the men at Camp Upton and the attitude of the men in the American Army toward our womanhood."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. A2994 for 50 shares, in the name "Virginia K. Wearne." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Mrs. Virginia K. Wearne, 120 East 31st St., New York.

LOST.—Circle pin, diamonds and pearls, Pennsylvania Depot, bus to 159th and Broadway, or Melrose Av. car to 168th St.; reward. Dysinger, Hotel Senton, East 27th St., Apartment 106.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, Wednesday morning, between 1 West 67th St. and 7 East 45th, via 5th Av. stage. $25 reward if returned to 1 W. 67th St., Apt. 416.

LOST.—Will the two gentlemen who found camera on 6th Av. train Sunday afternoon return it to Mr. Stefano, New York Herald Building? Reward.

LOST, Sunday, Public Library, fur neckpiece; reward, no questions asked. Phone Mrs. Guest, Murray Hill 6128.

LOST—Mink collar, Gramercy Park, 6:30, Saturday; reward. Return 9 Gramercy Park.

LOST.—Silk pocketbook, gold monogram; $10 reward. B. W., 140 West 58th.

LOST, Sunday, black handbag; reward. 308 West 72d St. Phone 8073 Columbus.

REWARD.—Riverside bus or near 122d St., Claremont Av., small black leather change purse containing $20 bill, $1 bill, change. Morningside 291, Extension 65.

$100 REWARD
for flexible platinum bracelet, set with about 50 diamonds, lost Nov. 16, between 5th Av.—44th St. and 7th Av.—42d St., or in taxi.
Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$50 REWARD
return gold-and-platinum-striped cigarette case lost Nov. 16, between 42d St. and 60th St.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St., New York City.

$150 REWARD
for diamond bar pin set in platinum and gold, lost Thursday noon in Sherry's; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$200 REWARD.
Return diamond and platinum pendant earring, lost Nov. 14 in the vicinity Liberty Theatre; no questions asked. Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av., New York City.

$100 REWARD
for the return of a fancy bar pin, studded with diamonds, lost Nov. 13. Return to Mrs. L. Alexander, 157 West 57th St.

Found.

FOUND, on 5th Av., a diamond pin; owner may have same by identifying it. R. Rose, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—White wire-haired fox terrier dog, at Richmond County Country Club; has brown ears and head; had red, round leather collar and leather lead attached. If found, phone Secretary of club, New Dorp 500, or Vanderbilt Hotel, Vanderbilt 7100. C. W. Band, Owner.

LOST.—Sable hood collie, about 8 o'clock, around 136th St., Convent Av.; reward. Return to C. Kranz, 100 Convent Av., Apartment 206.

STRAYED, Nov. 15, from 150 West 59th St., toy Pekinese; tan; $15 reward. E. D. [illegible]

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THANKSGIVING PATTERNS IN DINING ROOM SUITES

At this season of the year interest centers in the furnishing of the Dining Room, where environment plays as important a part in the entertainment of guests as the menu of the Thanksgiving feast.

Those about to refurnish or replenish the appointments of this room will find in our exhibit of Dining Room Furnishings ample latitude in style, size and price to meet the individual requirements of every home and every purse.

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10,000	[illegible]	5 & Bas't	Brick	St. & Apt.	3,600	25,000
18,000	5½%	Two [illegible]	Brick	St. & Apt.	5,208	45,000

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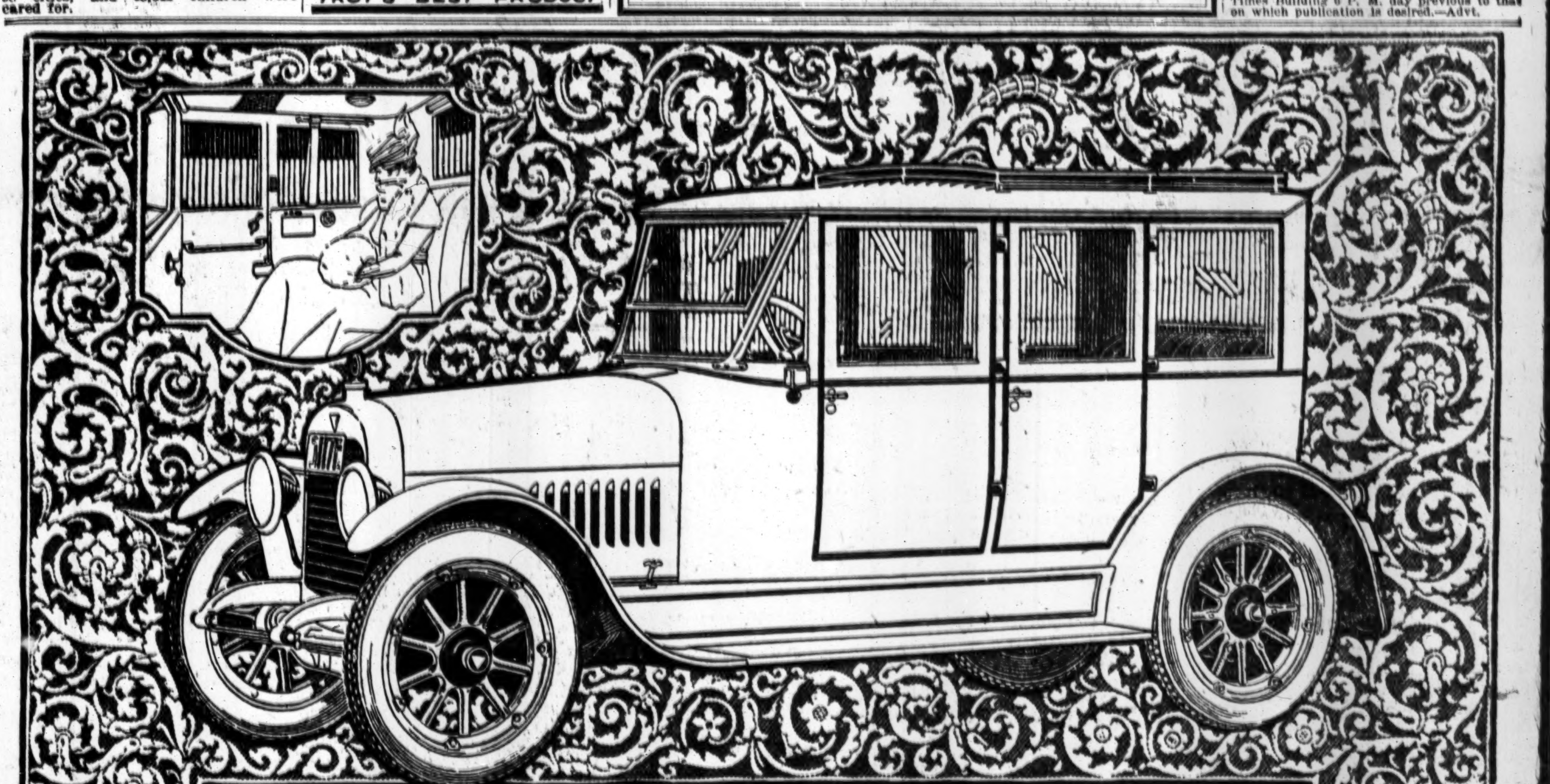

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Being a new model in every particular, the production will necessarily be limited for some time. We urge an early inspection and decision to assure early delivery.

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